SATURDAY, THE SEPTEMBER 1, 1781

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price Six-Pence. [NUMB. 776.

On MONDAY,
The 3d of September, at 10 o'Clock, in the Forenoon, At the Coffee-House,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,

The Brigantine Active,

With all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, as she now lays at Bright's wharf, between Race and Vine-streets, agreeable to an Inventory to be seen at the Marshal's Office and the Place of Sale; Being a Prize, taken by the privateer Ship ROYAL LOUIS.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

CITY-AUCTION.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that, at the City-Vendue-Store in Front-street, between Market and Arch streets, Goods, Wares and Merchandize are received, to be disposed of, either at public or private sale——The public sale will be held weekly on Tuesday—The store will be open for the reception of goods, from 8 o'clock in the Morning to 7 o'clock in the Evening.—On Market days, attendance will be given at the Coffee house, from eleven to one o'clock, for the sale of whatever articles may be sent there; proper stores are provided for receiving rum, sugar, &c. every attention will be shewn to the disposal of goods and merchandize that may be sent for either public or private sale, and due dispatch and punctuality observed in settlement. Those who are pleased to favour him with dry goods for public sale, are requested to send them to the store in time for advertising, which will be on Saturday preceeding the sale.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

Philadelphia, 29th August, 1781.

On SATURDAY,

The First of September, at 6 o'Clock in the Evening, at the Coffee-House,

WILL BE SOLD,

Three, three Story, well finished

BRICK HOUSES,

With the LOTS on which they stand, being each 14 feet front and 65 feet deep, situate on the east side of Front-street, near the north corner of South street, bounded on the south side by Captain Keith's, and on the north by a vacant Lot; immediate possession will be given; the said Houses now rent for 50l. per year.

Aug. 29. JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD,

By public SALE, at the Coffee-house, on Saturday next at twelve o'clock:

A two story brick tenement and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Union street, near Fourth-street, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in length or depth 80 feet; subject to a ground-rent of five pounds per annum: now in the tenure of Thomas Fox, it rents for 20 pounds per annum.

Also, a two story brick house, kitchen and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Laurel-street, next door to the corner of Spruce street, containing in breadth 15 feet and an half, more or less, and in depth 45 feet, now in the tenure of Capt. Colly, it has the privilege of a 3 feet Ally, and rents for 30 pounds per annum, subject to a ground rent of 6 pounds per annum.

Also, another two story brick house, kitchen and lot of ground, adjoining the aforementioned, containing 15 feet and an half in breadth, and 45 feet in depth, now in the tenure of James Gibbons, it has the privilege of a 3 feet Alley, and rents for 30 pounds per annum, subject to a ground-rent of 6 pounds per annum.

Likewise to be sold, a frame stable that will hold 2 tons of hay, nearly adjoining the said two houses; it is divided into two apartments, and will hold two horses and a cow, and with small expence may make room for a chaise, the lot on which it stands, pays a rent of 6 pounds per annum.

Philadelphia, August 27th, 1781.

To the Printer of the Pennsylvania Packet.

WHEREAS various false reports have been circulated, concerning the death of John Sottenstall, much to my disadvantage, your inserting the Coroner's inquest in the next packet, will oblige

ROBERT TOWERS, Junior.

County of Philadelphia, to wit,

AN inquisition taken in Lumbard-street, in the city of Philadelphia, August 27th, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty one, before Joseph Rush, Coroner for the said county, upon view of the body of John Sottenstall, weaver, then and there lying dead, and upon the qualifications of John Knight, John O'Kelly, James Porter, Peter Drais, James Gallagher, Samuel Sivert, Ludwig Kuhn, Jacob Bristol, John Thompson, Daniel Drais, George Moore and William Eckhart, twelve good and lawful men of the said county, duly qualified and charged to inquire when, how, and by what means the said John Sottenstall came to his death, do upon their qualifications say, that the said John Sottenstall, as appears by Doctor Shippen's evidence, died of too large a dose of mercurius corrosive sublimate, taken on the 14th instant, of which he languished until the 26th instant, and then died, which there is several circumstances inducing us to believe the said John Sottenstall had taken through mistake, from a shelf belonging to Patrick Wilson,

(Copy) JOSEPH RUSH, Coroner. (Seal.)

To be SOLD by Public Sale,

On Wednesday the 5th of September next, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, at the Coffee-House, if not sold before at private sale,

A Messuage or Tenement and Lot of Ground, situate on the north side of Walnut-street, between Front and Second-streets, next door to the house occupied by Joseph Price, containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 48 feet; with a good cellar and vault under the yard: the whole clear of ground rent. For terms enquire of David Lapsley, in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, next door to Mr. Daniel Dupuys; or to John Gray, in Union-street, near Second-street.

Fifty Tons of Logwood,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

On SATURDAY,

The First of September next,

At TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon,

At MIFFLIN's Wharf, near Vine-street:

For the convenience of Purchasers it will be divided into Lots of One Ton each: Being Part of the Estate of Samuel Mifflin, Esquire, deceased.

Aug. 24. WILLIAM ATTMORE, Executor.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, on the east side of Second-street, below Union-street; and one door from the corner of Pine-street, the following goods, viz.

IRish mess-beef in tierces, barrels, and half-barrels, pork in half barrels, extraordinary good; Madeira wine by the pipe, hogshead or gallon, Lisbon ditto, by the hogshead, quarter-cask, or gallon, coffee, tea and sugars by wholesale and retail, English soap by ditto, ditto, Scotch snuff, manufactured in Glasgow, a quantity of tin ware, japan'd and plain, English cloaths and scrubbing brushes, English made sailors jackets, breeches, drawers and shirts, shoes and hats, fine and coarse callicoes, handkerchiefs, stockings and threads, Tully gartets, a few firkins of butter, and sundry other goods not here mentioned

DAVIS BEVAN.

N. B. English Double Glouceſter Cheese.

An Apprentice to a very

genteel Business is wanted, on advatageous Terms. For further information apply to the Printer.

WHEREAS KATY, the wife of the subscriber, has separated from his bed and board, and otherwise behaved in a most shameful and unbecoming manner: These are therefore to forewarn all persons from crediting her, in any respect, as I will pay do debts of her contracting from this date.

Aug. 28. ROGER MALEY, † his Mark.

Capitulation of the island of TOBAGO, between the count DE GRASSE, commander of his most christian majesty's naval forces, and the marquis DE BOUILLIE, commander in chief over the French windward islands in America, on one side,

And the hon. GEORGE FERGUSON, esq; commander in chief of the island of TOBAGO, and major STANHOPE, commander of his British majesty's forces in the said island, on the other side.

Art. 1. THE governor, chief officers, officers of the troops, and soldiers in the garrison of the island of Tobago, shall quit the redoubt and forts with all the honours of war and shall immediately after lay down their arms, the officers excepted.

Art. 2. The troops shall be directly sent to France, except the officers, who are permitted to remain on parole, the children and wives of the soldiers shall follow the same destination.

Art. 3. The inhabitants of the island shall preserve their civil government, customs and laws; justice shall be administered by the same persons as at present, till peace or as long as they behave themselves becomingly.

The court of chancery shall be held by the members of the council, and as established by the present laws and customs till peace, but appeals from this court shall be to his most christian majesty.

Art. 4. The inhabitants in general of the said island, and the ministers of their church, shall remain in full possession of their goods and properties of what nature soever, they likewise shall maintain all privileges, rights, honours, and exemptions, shall be allowed free exercise of their religions, and the ministers shall enjoy their livings.

The free negroes and mulattoes shall retain their freedom, but in future no slave shall be made free without permission of the governor general, pursuant to the custom established in the French islands.

Art. 5. The inhabitants shall pay no further duties, than those heretofore paid to his Britannic majesty.

The expences attending the administration of justice, the salaries allowed the clergy and ordinary expences of government, shall be supported by the colony.

Goods exported shall pay the same duties as are paid in the French colonies, and imports likewise.

They shall enjoy all privileges granted to the subjects of his most christian majesty, in his colonies to windward of America.

Art. 6. The inhabitants shall not pay the 1200 joes exacted and granted in the preliminary capitulation, but shall be at the expence of rebuilding such houses as were burnt during the siege, so that the sufferers be at no farther cost than their dividend of the charges for rebuilding the same.

Art. 7. The effects, and particularly the slaves who have been taken during the siege, and are to be found, provided they belong to the inhabitants, shall be returned; and such slaves as have been carried on board the French fleet shall be relanded and delivered up to the provost Marshal.

N. B. That the ships which were taken before, or since the reduction of this island shall not be returned, nor their cargoes.

Art. 8. The ships, small craft and droughers, belonging to the inhabitants shall remain their own, but English vessels from Europe or the English islands shall be faithfully given up to the French governor.

Art. 9. Absentees, even such as are in his Britannic majesty's service, shall remain in full possession and enjoyment of their properties, which may be held by their attornies.

Art. 10. The inhabitants shall be obliged to lodge the troops as in the French islands, but this in unavoidable cases only, it being in general at the expence of the king, and in his own buildings.

Art. 11. The inhabitants shall furnish 400 negroes, to work on the fortifications or to be otherwise employed in the service of the king, and they shall be furnished with pick axes and other necessary implements by their masters, but those negroes shall be fed at the expence of the king as long as they are engaged in his service.

Art. 12. The inhabitants shall take an oath of fidelity to his most christian majesty before the governor, and within two days under pain of forfeiting their effects. But such (particularly widows) who by sickness, absence, or any other obstacle cannot comply with the above terms, shall have a farther indulgence, which shall be signified to them.

Art. 13. The inhabitants shall observe a strict neutrality, and shall not be compelled to take up arms against his Britannic majesty, or any power whatever; in consequence of which they are to bring all their armes to a place appointed, which are to be deposited in the king's magazines, except such as the justices of the peace may think necessary to be kept in every house, to keep peace amongst the negroes; but these

juſtices ſhall be anſwerable for all abuſes, or whatever may happen, contrary to the tenor of this capitulation, and they ſhall ſign an inventory of ſuch arms ſo diſpoſed of, to be given to the governor within a term to be limited.

Art. 14. The inhabitants of this iſland who were not officially in the ſervice of his Britannic majeſty, ſhall not be conſidered as priſoners of war.

Art. 15. Trading veſſels from England or elſewhere, which belong to the inhabitants or merchants of Tobago, ſhall be admitted to the port of this iſland without danger of confiſcation for ſix months, being reputed the property of the inhabitants, and beyond that term the governor ſhall make allowances for ſuch veſſels according to the diſtance of the places from whence they come. But then the ſaid inhabitants ſhall declare within a month what veſſels they expect, either their own or in partnerſhip.

N. B. An indulgence of two months delay is granted.

Art. 16. The inhabitants in general may freely diſpoſe of their effects, whether moveables or fixtures, of which they are in poſſeſſion, and conſequently may either ſell or diſpoſe of, as is moſt convenient to themſelves; they may in like manner of their revenues, or ſend their children for education to England, or elſewhere and bring them back.

Art. 17. All the artillery, engines and inſtruments thereto belonging, all arms whatever, gun-powder, proviſions, and all effects whatever, buildings moveables, or fixtures, belonging to his Britannic majeſty, ſhall be given up to the general of the troops; a catalogue of which, and their conditions, to be made out with as little delay as poſſible.

Thoſe who retain any of the aforeſaid articles, and not declare it within 15 days, ſhall be ſeverely proſecuted.

Art. 18. The inhabitants who have Engliſh ſoldiers or ſailors at their houſes, ſhall declare it within four days, under penalty of a fine of 100 joes, and if any aſſiſt them in eſcaping, they ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed.

Tobago, 2d of June, 1781.

(Signed.) Count de GRASSE,
Marquis de BOUILLIE,
GEORGE FERGUSON,
H J. R STANHOPE,
Major 86th regt. (for what regards the troops only.)

By the ſhip Hope, captain Darby, arrived on Wedneſday evening from l'Orient, we have the following advices, extracted from European prints.

VIENNA, April 25.

THE hopes of a Congreſs to be held here, dwindle every day; and that event is thought to be ſtill at a diſtance.

Paris, April 6. It is ſaid Mr. Necker has juſt concluded a moſt advantageous bargain with Dr. Franklin, having purchaſed from the Congreſs, for three millions of livres, as much Virginia tobacco as coſt heretofore nine millions. The people, however, are not to purchaſe this commodity the cheaper, government only being to profit by it.

Paris May 3. We know not what courſe M. de la Motte Picquet ſteers. Never was expedition kept more ſecret; his orders were, to open his inſtructions only in a certain latitude.

Hague, May 10. We learn that Mr Adams, who actually reſides at Leyden, has hired a houſe at Amſterdam, which he is to occupy very ſoon.

Paris, April 30. We have received advice, that M. de la Perouſe arrived at Boſton the 3d of March with four millions in ſpecie, which he carried over for the uſe of the Congreſs of the United States of America.

LONDON, April 26.

The climate of St. Lucia has had the effect of a plague upon the Britiſh troops that have been ſtationed on that iſland. By an officer juſt returned home from that iſland we learn, tha above two-thirds of the men had died through ſickneſs, and that of the lieutenants and non-commiſſioned officers, not above half of them were alive.

May 1. So great is the ſcarcity of Dutch flax in Scotland, that, at Aberdeen, a few days ago, there were fifty mats ſold, at a public ſale, at the enormous price of about three ſhillings per guilder, which is near fifty per cent. dearer than it was ſix months ago, occaſioned by a Dutch war.

From Madrid we have information, that it is very ſtrongly reported there, that Don Galvez's expedition to Penſacola had ſucceeded, and that the Engliſh troops had ſurrendered priſoners at diſcretion: and that miniſtry are in momentary expectation of receiving that and ſome other important intelligence from that quarter.

There were at Penſacola in January laſt, the Mentor of 18, Hound 16, Port Royal 12, and Earl Bathurſt of 24 guns; this was the whole of the naval force at that place.

Moſt people are of opinion, that the laſt Gazette is an indirect preface to the recall of a certain admiral.

May 3. We hear that the court of France has ſent a memorial to the court of England, complaining of the ungenerous treatment of admiral Rodney and the general of the Britiſh troops to the French inhabitants at St. Euſtatius, and that they are determined to retaliate on the inhabitants of Grenada and the other late Engliſh iſlands now in their poſſeſſion.

Parties at preſent run high in Holland relative to the Dutch joining the French. Thoſe in favour of the French urge the impracticability of doing any thing ſingly, and without ſo formidable an ally. Thoſe in oppoſition to this doctrine, hold out the alarming conſequences of putting themſelves in the power of their antient and moſt inveterate enemy the French, and would rather truſt to fortune, and the poſſibility of a reconciliation with England.

The fleet fitting out now in the Texel, is only for the purpoſe of convoying the outward bound Dutch Weſt India fleet. A defenſive war ſeems to be the only object of the republic at preſent.

May 5. A correſpondent aſſures us that the Prime Eaſt Indiaman, is returning home without convoy or in company with any other ſhip, with diſpatches of the utmoſt importance to the Eaſt India company, from the governor of Madras, relative to Hyder Ally, and the ſtate of their affairs in the Carnatic.

We are informed that the following Dutch ſhips of war at the Texel are appointed convoy for the Baltic fleet, viz. Hereditary Prince 54 guns, Zurytyen 40 guns, Zulyved 44 guns, Phoenix 44 guns, Bloyes 40 guns, and Hourone 28 guns.

The report grows ſtronger, of a plan being in agitation for the equaliſing of church livings.—Should ſuch a buſineſs be brought before the legiſlation, the principal features of the bill will be the abolition of ſinecures; the diſqualification of all perſons from holding pluralities; an univerſal ſettlement of all curacies at 50l. the year, increaſing 25 l. per cent, with every increaſe in the living of 100l. a year.

The war with Hyder Ally is ſaid to have taken its riſe from the following circumſtances:—Governor R——— ſent a meſſenger to Hyder Ally, demanding ten lack of pariſtres, or he would lay waſte his country with fire and ſword. Hyder treated the meſſenger with great contempt, and ſent him back with a meſſage, "that he would very ſoon come and pay the money in perſon." In a ſhort time after Hyder entered the Carnatic with an army of a hundred thouſand men.

Many letters having been publiſhed blaming the conduct of ſir Hector Munro, we think it but juſtice to mentio , that there are other letters in town from Madras, which ſay, that he had ſent off a detachment to the aſſiſtance of colonels Fletcher and Baillie, to join them by a circuitous march, but from the great rains that had fallen which rendered the moraſſes impaſſable, they were obliged to return; upon which ſir Hector marched himſelf with the greateſt part of the army, and on his march was informed by a wounded ſeapoy of the defeat of Fletcher and Baillie, upon which it was thought prudent to retreat for the preſervation of Madraſs. Sir Eyre Coote, when he came to Madraſs, blamed the conduct of ſir Hector Munro, very much, but upon the different circumſtances being laid before him, he altered his opinion.

The public are ungenerous in their haſty cenſure of the conduct of admiral Arbuthnot. What officer can undertake a command with ſafety, if every appearence of misfortune is to be prejudged a crime, while every accidental good fortune is extolled into heroiſm with the ſame falſe zeal? Are we to conſider it as nothing in favour of an unſucceſsful admiral, that the French are ſo improved in their naval tactics, and that the ſuperior bravery of our ſeamen is now doubly counterbalanced by the arts of manoeuvre ſince the laſt war? It is unjuſt that the miniſter ſhould find a refuge for himſelf by turning the vengeance on the head of a commander, for a fault which exiſts only in the inherent inferiority of his fleet, and not in his own miſconduct.

Yeſterday's Dutch mail brought advice, that the merchants who had property to a conſiderable amount in the iſland of St. Euſtatia, had appointed deputies to come over to the court of Great-Britain, to petition his majeſty to reſtore ſo much of what had been ſeized by his commanders, on their ſurpriſing the iſland, as was private property; in like manner as deputies were ſent over from Great-Britain to addreſs the French king, in conſequence of the edicts iſſued by count D'Eſtaing on the capture of the iſland of Grenada, two years ſince.

The Anna Tereſa packet for New-York, was taken the 15th March by a French frigate of 38 guns, and carried into L'Orient. The mail was thrown over board, but not ſinking immediately, it was afterwards taken up by three French ſailors in the boat; the captain ſaw it lay on the deck of the frigate as ſoon as he was put on board. Theſe diſpatches are ſaid to contain the plan for the enſuing campaign in America, and other intelligence of the greateſt conſequence to our enemies.

May 11. A letter from Plymouth ſays, that the impreſſing the 600 men who had been priſoners in France, and juſt come home in a cartel ſhip, and diſtributing them on board the men of war, has cauſed great murmurings among the ſailors in general.

The court martial on captain Graves cloſed yeſterday at Plymouth, when the court judged him highly blameable for his conduct towards the merchantſhips that were under his convoy, and diſmiſſed him the command of the Dane.

The prince of Wales's annual bill laſt year for the article of buckles and trinkets amounted to upwards of eighteen hundred pounds.

The homeward bound Weſt-India fleet is expected to arrive the firſt fair wind, and are inſured at 15 guineas per cent. They conſiſt of upwards of 60 ſail, beſides a number of prizes.

The two repulſes which our troops ſuſtained in the late engagement, and their inability which lord Cornwallis mentions to purſue the enemy, on account of our great ſlaughter and our exhauſted efforts, give us reaſon to fear too great a loſs on our ſide to deſerve a triumph, before we hear the particulars of the event.

Extract of a letter from Madraſs, Nov. 16.

"Yeſterday arrived in our road the Sartine man of war, captain Mackay, who brings the following account from Vizagapatam, to which which place he was ſent to bring to Madras four northern companies of ſeapoy grenadiers. A number of gentlemen belonging to the fort at Vizagapatam, having dined at the chief's (Mr. Caſſamajors) broke up early, and came upon the parade, where four companies were drawn up ready to march down to the beach to embark on board the Sartine, when ſuddenly the grenadiers fired upon the gentlemen, by which three of them were ſhot dead, and ſeveral wounded; the grenadiers then marched to the chief's, and made him priſoner, and immediately ordered him to write to captain Mackay, of the Sartine, that the ſeapoys which had been ſent on board his ſhip, to the number of 129, ſhould be returned to them, otherwiſe they would put every European in the fort to death. On the receipt of this meſſage, captain Mackay inſtantly returned the ſeapoys on ſhore. The next ſtep the grenadiers took was to ſeize the company's treaſure, and likewiſe that belonging to the cheſt, in doing which they were a long time before they quitted the fort; they then plundered every houſe that had the value of a pagoda in it, and afterwards marched off among the hills."

May 12. Six French men of war of the line, one of 110 guns, three of 74, two of 64 guns, and four frigates, are cruizing off the Land's End; they ſailed from Breſt the 2d inſtant, and the ſuppoſed object of their expedition is to intercept the fleets from Jamaica and Euſtatia, which from the preſent ſituation of the winds may be hourly expected.

By a gentleman returned from Zealand, we hear, that the Dutch, in conſequence of our proceedings at Euſtatia have begun to retaliate, and that a proclamation has been iſſued for confiſcating the property of the Engliſh, and for all the natives of that country to quit the United Provinces in the ſpace of twenty days.

Such a number of troops muſt be ſent to the Eaſt-Indies in conſequence of Hyder Ally's ſucceſs, that hardly any paſſengers will be permitted to go to India in the next ſhips. This will put a temporary ſtop to the emigration of our fair country women, who, with an indelicacy peculiar to the preſent times, barter their charms for wealth, and ſacrifice the nobler feelings of the mind, to the ill acquired luxuries of the Eaſt.

We are ſorry to inform our readers, that his majeſty is conſiderably indiſpoſed.

Extract of a letter from Madras, Nov. 12.

"The Pettah of Arcot was taken by ſtorm on the 1ſt. The fort being in very bad ſtate, capitulated the next day: they were allowed to march out with all the honours of war, and as they might meet with moleſtation on their way to Madras, a body of Hyder Ally's light horſe eſcorted them ſafe to that preſidency. Captains Prendergaſt, Dupon and Montgomery, with nine ſubalterns, and one hundred Europeans, arrived on the 7th from Arcot. Poor Prendergaſt has loſt his left arm by a gingal ball."

Letters from Vienna mention, that the Engliſh and Dutch ambaſſadors have preſented memorials to the emperor, which they had received from their reſpective courts.

Sir George Rodney's requeſt of returning to Europe, is in conſequence of a declining ſtate of health brought obn y a rupture; a misfortune that befel him ſoon after his ſailing from the coaſt of America.

Sir Samuel Hood will ſucceed ſir George Rodney, in the Weſt-India command.

On Sunday night an order was ſent to Portſmouth for admiral Parker to put to ſea immediately in the Victory, with five more ſhips of the line.

Extract of a letter from Madras to a gentleman at Edinburgh, Nov. 22.

"The mutineers at Vizagatam have been diſperſed and ſome of them have been taken, and blown away from guns. Accounts are juſt come in, That Hyder is laying ſiege to Vellour, which will occaſion our taking the field ſhortly. Hyder has declared that he will meet us half way. Our whole army does not conſiſt of above 7000 men, including the cavalry, and we have to cope with a very ſuperior number headed by French officers: but notwithſtanding the diſparity of our numbers, I am convinced, if we once come to a fair engagement with him, that we ſhall give him a compleat trimming."

May 15. The king of France having ordered an exact account to be drawn up of all the loſſes ſuſtained by the merchants of France in America, the Weſt-Indies, the Mediterranean, and other ſeas, the ſame was preſented to him on the 20th of laſt month. The total amount was 40,000,000 of livres.

There were upwards of 2000 barrels of powder and cartouches for muſkets deſtroyed at Martinique, in the late moſt deſperate ſtorm, excluſive of near 40 rounds for 24 forty two pounders, and the ſame quantity for 18 twenty-four pounders, upon the batteries of St. Pierre.

May 17. The arrival of the Jamaica fleet under convoy of the Egmont, Grafton, Trident, and three other men of war, is hourly expected; vice-admiral Darby's laſt inſtructions were to cruize in the Bay for their protection.

Meſſ. Harley and Drummond inſured on the account of their relation admiral Rodney, 170,000 l. on the St. Euſtatia fleet.

Many underwriters inſured the property in the above fleet at 15 per cent. and eagerly underwrote immenſe ſums at that premium; the conſequence is, many are unexpectedly ruined.

Commodore Hotham wrote over ſome time paſt, to ſir Charles Thompſon and to miniſtry, informing them that he expected to arrive here about the end of April, with that valuable fleet, and begged that they would provide for the protection of it in the channel.

A lieutenant from the Perſeus, captain Daker, arrived at the admiralty yeſterday in the afternoon, with an account of his having ſeen off Helvoetſlys one Dutch two decker, and five frigates; and in the evening of the ſame day he diſcerned five two deckers, and two frigates, all ſtanding northward.

Notwithſtanding a morning print has aſſerted, that little or no inſurance has been made in London on the St. Euſtatius prizes, a correſpondent of reſpectable commercial character aſſures us, that one great inſurance office has underwritten for near 200,000l. and another for 120,000l.

Mr. Fox has lately played with great ſucceſs, having picked up twenty thouſand pounds within a few months, beſides a ſnug box at Rochampton, which he won of lord C———.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 6.

"Early this morning, Meſſrs. B———, who have long been concerned in naval contracts for government, were taken into cuſtody in the moſt private manner, by order of the council of ſtate, and are committed to priſon. Some ſay it is for repeated breaches of contract, and that the forfeitures amount to more than 1,500,000 livres."

The camp to be formed at St. Caſs is to conſiſt of 2000 men, all grenadiers, which are to be taken from the twenty oldeſt regiments of infantry, now at home, and to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for any ſervice they may be wanted for.

The following is the ſtate of the unfortunate fleet from St. Euſtatia:

Taken by La Motte Piquet and carried into Breſt 22. Sail—Arrived in Ireland with the convoy and captured ſhips of war 8—Arrived at Plymouth 1—Retaken by a private r 2—Total 33.

The Dutch fleet which ſailed lately from the Texel, according to the foreign prints, conſiſted of the following ſhips, De Ruyter of 68 guns, Princeſs Royal 56, Glindorſh 50, Schiedam 50, Phœnix 44, Zephyr and Hoorn of 24 each, and Edam of 26.

Admiral Hartſincke ſtill continued at the Texel with the Admiral General of 76 guns, Prince William 70, Hollandia 68, Van Trompe 60, Ruyldeweldt 44, Jaſonet 36, Oorcke 24, Macſe 70, Batavia 56, and is to be joined by two other ſhips of the line from Amſterdam, not yet arrived.

Admiral Rodney's force at this time conſiſts of 11 ſail of the line, and 8 or 10 frigates, excluſive of the fleet that are with admiral Hood, blocking up Martinico.

On Saturday laſt ſir Joſeph Yorke's head ſecretary ſet out for Northamptonſhire for the ſummer ſeaſon; ſo that this, with every other circumſtance, throws all ideas of a Congreſs for peace at a further diſtance.

The late capture of our fleet is not more ſincerely lamented by any part of the community, than by the gentlemen of the long robe. The ſpoils of India never afforded a fairer proſpect for contention than the treaſure torn from the exhauſted warehouſes of Euſtatia. The inns of court reſound with the names of Sandwich and Picquet; the latter is not heard without a ſigh, the former is mentioned with diſguſt.

The ſquadron under monſ. de Suffrein, appointed commander in chief at Maurit us, conſiſts of the following ſhips: Le Heros 74 guns, flag ſhip; Le Citoyen 74 guns, monſ de la P. Veſoyne; l'Hannibal 74 guns, monſ. Tremignion; l'Artefian 64, monſ. de la Roche; le Vengeur 64, monſ. de la Cordai le; and le Sphynx 64, monſ. le Cordaylle; which, with the nine already there, will make his fleet fifteen ſail of the line.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 7.

"It is reported that M. le compte Guichen ſailed from Breſt the 3d inſt in the Royal Louis of 110 guns, Triomphante of 80, le Dauphine of 74, le Gruntier of 74, le Fendaute of 74, and Hardi of 64, four frigates, two ſloops, and one packet, in order to join M. Piquet.

A gentleman at Verſailles writes to his friend in the ſuite of a foreign miniſter in London, that the court of France had agreed to aſſiſt the ſtates of Holland, in caſe of a continental war, with 80,000 troops, and a ſquadron of men of war, without any ſubſidy, pay, or allowance whatſoever from the ſtates, provided they continue to act againſt Great Britain.

Admiralty-Office, May 15, 1781.

"SIR,

"In anſwer to your letter of this day's date, I am commanded by my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty to acquaint you, that the brig Atlantic, one of the Dutch merchant ſhips, taken at St. Euſtatia, arrived at Plymouth the 13th inſtant, and brings an account, that on the 2d inſtant in lat. 49 deg. 26 min and lon. 8 deg. 18 min. about 40 leagues from the Lizard, the convoy was diſcovered by 7 ſhips of war, which were ſeen to capture ſeveral merchant ſhips, moſt to the leeward. And by letters from Ireland, it appears, that four men of war, and eight ſail of merchantmen, part of the above mentioned convoy, arrived ſafe in Ireland: and it is hoped that we ſhall ſoon hear of the arrival of others in ſome of his majeſty's ports.

"I am, &c. &c.

"PH. STEPHENS."

The captured fleet made Ireland the 4th inſtant and but for the adverſe winds that forced them to beat off that coaſt for more than thirty-ſix hours, they had all been ſafe in port; it may be deemed a very fortunate circumſtance, that all the king's ſhips eſcaped from ſo ſuperior a force.

We are informed that a cutter ſailed from Martinico the ſame time as this fleet left St Euſtatia, and reconnoitered them great part of the paſſage, and then ſteered for Breſt and acquainted the French ſquadron of their approach; the warmeſt partiſans in favour of lord Sandwich do not attempt to vindicate him, for letting eight ſail of men of war remain at Spithead, when he knew that this and the Jamaica fleets were hourly expected and that the French had ſent out a fleet in order to intercept them. Two hundred thouſand pounds inſurance is ſaid to have been done on this fleet at the public offices.

The above will prove very unwelcome tidings to our fleet and army in the Weſt-Indies, who have long ſince flattered themſelves with the ſafe arrival of their valuable prizes in Europe. Sir George Rodney and general Vaughan will loſe at leaſt three hundred thouſand pounds ſterling by the diſaſter, and the officers and men under them, in proportion.

The following is the liſt of the French fleet under the command of M. de la Mothe Picquet, who are reported to have captured the prizes and their convoy from St. Euſtatius.

L'Invincible 110 guns, M. de la Picquet.

Le Bien Aime	74	Le Sybille	32
L'Actife	74	La Nereide	32
L'Heron	64	La Chaſſeure	13
L'Alexandria	64	La Lunette	18
Le Lion	64		

The preſent alarming piece of intelligence reſpecting the St Euſtatia fleet, ſhews clearly the amazing activity and ſkill of the preſent firſt lord of the admiralty with a witneſs to it! as it is an abſolute fact that he had certain advice of the French fleet being upon that identical ſtation for the purpoſe which they have effected ten days ſince.

It is confidently reported th t the ſame ſquadron, with three more ſhips of the line, is abſolutely going out for the purpoſe of intercepting the Jamaica fleet that is coming home

The capture of the ſhips ent from St Euſtatia, will probably put an end to ſome litigation between the proprietors and ſir George Rodney, and occaſion other ſtipulations with ſome underwriters, who are ſaid to have inſured the plunder.

The firſt lord of the admiralty thought it the ſhorteſt method of putting an end to the contention of the different parties, and therefore p litically choſe to let the French fleet take the bone of contention.

It is aſſerted that the inhabitants of Carolina have deſtroyed all the magazines and repoſitories which lord Cornwallis had eſtabliſhed in his march for the purpoſe of ſecuring ſupplies for his troops.

The French have evidently had in view from the beginning of the campaign, the deſign which they have ſo eaſily accompliſhed. Their object was to employ our whole channel fleet in the relief of Gibraltar, in order to ſecure to their own an unmoleſted paſſage to the Weſt-Indies. This is the moſt important ſeat of conqueſt, and here they will triumph with great ſuperiority, while lord Sandwich exults in preventing a junction which was never intended, and in the relief of a place, which the French never meant to oppoſe any further than to divert our fleet from ſtanding in the way of their firſt great object.

While the greater part of Europe is amuſed with the notion of a congreſs at Vienna, for the purpoſe of peace, thoſe who pretend to look deeper than common, aſſert, that it will end in the moſt general war Europe has ſeen ſince the beginning of this century; that a league is forming by Ruſſia, Pruſſia, and the houſe of Bourbon, againſt all the reſt of Europe; that Denmark, and Sweden, will not be of their party from diſguſts, which are every hour increaſing. The emperor is to be at the head of a counter league, conſiſting of England, Turkey, Poland, Sardinia, Portugal, and Holland.

May 18. Yeſterday notice was given to ſuch officers who are in town, who are to ſail with the next fleet, to repair immediately to Portſmouth, in order to go on board their reſpective ſhips, that they may be ready to put to ſea as ſoon as the commanders in chief arrive there.

A letter from Paris, dated the 7th inſtant, ſays, "Four ſhips of the line, and four frigates, are ordered to be got ready immediately for a ſecret ſervice; it is thought they are to act with the grenadier camp forming at St. Cas."

A letter from the Mayor of Newcaſtle to the Lord Provoſt, dated May 12, gives advice, that a ſhip arrived there that morning, the maſter of which was at Amſterdam the 5th inſtant, and learned from report, as well as from the public papers, that 14 ſhips of war had, a day or two before that time, ſailed out of the Texel, ſuppoſed to be deſtined for the Weſer, to intercept an Engliſh convoy with a fleet of tranſports. From other circumſtances, mentioned in this letter, improper to be given the public, it is apprehended theſe ſhips are gone to intercept the Baltic trade.

We are informed, that the real reaſon why the Baltic fleet has not ſailed, notwithſtanding the wind has been fair for them ſince Saturday, is, that from circumſtances, which it would not be altogether prudent to mention, the enemy has been furniſhed with the private ſignals of the convoy. To prevent any bad uſe being made of this, the commander of the Artois, we are told, ſince his arrival here, has been buſied in making the neceſſary alterations in the ſignals to be obſerved by the fleet.

May 25. That there is a miſunderſtanding, and a dangerous one it muſt be, between our two commanders in North America, is evident from the laſt diſpatches. Crimination and exclupation alternately ring the change, and the great buſineſs of the nation ſeems but a ſecondary matter.

Private advices from Paris inform us, that there are upwards of 25,000 men under orders of embarkation for ſecret ſervice; that the tranſports, flat bottom bateaux, &c. ready for their reception, are lying at Breſt, Havre, and St. Maloes, and that they are moſt aſſuredly deſigned for invading ſome part of the Britiſh dominions; that a ſquadron of eight ſail of the line, under M. La Mothe Picquet, is preparing at Breſt to act with the army on the intended ſecret expedition, and that they will be ready in a few days. Jerſey and Guernſey are ſuppoſed to be the objects.

It is reported that the French have ſent a memorial to our court, reſpecting the ſeizure of private property in St. Euſtatia, which unleſs miniſtry conſent to give up, they threaten to retaliate on the iſlands in the Weſt-Indies which they are in poſſeſſion of. Only one month from the date of the memorial is given to deliberate.

June 6. Advices were ſaid to be received on Thurſday laſt, at lord Hilſborough's office from governor Eliot at Gibraltar; the contents of which are, among other particulars, that the Spaniſh lines approach nearer to the rock every day, and that they perſevere continually in bombarding the town with red hot balls, which have produced the greateſt devaſtation, having ſeveral times ſet the place in conflagration, and deſtroyed by much the greater part of the houſes in the town.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1.

On Thurſday the 30th of Auguſt, at one o'clock in the afternoon, his excellency the Commander in Chief of the American armies, accompanied by the generals Rochambeau and Chattelux, with their reſpective ſuites, arrived in this city. The General was received by the militia light horſe in the ſuburbs, and eſcorted into the town; he ſtopped at the city tavern, and received the viſits of ſeveral gentlemen; from thence he proceeded to the houſe of the Superintendant of Finance, where now has his head quarters. About three o'clock he went up to the ſtate houſe, and paid his reſpects to Congreſs. He then returned to the Superintendant's, where his excellency the Preſident of Congreſs, with the generals beforementioned, general Knox, general Moultrie, and ſeveral other gentlemen, had the pleaſure of dining with him. After Dinner, ſome veſſels belonging to this port, and then lying in the ſtream, fired ſalutes to the different toaſts which were drank. In the evening the city was illuminated, and his Excellency walked through ſome of the principal ſtreets, attended by a numerous concourſe of people, eagerly preſſing to ſee their beloved general.

The Creſcent Britiſh frigate, with her prize, a Dutch frigate, were lately taken and carried into l'Orient, by two French men of war. This we have from a gentleman who was at that port at the time of their arrival, and who ſaw the officers of the Creſcent.

A report was yeſterday circulated in the city, that a veſſel had arrived in our river, from Cadiz, which brought an account of the taking of Gibraltar, but mentioned no particulars.

*** The SOCIETY For the Relief of Drowned Perſons, is requeſted to meet at the Univerſity, on Monday, the 3d of September.

Auguſt 31, 1781. B. DUFFIELD, Secretary.

A further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this ſtate, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-houſe, on THURSDAY, the 6th of September next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the ſame as the laſt ſales. Auguſt 31.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the 4th of September next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the Sloop or Veſſel called the Betſy, burthen about 80 tons, formerly commanded by Moſes Palmer, taken at ſea from him by the Britiſh privateer Fame, on her paſſage from Virginia to Boſton, and retaken by the Privateers Holker and Hope, ſent into this port, and libelled againſt as prize, by Roger Kean and Chriſtopher Smith, (qui tam, &c.) To the end, that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

Auguſt 30. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the 4th of September next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the armed Schooner or veſſel, called the Fame, burthen about 80 tons, lately commanded by Captain Nelſon, taken at ſea on her cruiſe from New-York, ſent into this port, and libelled againſt as prize, by Roger Kean, (qui tam, &c.) To the end, that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

Auguſt 30. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY, the 28th Day of September next, at One o'clock, in the afternoon, at the houſe of Catharine Schneider, in New-Hanover townſhip, A

Certain Plantation, or Tract of

Land, ſituate on Sanatogue creek, in the ſaid townſhip of New-Hanover, containing about 120 acres, on which is erected a Frame Dwelling Houſe, Griſt-mill, Barn, Stables, and other Out-houſes; 10 acres whereof are excellent Meadow, and about 15 acres of Upland cleared, the remainder is Wood Land. At the ſame time and place will be Sold, One undivided Third Part of a Saw-Mill, and 50 Acres of Ground thereto belonging, adjoining the above deſcribed Plantation. Any perſon deſirous to view the premiſes, will pleaſe to apply to JACOB KROUS, in Limerick townſhip: The terms will be made known at the time and place of ſale; where attendance will be given, by HERY DERING, Executor of the laſt will and teſtament of Henry Daring, ſenior, late of New-Hanover townſhip, deceaſed.

New-Hanover townſhip, Auguſt 28.

Notice is hereby given to the

Officers and Seamen now in town, belonging to the brig Holker, that Skellenger's boat, appointed to take them to the Capes, will ſail on Tueſday next, the 4th of September. They are therefore requeſted to repair on board her at that time, otherwiſe they will forfeit their ſhares of all Prize Money ariſing from the preſent cruize.

Friday, Aug. 31ſt.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 29th of this inſtant, one MARY M'CALVEY, and has taken with her, one laylock gown, a black apron, one pair of ſilver buckles marked M. B. one queen's grey bonnet, one queen's night cap of gauze, one Marſeilles petticoat, one white cotton and one ſtriped ditto. She is a ſhort, ſpare Girl, with her teeth out before. Whoever takes up ſaid Girl, ſo that ſhe may be had again, ſhall have the above Reward.

Aug. 30. MARGARET CUNINGHAM.

WANTS A PLACE, A

Young Man that can write a

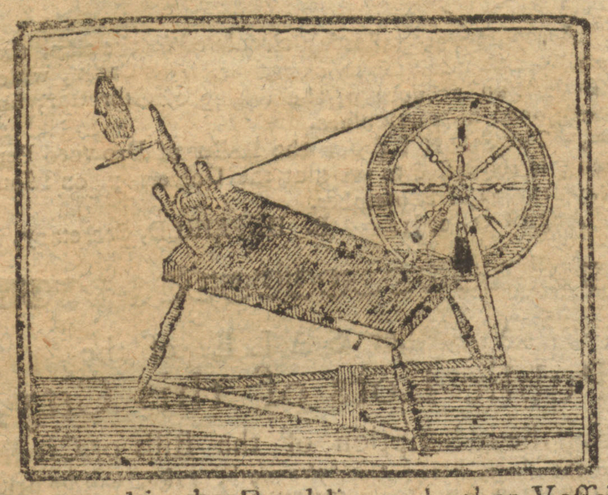
good Hand, would be glad to tend a ſtore, and has been uſed to ſerve in a ſhop. Enquire of the Printer

---

The Subſcriber, lately appointed

a NOTARY and TABELLION PUBLIC for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, has removed his Office to the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third door above Lætitia-Court. The duties of this Office will not interfere with his Practice of the Law.

W. BARTON.



Imported in the Franklin, and other Veſſels from Europe, and arrived by Land from Boſton, a large and elegant ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

Now opening for SALE, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the Corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, viz.

SCARLET ſuperfine Broad Cloths.
Blue, brown, green, purple, ſuperfine Broadcloths, twilled and knapped.
Brown, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured ſecond Cloths.
Grey and brown, ſtrong Engliſh Knaps.
London brown, buff, ſcarlet, white and ſtriped Caſſimers.
London brown, ſtriped, purple, and a variety of Forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth coloured and white Pluſh.
Green, ſcarlet, blue and cloth coloured fine Pluſh faſhionably ribbed.
A variety of ſpotted, brown, claret coloured and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Buff, brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and ſtriped Coatings.
Black Everlaſtings,
Serge Denims.
Serge Dejean.
Prunellas,
Duroons.
A variety of corded and plain Worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemen's jackets and breeches.
A variety of ſilk Jacket and Breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and embоſſed Serges.
Embоſſed Flannels.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanſkin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worſted, cotton & ſilk Hoſe of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes.
A beautiful aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes.
Whitechapel and common Engliſh Needles.
Twelve and 14 oz. ſadlers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Plated and gilded Buttons.
Silver Locket Butons of various patterns.
Ink Pots.
Hanover Laces.
Marſeiles Quilting.
White, blue, black, garnet, crimſon, pink and ſtriped Sattins.
Black, white and blue Half Sattins.
Azure, blue, green, white, pink, and black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduaſoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Green, brown, dove, cloth colour, blue, black, white, green, and crimſon ell-wide Perſians.
Pink, blue, black, green, white and crimſon Sarſnets.
Elegant ditto do. Apron.
Skillating and Cap Wire.
Large fine Blankets.
Yard wide and 7-8 Bed. ticks of the beſt quality,
Six-quarters, yard, 3-8, yard wide and 7-8 cotton Checks.
Black and ſcarlet Princeſs Stuffs.
Olive, white, buff, blue, brown and ſpotted Jeans
Tablecloths and toweling Diaper.
Damaſcus.
Blue, white and green India Taffeties.
Seven-eight and yard wide Ticklenburg.
Sail Duck.
Mens, womens and childrens Engliſh Leather Shoes.
Ladies Stuff Ditto.
A large aſſortment of fine Thread Lace, Edgings and Trolly.
Silk Stockings, Gloves & Mits.
Purple Gloves and Mits.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of every pattern and colour.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White and brown Sheeting.
Flowered & milnet Lawns.
Milnet lawn Handkerchiefs
Sewing Silks of all colours.
Thread of every colour & Fineneſs.
Long Lawn.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, corſe and fine.
Twiſt of different colours.
Mens coarſe Hoſe & Mits.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Cinnamon, dove colour, black and cloth coloured, blue, brown, changeable & clouded Mantuas, of different patterns.
Muſlins tamboured.
Tapes.
Razors of the firſt quality, in caſes, with Straps, &c.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
engals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands
Pots.
Iron Skillets.
Copper Coffee-pots and Skillets.
Braſs Candleſticks.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake-ſtones, &c. Alſo,
Cinnamon, Raiſins in jars, Philberts, and Almonds by the Bag.
Some hogſheads of extra-ordinary Indigo, with innumerieſs other articles too tedious to mention.

An elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable ſilk Gauzes, Kentings and Catgut.

J. KEAN returns his moſt grateful Thanks to thoſe who have generouſly favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to aſſure them it will be his conſtant Study to merit a Continuation of their Favours.

Es iſt ſo eben heraus gekommen, und zu haben (Beym Hundert, Dutzend, oder Einzeln) bey

Georg Klein,

Buchdrucker, in der Front-ſtraſſe, nahe bey der Arch-ſtraſſe, Philadelphia,

Der Neue, Verbeſſert- und Zuverläßige

Americaniſche Calender,

Auf das 1782ſte Jahr Chriſti,

Derſelbe enthält, nebſt der ſonſt gewöhnlichen Calender-Arbeit, etliche anmuthige und leſenswürdige Begebenheiten, als:

1. Ein Geſpräch, ſo im Jahr 1775, zwiſchen ein paar Philadelphiſchen Gelerten gehalten wurde.
2. Der anmuthige Zank wegen den Jahrszeiten.
3. Eine Geſchichte vom Beyſchläfer und Kirchenſchläfer.
4. Die zwey uneinigen Kutſchpferde.
5. Eine Sammlung artiger Begebenheiten.
6. Hülfsmittel für verſchiedene Krankheiten der Menſchen und Vich.
7. Etliche nützliche Tabellen.
8. Courten oder Gerichts-Tage.
9. Landſtraſſen, oder Entfernung eines Orts vom andern, ꝛc. ꝛc. ꝛc.

Er gibt den höchſten Preis für reine

Leinene Lumpen.

GEORGE A. BAKER,

At the SLIP at Arch-ſtreet FERRY, Philadelphia,
Has to diſpoſe of by Wholeſale and Retail,
For Caſh, or in exchange for Country Produce,

LISBON WINE,
Jamaica Spirits,
Weſt-India Rum,
Country Ditto,
Taffia,
French Brandy,
Anniſeed,
Holland Gin,
Molaſſes,
Double and ſingle refined Loaf Sugars,
White and brown Box Sugars,
Muſcovado Ditto,
Souchong Tea,
A few Boxes Congo Ditto, of a fine Quality,
Bohea Ditto,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Barley,
Rice,
Raiſons,
Pepper,
Allſpice,
Ginger,
Nutmegs,
Indigo,
Allum,
Copperas,
Brimſtone,
Chalk,
Rozin,
Whetſtones,
Powder and Shot,
Lead,
Fine and coarſe Salt,
Mens Felt Hats,
Mens Shoes,
Womens Stuff Ditto,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Cotton,
Queen's Ware,
Tumblers & Wine Glaſſes,
An Aſſortment of neat Iron Caſtings,
Linſeed Oil,
A few Kegs PAINTS, ground in Oil,
Indian Corn,
A few Firkins excellent Iriſh Butter, &c. &c.

JOHN RUSSEL.

If John Ruſſel, ſometime a Corporal in the 26th Britiſh regiment of foot, and now ſuppoſed to be in or about Lancaſter in Pennſylvania, will apply to ALEXANDER NELSON, merchant, in Philadelphia, he will be informed of a valuable Eſtate, near Glaſgow, (Scotland) which has fallen to him by the death of his father; to which, if he does not lay claim, in a ſhort time will devolve upon his younger Brother, by a ſecond marriage, and be irrecoverable loſt to him.

Thornberry, Auguſt 17.

WAS taken up, by the ſubſcriber, on the 13th of March, laſt, A Roan MARE, about 14 hands high, 3 years old laſt ſpring, no mark. Whoever owns ſaid Mare is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold in ſix weeks from the above date, by JOSEPH MACE.

TO BE SOLD,

A Faſhionable ſecond hand CHARIOT, with harneſs complete for two horſes; alſo a ſecond hand PHAETON. For further particulars enquire of GEORGE WAY, coachmaker, in Arch Street, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets.

WHEREAS my Wife, MARY Crowden, has contracted Debts, without my knowledge and Conſent. This is to forwarn all Perſons from truſting the ſaid Mary Crowden, as I am determined not to pay any Debts of her contracting.

Philad. Aug. 27, 1781. JOHN CROWDEN.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Diſtillery-Store,

In Front-ſtreet, the ſecond Door above the Bank Meeting, Has by

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Of excellent Quality,

JAMAICA Spirits
Weſt India Rums,
Philadelphia ditto,
Plain Brandy,
Raſberry ditto,
Geneva,
Anniſeed Water,
Clove ditto,
Orange ditto,
Cinnamon ditto,
All Fours,
Mint Cordial,

And Spirits of Wine, proper for Medicinal Uſes, or for raiſing the Proof of Low Liquors.

N.B. He gives particular Encouragement to thoſe who Buy of him to Sell again.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1781.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of Adam Erben, diſtiller, late of the Northern Liberties, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment in four weeks after date hereof; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, in order to ſettle the ſame, by

ADAM ERBEN,
MICHAEL HAYS, } Executors.

July 31ſt.

Kingſeſs, the 11th of the 8th Month.

TO BE SOLD,

THIRTY-ſix Acres of valuable drained MEADOW, within four miles of the city, ſituated in the township of Perſion, bounded on Delaware river and Hollander's creek, and lands of Joſeph Baker and captain Maſon: on ſaid premiſes there is a ſmall Tenement and a large Barn, almoſt new, and a ſhare of a Shad-Fiſhery. For further Particulars enquire of WILLIAM CARSON, at the Harp and Crown, in Third-ſtreet, or PHILIP PRICE, in Kingſeſs, near the New Church.

TO BE SOLD,

A Negro Fellow, fit for Town or Country. Alſo two Stables with Coach houſes, to be Let. Enquire of the printer.

To be ſold, a Water lot,

near Tun Alley, part of Carpenter's Eſtate, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, 24 feet front, extending from the Eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet 250 feet into Delaware, bounded Northward by a lot of Peter Whitehide, and Southward by a lot of Chamleſs Allen, with an old Building thereon, which lets at the rate of 36l. per an. Enquire of SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, in Third-ſtreet, north of Market-ſtreet.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN HAMILTON, late of Plymouth township, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, are once more requeſted to make immediate payment; and all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, for payment: Attendance will be given at the ſign of the Black horſe, in Plymouth township, aforeſaid, on Thurſday, the 6th of September next, in order to make ſettlement of ſaid accounts, by

SIDNEY HAMILTON, } Executrix.
HUGH HAMILTON, } Executor.

Aug. 18.

STOLEN,

Out of the yard of the ſubſcriber, in Second-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet, two or three nights ago, a fixteen gallon BRASS KETTLE, a WOOD SAW, and ſome other articles; the Kettle had three patches on the bottom, upon places where feet had been fixed. Whoever diſcovers the perſon or perſons concerned in taking it, ſo that they can be apprehended and brought to juſtice, and the Kettle, &c. recovered, ſhall receive ONE HALF JOHANNES reward. Shou'd it be offered for ſale, it's requeſted it may be ſtopped.

Aug. 24. GEO. CAMPBELL.

TO BE SOLD,

That valuable Tract of Land,

On which the ſubſcriber now lives, in Virginia, containing near 4000 acres, laying on James river, 20 miles above Richmond: The great fertility of this Land proper for the cultivation of Hemp, Tobacco, Grain of all ſorts, &c. a large Portion of MEADOW, excellent ſtreams for Mills, and its proximity to navigation and the ſeat of government, render this Tract of Land equal, if not ſuperior, to any Lands in the State. JOHN TAYLOE GRIFFIN.

N. B. For further information apply to the honourable CYRUS GRIFFIN, Eſquire, in Philadelphia.

To be Sold, in Philadelphia,

A new Frame Building, made

of the beſt materials, and compleatly finiſhed inſide. Alſo, A pleaſant Riding and good Carriage HORSE, about fourteen hands high; young and handſome—The Price 30l. Alſo,

A good CHARIOT, with a Sett of Harneſs: The Price 80l.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, THE SEPTEMBER 4, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 777

Further ADVICES by the Hope, Captain Darby, from l'Orient.

LONDON, June 9.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY. Published this day at noon.

St. James's, June 8, 1781.

Extract of a letter from commodore George Johnstone to the earl of Hillsborough, one of his majesty's principal secretary's of state, dated Romney, in Port Praya Road, in the island of St. Jago, April 30, 1781, brought by captain Lindsey, of the Porto sloop of war.

My lord,

ON the 16th of April at half past nine o'clock in the morning, being at anchor in Port Praya in the island of St. Jago, with the squadron of his majesty's ships under my command, which are named in the margin; * together with the East-India ships, transports, and victuallers who sailed with us from England, the Isis (which ship lay the farthest to leeward) made the signal for seeing eleven sail in the offing, towards the N. E.

I was then absent in a boat, giving directions for moving some ships which had driven too near each other. As soon as I saw the signal for so many strange ships, I instantly returned on board the Romney, and made the signal for all persons to come from the shore, and to repair on board their respective ships, having at that time not less than 1500 persons absent from the fleet, who were employed in watering, fishing, and embarking live cattle, with other occupations necessary to the dispatch in refitting so many ships, besides a number of the officers and troops who were taking the recreation of the shore.

As soon as this signal was made, and enforced by the repeated firing of guns, and after a boat had been dispatched to the shore, to give more expedition and effect to the embarkation, a signal was made to unmoor, and another to prepare for battle.

I went on board the Isis, to make my observations on the strange ships, as they could only be seen from that ship, on account of the east point of land which intervened.

From the Isis I plainly discovered five large ships of the line, and several smaller ships, standing in for the land; the large ships being seperated from the convoy, and making signals by superior and inferior flags, which plainly denoted that they were French.

Upon this I returned on board the Romney, calling to the East India ships, as I passed and repassed, to prepare for battle; for most of them were as yet heedless of the signals which had been made.

At a quarter before eleven o'clock the strange ships appeared, coming round the east point of land, drawn up in a line, and leading into the bay. His majesty's ships of war (excepting as to the people who were absent on shore) were by this time prepared to receive the enemy, if they should offer any insult.

We plainly perceived they intended an attack by the springs which were passed to their cables along the outside of the ships; and we knew the small regard which the French usually pay to the laws of nations, when they are possessed of a superior force, or find it convenient to dispense with such obligations, and in this our expectations were not disappointed; for with much courage and seeming determination the French commodore led on within two cables length of the Monmouth, Jupiter and Hero, passing the Diana, Terror bomb, and Infernal fireship, who lay without the rest of the ships: here he hoisted his broad pendant, and displayed the French colours; he then hauled up his courses, and fired two shot at the Isis from his larboard bow as he lifted up, and immediately after permitting his ship to shoot up in the wind, as far as the force with which the ship was sailing enabled her, he dropt his anchor abreast of the Monmouth, and began to fire away among the ships as fast as he could discharge and load; his sails, however, were still flying about in great confusion, so that his spring on the cable did not hold when the ship was checked to bring up, and he drove abreast of the Hero.

After the two guns mentioned above had been discharged with shot, the fire from his majesty's ships opened upon the enemy with great power and effect.

The next French ship which followed their commodore, anchored a-head of him; the third endeavoured to pass through for the Romney: but being unable to weather the different ships, he anchored a stern of his commodore, and continued there for a short space, driving about with his sails loose, until he boarded the Fortitude and Hinchinbrook East-India ships, and then went to sea. The fourth ship run on different lines, luffing and bearing up as he passed among the skirt of our ships, and firing and receiving fire as he sailed along, but seemingly in great confusion also; and at last, with much difficulty, he wore clear of the reef on the West Point without us.

The fifth ship run among the merchant vessels also, firing at all, and attempting to board two or three as he passed along, without success.

In a quarter of an hour after the first gun, several of our East India ships had recovered the alarm, and were firing at the enemy, and some of them in well directed lines; two or three however had struck their colours, and thrown the company's packets over board, and others prudently put to sea.

The Romney could only fire in two openings, and this under a precision which was cautiously observed; neither could she veer any cable to open a larger space, as the Jason lay right astern of her. Seeing the Romney was like to have little share in the action, after the fourth ship had passed her, I ordered the barge to be manned, to go on board the Hero. General Meadowe and captain Saltern insisted they should accompany me, with a degree of generosity and good humour which I could not resist. It is pleasant to be near the general at all times, but on the day of battle that satisfaction is felt in a peculiar degree. We were received by captain Hawker with as chearful and affable civility as if we had come to dinner, while the Hero kept up a constant, awful, heavy discharge of artillery.

The action bordered upon a surprize, and the nature of the service in which we were engaged rendered us liable to much confusion; yet upon the whole, until the enemy were beat off, I saw nothing on our part but steady, cool, determined valour.

Captain Alms, of the Monmouth, kept up a well directed fire.

Captain Pasley had worked hard from the beginning of the business, and had got a spring on his cable, by which effort every shot told from the Jupiter.

The French commodore now found his situation too hot, and he cut his cable in three quarters of an hour, and went away through the ships, as his second astern had done before him; the other ahead was now left behind, an object to be fired at by all the ships in our fleet, who could get guns to bear upon him. In this situation he remained for 15 minutes, hardly firing a gun during the whole time: such a spectacle of distress I never before beheld.

I am satisfied myself he struck his colours, and that they were not merely shot away, as some alledge; and this I believe, because different ships thought he struck at the same time; but it was impossible to get all the ships to cease firing at once; and one gun being afterwards discharged from the enemy's ship, the firing began again, even from such of our ships as had left off.

Whether his cable was shot away, or he cut the cable, I cannot say, but off the ship went round upon the heel, her stern falling close to the broad side of the Isis; her masts were tottering; her yards were hanging different ways; her sails were flying about in rags, and full of holes. First fell the mizen mast, next went the main mast, and lastly the fore mast and outer end of the bowsprit tumbled in the water.

I instantly returned to the Romney, and made the signal for all captains, and after hearing the condition of every ship, I directed the men of war to cut and slip as fast as they could get to sea, to follow up the victory, with orders to make any India ships who lay in their way to cut their cables also, that they might not be impeded.

I ordered the merchant ships to lie fast and repair their damages, until we joined them again.

As soon as the Jason was out of the way, the Romney was cast by a spring on the cable, and she went out to sea under the acclamations of the whole fleet.

The Jupiter instantly followed, and we run between our scattered ships and the enemy. Perceiving neither the Isis nor Diana making any signs to follow, though both of them lay in clear births for so doing, their several signals were made. The Diana answered, and soon after followed; but although gun after gun was fired to enforce the signal to call out the Isis, she still remained without any signs of obedience to my signal then abroad. At last the Hero came under our stern, with a message from captain Sutton, saying that his masts and yards and sails and rigging, were so wounded, that he could not come out without repairing them, but that he would follow as fast as he could

My answer was, all this is no excuse for disobeying my positive orders: besides, I think his damages immaterial to a man of any resources.

Captain Sutton's signal was therefore again enforced by another gun; he then hoisted his answering flag, and came out, after three hours delay.

All the ships being now come out, the signal was made to form the line a head on the larboard tack. The French ships had before this collected and taken the disabled ship in tow, and they had raised a jump forward, and fixed a sail upon it, with which they had wore the hulk, and put before the wind in a line of battle abreast, and sent off their convoy under all the sail they could set.

When the Isis joined us she run under our stern, and repeated an account of her distress and her damages, particularly the want of a mizen top sail yard, which I told the captain was nothing at all.

The signal was now made to bear up in a line of battle a breast. At that instant the Isis lost her fore topmast above the topsail yard, which yard was not injured by the fall, nor was the sail hurt or any other damage sustained, to prevent the ship from working, the fore topsail being close reefed and set.

I immediately shortned sail to give time to the Isis to clear the wreck, which was done in half an hour or forty minutes.

This increased our distance from the enemy. As soon as I saw the Isis could make sail, I bore up and set the fore sail, and made the signal for the line abreast. When we came near the enemy, I found the Isis and Monmouth had dropt astern between two and three miles, though both of them sail much better than the Romney: Their signals were therefore made to call them to their stations; the Monmouth immediately answered, and made sail accordingly, but the Isis still kept behind.

By these various obstructions and delays, added to a strong lee current, the enemy had drawn us far to leeward of St. Jago. The sun was set; the sea had increased; I could not propose a decisive action in the night. If I had followed until day-light my prospects were great and tempting; but I must then determine to leave my convoy in distress, and separate from the troops, without any fixed determination concerning them or their destination; and I must also have relinquished the object of the present expedition; because, after getting so far to leeward that we could not fetch the islands of Bravo or Fogo, it is a well known fact that no ship can beat up gainst the N. E. winds and the S. W. currents which always prevail here, much less after such an action as must be expected.

On the other hand if the principal force of the enemy should arrive before us at the place of our destination, it might prove equally fatal to the object of the expedition.

The dilemma was great indeed, and I felt the cruel situation with an anguish which I never before experienced; but after maturely weighing the subject in all its consequences with those persons on whose judgment I have most confidence, I thought myself bound to return to join the ships under my protection, and to pursue the object of the expedition, it being most probable that the enemy must either send off two of their disabled ships of war to the West Indies, in which case I shall have a superior naval force, or they must touch at the Brazils for water and repairs; and perhaps they will be obliged to do both; in either of which cases we shall have a great advantage by the preceding action.

Next day we retook the Hinchenbrook East India ship, with 25 French men on board; and I learn from them that the squadron who attacked us was composed of

Le Heros, 74, M. de Suffrein, Brigadier des armes, grand commander de Malte.
L'Annibal, 74, M. de Tremigon, capitaine de Vaisseau.
L'Artesien, 64, M. de Cardaillac, chevalier de Malthe.
Le Phynx, 64, M. de Duchillou, capitaine de Vaisseau.
Le Vengeur, 64, M. le chevalier de Forbin, capitaine de Vaisseau.
La Fortune, 16, Corvette.
M. de Castries, commandant de l'Armee de Terre.
Regiment de Pondicherry, deux batalione.
Detachment du regiment d'Austrasie.
4 Vaisseaux des Indes, viz.
1. Le Brison,
2. Les Trois Amis,
3. L'Isle de France,
4. Pondicherry,
} et cinq Vaisseaux de transport armee en flute;—all doubled with copper.

The Hannibal was the ship which was dismasted; the Heros led in, and suffered damages next in proportion to the Hannibal; the Artesien, Sphynx, and Vengeur came in according as they are named, but the last three did not receive much injury. The captain of the Artesien, to which ship the prisoners belong, was killed by a grape shot on the shoulder.

They informed me that they sailed from Brest the 22d of March, with Monf. le Grasse, and 20 sail of the line, three of which are of three decks, bound to Martinique, besides the Sagittaire frigate of 50 guns bound to North-America.

* Romney 50, Hero 74, Monmouth 64, Jupiter 50, Isis 50, Terror bomb vessel, Infernal fireship, Rattlesnake cutter.

That they ſeparated off Madeira, and their purpoſe was to attack the ſquadron under my command where ever they could find it, of which they had received a correct liſt at Breſt: that the Arteſien firſt diſcovered us lying in the road, and tacked towards Monſieur Suffrein to acquaint him of it: that he inſtantly ordered them to prepare for the attack; and being aſked by Monſ. Cardailliac, the captain of the Arteſien, what they ſhould do if the Portugueſe forts ſhould fire upon them? He deſired them to fire at the Portugueſe forts alſo.

After an action of ſuch length, in ſuch a ſituation, in ſmooth water, with large ſhips ſo near each other, it is ſurprizing to find how few men have been killed, and what ſlight damages his majeſty's ſhips have received.

The Monmouth lying within a cable's length had not a man killed, and only 6 wounded.

The Jupiter had two wounded.

The Iſis had four killed, and five wounded.

The Romney had ſeven wounded; and the other ſhips according to the liſt incloſed.

The Jaſon and Latham India ſhips, who lay at the furtheſt diſtance from the enemy, had 4 killed and 14 wounded; among the number of the killed is lieutenant Keith of the Jaſon, a brave and worthy officer.

Several of the Eaſt India ſhips have ſuffered in their maſts, yards, and rigging, but nothing that will impede the voyage, or which cannot be repaired even here with ſecurity.

The fate of the Infernal fireſhip, and Terror bomb, deſerves to be particularly related: They had come from the iſle of May two days before, and lay to the eaſtward, without all the ſhips, notwithſtanding my orders in writing had been ſtrictly given, and punctually communicated, for all the ſmall ſhips to anchor within the reſt. The Terror had ſprung her bowſpirit, and was fiſhing of it, with her rigging looſe, when the enemy appeared, and one of the 64 gun ſhips layed her on board.

The Terror catched fire, and the enemy durſt not take poſſeſſion of her, though often invited ſo to do by captain Wood. She then cut her cable, and drove to ſea, where ſhe loſt her bowſprit and foremaſt.

One of the French ſhips again followed her in this miſerable condition, and fired ſeveral ſhot at the Terror; yet captain Wood, ſeeing us preparing to come out, would not ſtrike his colours, but bravely contrived to ſet ſome ſtay ſails, and ſlide off in that ſhattered condition.

The fire ſhip went to ſea, and was taken by the enemy, by what means I cannot relate: but I have good reaſon to believe ſhe was afterwards either abandoned by the enemy or retaken by the crew, as the Jupiter ſaw her next day to leeward, and ſtanding towards us, with her diſtinguiſhing vanes and anſwering flag abroad.

The Fortitude India ſhip behaved with uncommon bravery. She was boarded by the Arteſien, who fired many guns into her; ſeveral of the enemy's crew jumped on board the Fortitude; yet in this ſituation captain Jenkinſon, of the 98th regiment, kept up a conſtant fire with ſmall arms; ſeveral of the enemy were ſhot on the ſhrouds, and two were forced over board, and taken up again into the Fortitude, after the two ſhips had ſeparated.

The Hinchenbrook was alſo miſerably cut and mangled by the Arteſien, before ſhe was taken.

Many of the other India ſhips ſuffered conſiderable damages, particularly the Lord North, Oſterly and Aſia; and the Edward victualler was nearly ſunk and carried out to ſea, though afterwards abandoned.

With great difficulty, after turning many days, we recovered this bay with the Fortitude, aad we towed in the Hinchinbrook and Edward.

Every poſſible exertion has been uſed ſince to repair the various damages which the ſhips had ſuſtained, and the whole convoy are as completely refitted as circumſtances will allow; in the execution of which ſervice I am chiefly indebted to the indefatigable attention of captain Paſley, whoſe zeal in this, and every other occaſion, I wiſh may be repreſented to his majeſty.

To add to our embarraſſments, the Porto ſloop, who joined us that day we got back, run foul of the Hero, and loſt her fore maſt and bowſprit.

I have judged it proper to put captain Sutten, of the Iſis, under an arreſt.

Since writing the above account, the Infernal fire ſhip has joined us. The enemy had abandoned her on our approach, having taken away captain Darby and five ſeamen, and nine ſoldiers of the 98th regiment.

Lieutenant Hamilton has been ever ſince turning up to gain this port, which ſhews the impoſſibility of joining the convoy if I had followed the enemy.

The fireſhip has ſuſtained little or no damages.

We ſhall ſail from this iſland tomorrow; and the Porto ſloop will be ready to proceed for England the day after with theſe diſpatches.

I am, with the greateſt reſpect, my lord,
Your lordſhip's moſt obedient,
and moſt humble ſervant,
GEO. JOHNSTONE.

Liſt of the killed and wounded in the ſhips and veſſels under the command of commodore Johnſtone, in an action with a French ſquadron commanded by monſieur de Suffrein, on the 16th of April, 1781, in Port Praya road, in the iſland of St. Jago.

Romney. 7 ſeamen or petty officers wounded, 3 ditto ſince dead of their wounds.

Monmouth. 1 ſeaman or petty officer, 5 ſoldiers or marines wounded.

Hero. 2 ſeamen or petty officers wounded.

Iſis. 1 ſeaman or petty officer, 3 ſoldiers or marines killed, 4 ſeamen or petty officers, 1 ſoldier or marine wounded, 1 ſeaman or petty officer ſince dead of his wounds.

Jupiter. 1 ſeaman or petty officer, 1 ſoldier or marine wounded.

Jaſon. 2 ſeamen or petty officers killed, 4 ſeamen or petty officers, 3 ſoldiers or marines wounded.

Active. None.

Diana. 3 ſeamen or petty officers, 3 ſoldiers or marines wounded.

Rattleſnake. None.

Infernal. 1 ſeaman or petty officer killed, 2 ſeamen or petty officers wounded, 4 ſeamen or petty officers, 9 ſoldiers or marines taken priſoners.

Terror. 2 ſoldiers or marines killed, 6 ſeamen or petty officers, wounded.

San Carlos. 3 ſeamen or petty officers, 3 ſoldiers or marines wounded.

Pondicherry. 4 ſoldiers or marines killed, 1 ſeaman or petty officer, 9 ſoldiers or marines wounded, 1 ſoldier or marine ſince dead of his wounds.

Royal Charlotte. 1 ſoldier or marine killed, 1 ſeaman or petty officer, 3 ſoldiers or marines wounded.

Porpoiſe. None.

Reſolution. Ditto.

Manilla. Ditto.

Elizabeth Bomb Tender. Ditto.

Eſſex. 2 ſoldiers or marines killed, 1 ſeaman or petty officer, 6 ſoldiers or marines wounded.

Lord North. None.

Queen. 1 ſeamen or petty officer, 2 ſoldiers or marines killed, 6 ſeamen or petty officers, 4 ſoldiers or marines wounded.

Chapman. None.

Latham. 2 ſoldiers or marines killed, 1 ſeaman or petty officer, 6 ſoldiers or marines wounded.

Haſtings. 1 ſeamen or petty officer killed, 2 ſeamen or petty officers wounded.

Southampton. None.

Oſterly. 1 ſeaman or petty officer killed, 6 ſeamen or petty officers, 2 ſoldiers or marines wounded.

Valentine. 4 ſeamen or petty officers wounded.

Aſia. 3 ditto wounded.

Hinchinbrook. 7 ſeaman or petty officers killed, 7 ditto wounded, 7 ditto taken priſoners.

Locko. 2 ſoldiers or marines killed, 5 ſeaman or petty officers, 2 ſoldiers or marines wounded.

Fortitude. 2 ſeamen or petty officers, 2 ſoldiers or marines wounded; 3 ditto ſince dead of their wounds.

Sykes. None.

Elizabeth. Ditto.

Admiral Keppel. Ditto.

Jupiter. Ditto.

Prudence. Ditto.

Union. Ditto.

Edward. Ditto.

Nancy. Ditto.

Three Siſters. Ditto.

Content. 1 ſoldier or marine wounded.

Eagle. None.

Myrtle. Ditto.

TOTAL.

16 ſeamen or petty officers killed, 77 ditto wounded, 4 ditto ſince dead of their wounds, 11 ditto taken priſoners.

20 ſoldiers or marines killed, 63 ditto wounded, 4 ditto ſince dead of their wounds, 9 ditto taken priſoners.

OFFICERS KILLED.

George Keith, firſt lieutenant of the Jaſon.

Captain Crawford, of the 100th regiment, on board the Oſterly Eaſt-Indiaman.

Lieutenant M'Donal, of ditto, on board ditto.

Lieutenant Griffin, of the 98th regiment, on board the Pondicherry armed tranſport.

Lieutenant Morris, of ditto, in a boat coming from the ſhore.

Henry Roach, maſter of the Porpoiſe armed tranſport.

The Surgeon of the Oſterly Eaſt India ſhip.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Lieutenant Donald Campbell, of the Terror bomb veſſel.

Lieutenant Hind, of the 98th regiment.

Enſign Scott, of ditto, on board the Fortitude Eaſt-Indiaman.

PRISONER.

Captain Henry D'Eſterre Darby, commander of his Majeſty's fireſhip, Infernal, taken priſoner by the French.

GEO. JOHNSTONE.

BOSTON, Auguſt 23.

Duplicate, No. 6.

My Lord, Charleſtown, June 27, 1781.

AFTER the advantages gained by lord Rawdon, on the 25th of April, over general Greene's army, of which your lordſhip was informed, by my diſpatch of the 1ſt ultimo, the general ſtate of this province, the almoſt univerſal revolt of his inhabitants, and the many parties of the enemy which were every where harraſſing it, rendering it expedient to relinquiſh the poſt at Camden, lord Rawdon therefore quitted that place, after having again offered battle to general Greene, who, ſecured in a ſtrong poſition behind Sawney-creek, could by no efforts be induced from it.

On the corps under lord Rawdon falling back towards this town, the enemy, by detachments, inveſted the poſts at Mott's houſe, Congarees and Auguſta, having previouſly taken that at Wright's-Bluff: Theſe poſts, my lord, had been eſtabliſhed for controuling the country, and preſerving its communications. Unfortunately, from the ſuperiory of the enemy, and the impoſſibility of immediate relief, as affairs were then circumſtanced, theſe garriſons were obliged to ſurrender, though gallantly defended; however, I have the ſatisfaction to inform your lordſhip, that the ſtores in them were but inconſiderable, and the amount of regular troops, in all, not exceeding 600, and even they have ſince been exchanged, under a cartel which has lately taken place between my lord Cornwallis and major general Greene, for the releaſe of all priſoners of war in the ſouthern diſtrict.

Having accompliſhed theſe ſmaller purpoſes, general Greene combined his forces and laid cloſe ſiege to Ninety ſix, the moſt commanding and important of all the poſts in the back country, and which was therefore maintained by about 350 men, excluſive of militia, and put under the charge of lieutenant colonel Cruger, an able and zealous officer.

Thus circumſtanced was this province, when a reinforcement of three regiments from Ireland arrived; and as ſoon as the neceſſary arrangements could be made, lord Rawdon, having under him a corps of near 2000 men, proceeded to the relief of Ninety ſix, an undertaking, from the unfavourableneſs of the climate at this ſeaſon, which your lordſhip knows muſt have been attended with many difficulties and much fatigue, but which the zeal and exertion of the troops enabled them to ſurmoout.

General Greene, on finding this corps approaching him, took the reſolution of attempting to ſtorm the garriſon, as an expedient leſs dangerous and deciſive than coming to action with lord Rawdon. On the morning of the 19th inſtant, he therefore made the experiment, but by the gallantry of the troops, was repulſed, having, as acknowledged by the enemy, at leaſt 75 killed, and 150 wounded. On this occaſion, and during the ſiege, our loſs was truly inconſiderable, tho' at preſent I am unable to ſpecify to your lordſhip the particulars of it.

Thus diſappointed in his views, general Greene, the enſuing day, raiſed the ſiege and retired, with his army, behind the Saluda, to a ſtrong ſituation, within 16 miles of Ninety-ſix, at which place lord Rawdon arrived on the 21ſt.

The eſſential ſervice done by the troops under col. Cruger, in their gallant defence of the poſt, which was cloſely preſſed by the enemy, and the noble ſpirit with which they repelled the aſſault of all Greene's army, is much too obvious to require any tribute I could pay to ſuch diſtinguiſhed merit.

I have the honour to be, my lord,
Your lordſhip's moſt obedient
and moſt humble ſervant,
W. BALFOUR.

Right hon. lord George Germain, &c. &c.

Duplicate, No. 7.

My Lord, Charleſtown, July 2, 1781.

BY the Prince William Henry packet, I was honoured on the 28th ult. with the duplicates of your lordſhip's letters of the 7th of March and 4th of April laſt, the originals of which have not yet come to hand.

Your lordſhip may be aſſured, that no exertions on my part will be wanting for the defence and maintainance of this place, which has lately received, from works conſtructed by the commanding engineer, lieutenant colonel M'ncrieffe, every additional ſecurity which profeſſional abilities can beſtow.

Since the date of my diſpatch, No. 6, I have been honoured with two letters from lord Rawdon, who purſued general Greene to the fords of the Bunoree, but, though near, was unable to come up with him, from the uncommon precipitancy with which the enemy retreated, and their having ſo much the advance on the march.

This circumſtance, and the great fatigue of the troops in attempting to counteract it, rendering improbable all hopes of overtaking general Greene's army, ſo as to effect any thing deciſive. Lord Rawdon is returned to Ninety-Six, and general Greene having paſſed the Tyger, and Broad rivers, it would from thence ſeem, that the object of his march pointed towards Virginia, which I am the rather inclined to believe, from the intelligence, to which however I do not give the fulleſt credit, which has reached me, of his being ordered there, to join the force now under generals la Fayette and Wayne.

The laſt diſpatches which I have received from lord Cornwallis, were dated at Peterſburgh, the 25th of May, and give accounts of his having accompliſhed his junction with the army under the late major general Phillips: His lordſhip was at that time proceeding in the purſuit of la Fayette, who daily expected to be reinforced by a corps under general Wayn, detached by general Waſhington to his ſupport.

I have the honour to be, my lord,
Your lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant,
W. BALFOUR.

Right honourable lord George Germain, &c. &c.

[The above are copies of two original letters from colonel Balfour to lord George Germain, taken in a packet bound from Charleſtown, South Carolina, to London. Atteſt. JOHN AVERY, ſecretary.]

Monday arrived in port, the letter of marque ſhip Fox, belonging to Falmouth, and brought in with her a large prize ſhip, loaded with rice, indigo, furrs, &c. homeward bound, from Charleſtown, South-Carolina.

On Tueſday evening arrived in town, captain Samuel Tucker, and Dr. William Ramſey, of the Thorn cruizer, from the iſland of St John's, which place they were carried into by captain ſir William Younge, of the Hynde Britiſh ſhip of war, from whom (as well as from governor Patterſon, of that iſland) they confeſs to have experienced every mark of humanity and politeneſs, of which they entertain a grateful ſenſe.

A ſhip from New-York bound to Penobcot with ſeveral refugee tories, was taken a few days ago by a ſmall privateer from Newbury port, and is ſafe arrived.

Alſo two brigs from New York, bound to Quebec, were captured by a privateer from Portſmouth.

Wedneſday laſt arrived here a cartel from Newfoundland, with 390 priſoners, all in good health, having been uſed with more than common humanity and kindneſs.—She was fitted out there with proviſions, &c. for only 300 but the admiral kindly offered them to bring as many more as they pleaſed with that allowance; and in order to relieve their brethren from captivity, they agreed to be at ſhort allowance, and took 90 more on board; notwithſtanding which, they all arrived as above, not one ſick among the whole—How reverſe the treatment of our unhappy brethren at New-York!—When will retaliation take place?

Extract of a letter dated on board the Jerſey (vulgarly called HELL) PRISON-SHIP, New-York, Auguſt 10 1781.

"There is nothing but death or entering into the Britiſh ſervice before me. Our ſhip company is reduced to a ſmall number (by death and entering into the Britiſh ſervice) of 19—There is a partial cartel arrived and bro't 11 priſoners, and the names of ſo many as makes up that number, ſent from Boſton by ſomebody, and damn the villain that trades that way, tho' there is many ſuch in, that are making widows and fatherleſs children a curſe on them all. The comiſſary told us, one and all to the number of 400 men, that the whole fault lays on Boſton, and we might all be exchanged, but they never cared about us; and he ſaid the commiſſaries were damned rogues and liars.

"I am not able to give you even the out-lines of my exile; but thus much I will inform you, that we bury 6, 7, 8, 9 10, and 11 men in a day; we have 200

more ſick and falling ſick every day; the ſickneſs is the yellow fever, ſmall-pox, and in ſhort every thing elſe that can be mentioned.

"I had almoſt forgot to tell you, that our morning's ſalutation is, "Rebels! turn-out your dead!"

S A L E M, Auguſt 21.

Wedneſday 1 ſt returned into port, the privateer brig Captain, John Dollanſon, commander, after being out 24 hours, and brought in with him the famous Pomroy, with his privateer, having 32 hands, out from Penobſcot, belonging to the commodore there. She had been out 6 days from Penobſcot, but happily captured nothing. Pomroy informs us, that the day before he was taken, he ſpoke a privateer ſchooner, copper bottomed, mounting 10 carriage guns, from Burmuda, who had taken, 2 days before, in this bay, a prize brig, bound in here from Port-au Port; likewiſe another prize brig, loaded with ſalt: The above ſchooner informed him, that there was to ſail in 6 hours after him, from Burmuda, a copper bottomed ſhip, belonging to the Gutteridges, bound into this bay to cruiſe, mounting 18 nine pounders; alſo, the next day was to ſail from the ſame place, bound to this bay to cruiſe, three privateer ſloops.

Arrived ſince our laſt, in a ſafe harbour, a brig, prize to the brigantine Cato, her cargo chiefly wine.

Alſo arrived the privateer ſchooner Languedoc, capt. Dunn, and brought in with him a prize ſchooner, laden with oil.

NEW-LONDON, Auguſt 24.

Tueſday arrived from a cruize, the brig Sampſon, captain Brooks. On Wedneſday ſe'nnight, off Fire Iſland inlet, the Sampſon, in company with the Hancock, ſloop Randolph, and ſchooner Young Cromwell, fell in with the Swallow, a Britiſh ſloop of war, and a brig from Barbados, both of which they drove on Long-Iſland and burnt. The above brig when ſhe ſailed from Barbados, had ſundry Americans on board, who, on the paſſage, roſe on the crew, took poſſeſſion of the veſſel, and were bound into ſome American port; but being met by the Swallow were taken, after an engagement of more than two glaſſes.

Tueſday a flag returned here from New York, which brought from the hoſpital ſhip 51 American priſoners, two of which died on the paſſage, and the others are in a ſickly and emaciated condition.

Wedneſday was ſent into port by the ſhip Hunter, the privateer ſloop Hibernia, of 10 guns and about 40 men. The above privateer is the ſame in which captain Smedley from this port was taken, about a year ago.

Yeſterday was ſent into port by the Randolph, captain Peck, a privateer brig from Salem. She had been captured by a Britiſh frigate, but previouſly threw over her guns.

The ſame ſame day was ſent in here by the Minerva of Philadelphia, a large brig from Cork.

C H A T H A M, Auguſt 29.

The night of Tueſday the 21ſt, the noted horſe thief Jerry King was taken, on one of his nocturnal expeditions, at Mendham. This villain deſerted from captain Clark's company of artillery in 1777, and has been once or twice taken ſince, but always had addreſs enough to make his eſcape. In his capture captain Arnold, ſheriff of this county, was wounded.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4.

Extract of a letter from major-general Greene to the Preſident of Congreſs, dated head quarters, High Hills of Santee, July 26th, 1781.

"In my letter of the 17th I informed your excellency of having detached general Sumpter to attack the enemy's lower poſts. The troops were divided and moved down the ſeveral great roads. Lieut. Col. Lee at Dorcheſter took all the waggon horſes and waggons belonging to a convoy of proviſions going up to lord Rawdon. Colonel Wade Hampton made a charge on a party of the enemy's horſe at the Quarter-Houſe, and took there and at Strawberry, upwards of 50 priſoners and ſeveral officers. On the appearance of our horſe below the Quarter Houſe, the alarm guns were fired in town, and the gates ſhut. Colonel Hampton with the other detachments, burnt four veſſels loaded principally with valuable ſtores for the uſe of the Britiſh army. General Sumpter when he got in the neighbourhood of Monk's Corner, which was on the 16th, found the garriſon of Bigger's Church had been reinforced, this, together with his having detached largely, and thoſe not having joined obliged him to move with caution. Colonel Horry was ordered to reconnoitre the poſt and watch the motions of the enemy, while another party was ſent to deſtroy Wadboo bridge to cut off the enemy's retreat. The garriſon conſiſted of upwards of 500 infantry, and between 100 and 150 cavalry. Part of the cavalry under colonel Frazer, made a charge upon colonel Horry and major Lacey, but were ſoon repulſed and drove back with great precipitation, with the loſs of two officers and ten men killed. They again advanced with both horſe and foot, and our people retired. This was late in the afternoon. Under the cover of this party the enemy evacuated the poſt, and fled towards Charleſtown, and though they ſet the church on fire to deſtroy the ſtores, which were very great, their retreat was not diſcovered until four o'clock next day.

"The detachment having joined that night, lieutenant-colonel Lee with the legion, and colonel Hampton with the ſtate cavalry purſued, and generals Sumpter and Marion with the reſt of the troops followed. Unfortunately the bridge at Wadboo had not been deſtroyed effectually; the enemy ſoon repaired it and croſſed. However the legion came up with their rear near Shoemaker's plantation, and took their rear guard and all their baggage; and was puſhing on to charge their main body, when lieutenant colonel Lee was informed that the enemy had croſſed Guinby bridge, and were in a lane with their artillery. He ſent forward to order the legion to halt, but before the order could reach the advanced corps captain Armſtrong had paſſed the bridge; which the enemy were endeavouring to take up, and was charging their line. He drove them from their artillery, but the muſquetry beginning a heavy fire obliged him to file off into the woods, not having advanced quite up to the line. He had two men and four horſes killed, and major Mayhem, who was with the advance, had his horſe killed under him. Nothing can equal the gallantry of this troop, and had the enemy been overtaken in any other poſition, the cavalry in all probabily would have taken the whole party. Generals Sumpter and Marion came up about four o'clock in the afternoon, and made the diſpoſition for attacking the enemy, which was begun about five, and laſted until near eight. The firing was cloſe and warm. But the enemy being advantageouſly poſted in a range of houſes where our cavalry could not act, and our artillery being left behind, they maintained their ground though every effort was made to diſlodge them. The troops kept up a fire until the whole of their ammunition was conſumed, when they were ordered to retire, our loſs was about 10 or 12 killed, and between 20 and 30 wounded. As the firing was not more than from 40 to 80 yards diſtance, and moſt of our people good markſmen, it is thought the enemy muſt have ſuffered conſiderably. The gallantry of the militia and ſtate troops upon this occaſion, would have done honour to veteran ſoldiers.

"Lord Rawdon, with part of the troop at Orangeburg, being on the move downwards, and the poſition of our people ineligible, general Sumpter ordered them to retire towards Nelſon's ferry. There were taken in the expedition in the different attacks, near 140 priſoners, eight or ten of which were officers, between one and two hundred horſes, ſeveral waggons, one loaded with ammunition, and all the baggage of the 19th regiment, in which was found 720 guineas. The general has ordered the whole to be divided among his troops as a reward for their bravery. Part of the enemy are ſtill at Orangeburg, and lord Rawdon has gone towards Charleſtown."

TO-MORROW,

At TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon,

On Meſſrs James and Drinkers Wharf, between Arch and Race ſtreets,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

TWO hundred boxes of Briſtol Glaſs, of different ſizes.
Twenty caſks Nails.
Ten boxes of long and ſhort Pipes.
Ten cheſts of Oil.
Forty boxes of Candles.
Ten ditto Soap.
Twenty kegs white wine Vinegar.
Ten bundles Frying-Pans.
A variety of Cutlary, Ironmongery, Sadlery, &c. &c.
Part of the CARGO of the Ship Dimſdale, Prize to the Privateer Ship Riſing-Sun.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
Sept. 3. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

SAMUEL MACKEAN,

In Second-ſtreet, the ſecond door below Cheſnut-ſtreet, has juſt opened an Aſſortment of

Superfine and ſecond Cloths,

of the moſt faſhionable Colours,
Caſſimer's, Mens Silk Stockings, &c. &c.

A Half-Joe Reward.

RAN-AWAY, yeſterday, from the ſubſcriber, a certain NEGROE MAN, named CÆSAR, about 5 feet 11 inches high, well made, and about 40 years of age: Had on a ſhort, brown fuſtian coat, buff coloured cloth veſt, oznabrig or ticking trowſers; and took with him a light coloured broadcloth great coat, with wooden buttons and a red cloth cape to it.

It is ſuppoſed he is gone to Philadelphia, with an intention of enliſting or getting on board a veſſel. Whoever takes him up, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall have the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges paid if brought home.

Burlington, Sept. 3d. BOWES REED.

WHEREAS MARGARET WARNER, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has behaved in a moſt unbecoming manner, theſe are therefore to forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

September 4. HUGH WARNER.

Haym Salomon, Broker,

At his office in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets,

TRANSACTS all kinds of buſineſs on Commiſſion. Buys and ſells Bills of Exchange on any part of Europe. As alſo,

Pennſylvania and other State Money,

And which he receives in payment for

Bills of Exchange,

At the higheſt price given.

He gives conſtant attendance at his Office, from nine to one in the forenoon; and from three to ſeven in the afternoon.

Reed and Forde,

Have now opened, at the STORE formerly occupied by Buddon, Lawrence, and Company, in Front-ſtreet, two doors above Market-ſtreet,

A neat Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Which they will ſell low for Specie, Bills of Exchange, or the new Emiſſions of any of the ſtates.—

Among which are

BEST ſuperfine and ſecond Cloths, of white, blue, green, brown, orange, and Barree colours,
Caſſimers of different colours,
Iriſh and French Linens, Britannias and Dowlaſs,
Cotton and linen Checks,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Camblets, Cambletees and Mecklingbergs,
Crapes, Poplins, Meſſinets and Brilliants,
A neat variety of verry fine thread Hoſe,
Cambricks, Lawns and Kentings,
Catgut and Gauzes,
Beſt Luteſtrings, Sarſenets and Perſians,
Peelongs, Allamodes, &c. ALSO,
Weſt-India Rum and Jamaica Spirits by the hogſhead,
Muſcovado Sugars,
Coffee in barrels and bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes; with a variety of other neceſſary Articles.

Old Jamaica & Barbadoes Cane SPIRITS.

Weſt-India RUM.
Madeira, Liſbon and Teneriff WINES.
PORT and CLARET in Bottles.
SUGAR.
COFFEE, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Adam Hubley,

In the old burnt STORES in Water-ſtreet, a few doors below Walnut ſtreet.

The Subſcriber informs the

PUBLIC in general, and his FRIENDS in particular, That he again keeps

Horſes at Livery,

At his STABLES, on the eaſt ſide of Seventh-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet (which have been occupied by the United States, ſince the latter end of December, 1776, and called the Continental Stables) ſuch Gentlemen as chooſe to ſend their Horſes may be aſſured that Juſtice will be done them, by

Aug. 28. JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

Dellaps *Commiſſion-Store,*

The corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, in Third-ſtreet, Has for SALE the following Articles;

SUGAR and Coffee,
Gunpowder,
Fine Umbro,
Ditto Roman Blue Black,
Ditto Stone Oker,
Chimney Tiles,
Plaiſterers Trowels,
Superfine black Cloth,
Shoe and knee Buckles,
Six Plate Stoves, with Pipes,
Quantity of writing and wrapping Paper,
Fullers Preſs-Boards,
Bonnet Boards,
Playing Cards,
Leather and braſs Ink-Pots,
Ink-Stands,
Sand Boxes,
Ink Powder,
Spelling Books,
Primmers,
Childrens Books,
Wafers,
Sealing-Wax,
Quills,
Pocket-Books,
Slate ditto,
Blank account Ditto,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At the above Store is to be diſpoſed of

A neat Collection of Books,

Among which are——Bell's Britiſh Theatre, 18 vols. Joſephus's Works, 4 vols. Buchan's Family Phyſician, Claſics, Law Books, Magazines, Monthly Reviews, Annual Regiſters, Novels, Hiſtories and School Books, &c. &c.

GOODS received on Commiſſion at ſaid Store; and thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom may depend on punctuality and diſpatch.

N. B. Ready Money for undreſt Quills, new and old Books, linen Rags, old Ropes and Sails, and empty Phials.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. M'Fall, who conducted a brigade of teams, raiſed in Bucks county, from Trenton to Camp, near Hackenſack, in Auguſt, 1780, laden with cloathing and ſtores for the Pennſylvania line, is requeſted to take NOTICE, That a Box of Cloathing in one of his teams, driven by William Delaware, had been broken open, and Two FUR HATS (which coſt in Philadelphia, at that time, a Half-Johannes each) taken out; I made the dicovery immediately after the teams left camp; Mr. M'Fall will therefore pleaſe to ſtop that ſum in payment from William Delaware, as I will call on him ſhortly for the Money; having been obliged to pay the gentleman to whom the Hats belonged.

ANDREW LYTLE, lieut. 5th Penn. Reg.
At that time ſtate Commiſſary to the Pennſylvania Line.

Reading, Aug. 22.

Four Dollars Reward.

Went adrift from Lad's Cove, about two weeks ago, a large FISHING BOAT made of black Walnut timber. Whoever takes up ſaid boat, and delivers her to CHARLES WEST, at the mouth of Timber creek, or to WILLIAM HUG, at Gloucester, ſhall receive the above reward.

Best possible image

JUST IMPORTED,
In the laſt Veſſels from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD, By
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Aſſortment of the
Following Articles, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured ſuperfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and ſcarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and ſcarlet Caſſimers and Wiltons,
Crimſon, brown, blue, ſriped, black, ſpotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys, Tickſets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worſted Hoſe,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimſon, green, ſky-blue and pink Ruſſels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fuſtians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineneſs,
Corded Worſteds and Everlaſtings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An aſſortment of Iriſh Linens,
Fine and coarſe Hollands,
Yard and half-yard and 3-8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavals, Penturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings, Dowlaſs and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muſlins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto ſilk Mitts,
Mens ſilk Gloves,
A beautiful Aſſortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarſe Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damaſcus,
Ducapes, Padnaſoys, Mantuas, Luteſtrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 1-4 and 3-4 ell Perſians and Sarſnets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Muſſlemans,
Ell wide Perſians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hoſe,
Elegant Tambour Waiſtcoat Patterns,
Beſt Sewing-ſilk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Beſt ſcarf Twiſt, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, ſecond and coarſe Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Beſt Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Toſſels,
Bandana, ſilk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Buſineſs, and Willingneſs to Pleaſe, that it will be the Intereſt of his Cuſtomers to continue their Favours.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,
On FRIDAY, the 28th Day of September next, at One o'clock, in the afternoon, at the houſe of Catharine Schneider, in New-Hanover townſhip, A
Certain Plantation, or Tract of

Land, ſituate on Sanatogue creek, in the ſaid townſhip of New-Hanover, containing about 120 acres, on which is erected a Frame Dwelling Houſe, Griſt-mill, Barn, Stables, and other Out-houſes; 10 acres whereof are excellent Meadow, and about 15 acres of Upland cleared, the remainder is Wood Land. At the ſame time and place will be Sold, One undivided Third Part of a Saw-Mill, and 50 Acres of Ground thereto belonging, adjoining the above deſcribed Plantation. Any perſon deſirous to view the premiſes, will pleaſe to apply to JACOB KROUS, in Limerick townſhip: The terms will be made known at the time and place of ſale; where attendance will be given, by HENRY DERING, Executor of the laſt will and teſtament of Henry Dering, ſenior, late of New-Hanover townſhip, deceaſed.

New-Hanover townſhip, Auguſt 28.

N. B. If NICHOLAS DERING, Son of Henry Dering, late of New-Hanover townſhip, Philadelphia county, is alive, and will apply or ſend to his Brother, Henry Dering, at Lancaſter, he may hear of ſomething to his Advantage.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.
To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the 4th of September next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the armed Schooner or veſſel, called the Fame, burthen about 80 tons, lately commanded by Captain Nelſon, taken at ſea on her cruiſe from New-York, ſent into this port, and libelled againſt as prize, by Roger Kean, (qui tam, &c.) To the end, that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,
Auguſt 30. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.
To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the 4th of September next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the Sloop or Veſſel called the Betſy, burthen about 80 tons, formerly commanded by Moſes Palmer, taken at ſea from him by the Britiſh privateer Fame, on her paſſage from Virginia to Boſton, and retaken by the Privateers Holker and Hope, ſent into this port, and libelled againſt as prize, by Roger Kean and Chriſtopher Smith, (qui tam, &c.) To the end, that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,
Auguſt 30. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

A further SALE of the
Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this ſtate, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-houſe, on THURSDAY, the 6th of September next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the ſame as the laſt ſales. Auguſt 31.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Seamen now in town, belonging to the brig Holker, that Skallenger's boat, appointed to take them to the Capes, will ſail on Tueſday next, the 4th of September. They are therefore requeſted to repair on board her at that time, otherwiſe they will forfeit their ſhares of all Prize Money ariſing from the preſent cruize. Friday, Aug. 31ſt.

Philadelphia, Aug. 27, 1781.
Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away, on the 19th ult. a ſmall dark brindle COW, has four white feet, white belly, and white flanks, a ſmall head with ſmall horns turned in. who ever takes up ſaid cow, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, in Swanſon-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite colonel Knox's, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid by JAMES STEWART.

Office for Confiſcated Eſtates.
Annapolis, July 26, 1781.

Purſuant to an Act of Aſſembly,
Will be Sold at Public Auction,

On the Eleventh Day of September next, at the Lancaſhire Furnace, in Baltimore County, between 13 and 14000 Acres of
Valuable L A N D,

lying near Baltimore town, late the property of the Principio company, on which are erected two Furnaces and two Griſt-mills; the Land will be chiefly parceled out into ſmall and convenient Farms; that part on which the Furnaces are erected will be ſold firſt, in order that any perſon or perſons who may incline to purchaſe, with a view to carry on the Iron Works, will have an opportunity of ſecuring ſuch other parts of the Land they may think neceſſary. At the ſame time will be ſold, all the Utenſils and Stock of every kind belonging to the ſaid Works, amongſt which are about One Hundred valuable SLAVES, of different ages and ſexes, ſundry of them are excellent tradeſmen, ſuch as Founders, Colliers, Blackſmiths, &c. The money to be paid down if agreeable to the purchaſers, if not they may give bond, with ſecurity, to pay one third of the ſum bid, on the 1ſt day of September, 1782, another third on the 1ſt day of September, 1783, and the remaining third on the 1ſt day of September, 1784, with intereſt in gold or ſilver, or the new bills of credit to be emitted in purſuance of an act of the laſt ſeſſion, at their actual value at the time of payment. By Order.

JOSEPH BAXTER, Clerk.

To be SOLD *by Public Sale,*
On Wedneſday the 5th of September next, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, at the Coffee-Houſe, if not ſold before at private ſale,

A Meſſuage or Tenement and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, next door to the houſe occupied by Joſeph Price, containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 48 feet; with a good cellar and vault under the yard: the whole clear of ground rent. For terms enquire of David Lapſley, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, next door to Mr. Daniel Dupuys; or to John Gray, in Union-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the honourable Thomas M'Kean, eſquire, chief juſtice, the honourable William Auguſtus Atlee, eſquire, ſecond juſtice, the honourable John Evans, eſquire, third juſtice, and the honourable George Bryan, eſquire, fourth juſtice of the Supreme Court, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of Auguſt, inſtant, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday the twenty-fourth day of September next:

And whereas the honourable Francis Hopkinſon, eſquire judge of admiralty, for Pennſylvania, and the honourable William Auguſtus Atlee, John Evans and George Bryan, eſquires, juſtices, as aforeſaid, of the Supreme Court, aforeſaid, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the ſaid twenty ſeventh day of Auguſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of Admiralty Seſſions for the United-States of America, at the ſaid State-houſe, on the ſaid twenty-fourth day of September:

And whereas the ſaid honourable Thomas M'Kean, Francis Hopkinſon, William Auguſtus Atlee, John Evans and George Bryan, eſquires, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the ſaid twenty-ſeventh day of Auguſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of Admiralty Seſſions for the State of Pennſylvania, at the ſaid State-Houſe, on the ſaid twenty-fourth day of September: NOTICE is hereby given, to all juſtices of the peace, the coroners, eſcheators and conſtables within the ſaid city and county, that they be then and there in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices, in that behalf, appertain to be done; alſo, all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the gaol of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the twenty-ninth day of Auguſt, in the Year of Our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, and in the Sixth Year of American Independence.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

TO BE SOLD, The following
Plantations, Houſes, Lots, &c.

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Bucks county, on the river Delaware, containing about 400 acres of Land, having a very good Ferry, about one mile and a half below Trenton, a valuable Shad Fiſhery, two dwelling Houſes, the one brick, and a good Tavern, with a large Orchard, the other a neat Leg-houſe, with a frame Barn and Stables to each; likewiſe a frame Barn, at a diſtance from either of the houſes, for the convenience of the farm; good Meadow, and more may be made than ſufficient for the farmer.

A LOT of GROUND, with a large ſtone Houſe and Kitchen, a frame Stable, a Well of good Water, and other improvements on the ſame, in Germantown, adjoining the Friend's Meeting-houſe lot on the north ſide; it is 33 feet front and 192 feet deep, pleaſantly ſituated, and a good ſtand for buſineſs (being the place where Moſes Hall formerly carried on the retail trade in a very extenſive way) and was lately occupied as a tavern by Nicholas Wiber.

A Three Story Brick HOUSE and LOT, ſituate in Water-ſtreet, near Race ſtreet, together with a large Bake-Houſe, Wharf, &c. This place is very convenient for a merchant, diſtiller, brewer or biſcuit-baker.

A ſmall SEAT, in the Northern-Liberties, about three miles from the city, on Nice's lane, which leads from Nice town, on the Germantown road, to the Falls road; it adjoins that elegant ſeat now occupied by Dr. Bond, junior: This Place, 10 acres and a quarter of Land, has a ſmall Tenement and a good Apple Orchard on it, an excellent Spring of Water ſufficient for a milk-houſe, at a convenient diſtance from the dwelling-houſe, beſides the advantage of a conſtant Stream of Water running acroſs the Place, which waters a piece of meadow; the ſoil is of a good quality for all kinds of fruit trees or for a garden, and the ſituation and other conveniencies of this Place, make it well adapted for forming a Summer Retreat for a Citizen.

A LOT, containing 9 Acres of Land, on Shippen's Lane, adjoining lands of Chriſtopher and Charles Marſhall, Joſeph Stamper, and others, it is very convenient for paſture or mowing, the ſoil being of a good quality, has the convenience of a Well, and a ſmall Pond extends within it where cattle may water; there is about 40 graſted Apple trees thereon.

Alſo, ſeveral HOUSES and LOTS in and about the city and country.

A neat, light, FAMILY WAGGON, made of the beſt materials, with Harneſs for a pair of horſes.

The Subſcriber continues ſelling Carolina Indigo on Commiſſion, and has now for Sale, ſome of the firſt Quality, in tierces and barrels; and has juſt received, from New-England, a Parcel of Glauber and Epſom Salts, Magneſia, &c. &c. For Particulars apply to THOMAS SHUTE, in Church-alley.

N. B. The Subſcriber will take Specie and State Money, in payment, of every denomination; alſo Bills on France.

WAS taken up, at captain Brice's, in Darby, a ſmall Bay HORSE, about 4 or 5 years old, no marks; has a lock on one his fore feet. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold according to law, by JOHN BRICE. Aug. 24.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 778.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the last Vessels from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD, By
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-street, opposite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Assortment of the Following Articles, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, superfine and second Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured superfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and scarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and scarlet Cassimers and Wiltons,
Crimson, brown, blue, striped, black, spotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys,
Tickets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worsted Hose,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimson, green, sky-blue and pink Russels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fustians and Beavers,
Cambletts and Hairlines of all colours and fineness,
Corded Worsteds and Everlastings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An assortment of Irish Linens,
Fine and coarse Hollands,
Yard and half-yard and 3-8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Dark Cloth,
Marseilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Flanders Ticking,
Muslin and book Muslins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Lacer,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto silk Mitts,
Mens silk Glover,
A beautiful Assortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarse Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damascus,
Ducapes, Paduasoys, Mantuas, Lutestrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Persians and Sarsnets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Musslemans,
Ell wide Persians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hose,
Elegant Tambour Waistcoat Patterns,
Best Sewing-silk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Best scarlet Twist, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, second and coarse Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Best Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Tossels,
Bandana, silk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his best Thanks to those who have heretofore favoured him with their Custom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Business, and Willingness to Please, that it will be the Interest of his Customers to continue their Favours.

MINERS.

WANTED, Four or Five MINERS, to work on a regular vein of ore, to whom good Wages will be given. Enquire of the subscriber at Durham Furnace.
RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

A further SALE of the
Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this state, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-house, on THURSDAY, the 6th of September next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be seen at the Coffee-house, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the same as the last sales.
August 31.

Es ist so eben heraus gekommen, und zuhaben (Beym Hundert, Dutzend, oder Einzeln) bey

Georg Klein,

Buchdrucker, in der Front-strasse, nahe bey der Arch-strasse, Philadelphia,

Der Neue, Verbessert- und Zuverläßige
Americanische
Calender,
Auf das 1782ste Jahr Christi,
Derselbe enthält, nebst der sonst gewöhnlichen Calender-Arbeit, etliche anmuthige und lesenswürdige Begebenheiten, als:

Ein Gespräch, so im Jahr 1775, zwischen ein Paar Philadelphischen Gelerten gehalten wurde.
2. Der anmuthige Zank wegen den Jahrszeiten.
3. Eine Geschichte vom Beyschläfer und Kirchenschläfer.
4. Die zwey uneinigen Kutschpferde.
5. Eine Sammlung artiger Begebenheiten.
6. Hülfsmittel für verschiedene Krankheiten der Menschen und Vieh.
7. Etliche nützliche Tabellen.
8. Courten oder Gerichts-Tage.
9. Landstrassen, oder Entfernung eines Orts vom andern, &c. &c. &c.

Er gibt den höchsten Preis für reine
Leinene Lumpen.

To be Sold by private Sale, or Exchanged for a House in a good Stand, A

Lot of Marsh Meadow,

Bounding on the Province-Island road, bounded by meadow of William Jones, John Evely and John Haney, containing eight acres and ninety perches.

Another LOT of excellent UPLAND, now planted with Indian corn and potatoes, containing eight acres and seventeen perches, bounded by land of John Haney, William Jones and others. Both the above Lots are under good fence, and in excellent order. The subscriber has about Thirty Acres of Meadow that he proposes assureing; any one having Cattle or Horses to pasture, may depend on his utmost endeavours to oblige them, and at reasonable rates.

N. B. Enquire for terms of sale of the subscriber, living in Bred-street, commonly called Moravian alley.
JOHN SPROGE LL.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, on the east-side of Second-street, below Union-street, and one door from the corner of Pine-street, the following goods, viz.

IRish mess-beef in tierces, barrels, and half-barrels, pork in half barrels, extraordinary good; Madeira wine by the pipe, hogshead or gallon, Lisbon ditto, by the hogshead, quarter-cask, or gallon, coffee, tea and sugars by wholesale and retail, English soap by ditto, ditto, Scotch snuff, manufactured in Glasgow, a quantity of tin ware, japan'd and plain, English cloaths and scrubbing brushes, English made sailors jackets, breeches, drawers and shirts, shoes and hats, fine and coarse callicoes, handkerchiefs, stockings and threads, Tully garters, a few firkins of butter, and sundry other goods not here mentioned
DAVIS BEVAN.
N. B. English Double Glouceſter Cheese.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

SO great is my indignation on being assured that the haughty and blood-thirsty commandant of Charlestown, lieutenant-colonel Nisbett Balfour, has executed, with every mark of ignominy and disgrace, my amiable and truly worthy countryman, colonel Isaac Hayne of South-Carolina, that I cannot resist the impulse I feel to address through your paper, the public and my fellow-citizens on the subject, though totally unaccustomed to appear in print.

How long, sir, are we to suffer the rights of humanity to be trampled upon by this upstart* arrogant Briton? How long will American pusilanimity (for such I must call it) suffer unavenged the best blood of her sons to be wantonly spilled by the inhuman butchers, that are now ravaging our fertile country? When, sir, shall we see a proper attention to the rights of human nature, and a regard to the MANY supercede, as it ever ought the particular interests of a FEW? How often are we to hear our insolent invaders declare that we dare not retaliate, and suffer them to miscontrue American mercy and generosity into an abject fear of consequences? In my opinion, a longer perseverance in the mild and merciful line, Congress, and their generals and other officers, seem to have adopted, will be highly criminal, and amount to something very like betraying the trust reposed in them by the people. All ranks and orders of men must be fully convinced by this time, hat nothing but a most exemplary Retaliation can check the insolence of our enemies, and shew the commandant of Charlestown and every British officer, that we are determined to punish every future breach of the laws of nations and of war.

For your information and that of the public at large, I beg leave to add that colonel Hayne was one of those virtuous patriots, who refused the British protection till reduced to the last extremity†; and then only accepted it on special terms of never being obliged to turn out to oppose his friends and countrymen in arms: as soon as he was called on contrary to his agreement, to draw his sword against the friends of his bosom, his relations and dearest connexions, he thought himself justified in vacating, on his part, that contract which the British had broken on theirs. He flew to arms and accepted of a commission either from our American general or the governor of South-Carolina: Being afterwards made prisoner in a skirmish with the British horse; 'tis said, he was not even tried by a court-martial, but, though an officer of the rank of colonel, he has been hanged like a common felon; after being led, bound with his hands behind him, through the princial streets of Charlestown, as a spectacle for tories, protection traitors, and the vile rabble of the British army to scoff at.

Could my weak pen do justice to your character, my dear departed countryman! how pleasing would the task be? With what satisfaction would I shew to the world those virtues for which you were so highly eminent? With what rapture would I paint you in the amiable lights of a tender husband, an affectionate father, kind master, sincere and benevolent friend, and honest patriot? But I am unequal to the task: Suffice it to say, that you are entombed in the breast of every virtuous Carolinian, and that your country will one day rejoice in an opportunity of erecting a more permanent monument to your memory.

When the British major Andre suffered the just fate of a spy, all pens were ready to heighten his character, and even that of a distinguished American soldier, was devoted to emblazon him, attributing to him virtues as his own that existed no where but in the sympathetic and generous breast of the writer. How great disservice the author of that panegyrick on that of-

* This redoubted lieutenant colonel Balfour, is the son of Balfour the auctioneer and bookseller at Edinburgh. The father is employed almost daily in knocking off eighteen penny lots of old books and pamphlets in sweet Edinburgh, whilst the son, forgetful of the ancestors he sprung from, assumes more state and consequence than the first peer of the British realm.

† Colonel Hayne was not taken in Charlestown, but after the fall of that garrison. When the small pox became so very fatal in his neighbourhood, as to threaten the total destruction of his family, he went to Charlestown in hopes of getting a parole for the country, and to be enabled to get his wife and children innoculated by a surgeon, but notwithstanding every exertion by himself and friends, the inexorable commandant gave him no alternative but protection or a prison ship. The impending distress of his family prevailed, in a heart replete with fine feelings, and he took protection after many days debate on special conditions, but too late to effect the purposes he intended, as his family had taken the infection whereby he lost his wife and two or three children.

ficer, has done to his country and the cauſe of liberty, he does not know. I am indeed ſure he could not have intended any by praiſing an unfortunate enemy whom he thought virtuous. One fact, however, Mr. Printer, I aver and can fully prove, that when the intelligence of Andre's execution was brought to St. Auguſtine, the unhappy defenceleſs exiles there, had well nigh fallen victims to the rage of an enflamed ſoldiery, encouraged and ſet onby the moſt brutal officers that ever diſgraced any ſervice. 'Tis to that ill-timed praiſe of a man taken gaining money in a way the moſt diſhonourable and diſgraceful to a ſoldier and a man of virtue (if he really were ſuch) that I attribute the cruel execution of my worthy countryman.

The high encomiums paſſed by American writers on a Britiſh ſpy, have been made uſe of to juſtify a charge of want of humanity in our excellent Commander in chief, and the court of officers that condemned him: And the author of theſe lines has more than once heard Britiſh officers declare, that the very firſt opportunity would be catched at, to put to death ſome diſtinguiſhed character among the Americans; to this vindictive ſpirit colonel Hayne has fallen a ſacrifice, though in no way circumſtanced like Andre.

If the unprincipled robber of a public library *, the cringing inſidious ſycophant † and baſe ſpy, could call forth ſo many pens to celebrate him for ſuppoſed virtues; how much more ought to be ſaid on the brilliant virtue and unſullied character of a Hayne, our own countryman.

I hope every citizen of Carolina will offer his tribute of praiſe, and I call on thoſe who knew him beſt and are more capable to dojuſtice to that character, I have too feebly endeavoured to crayon out of this martyred ſon of liberty.

I truſt, Mr. Printer, that a ſevere retaliation for this murder will take place by order from Congreſs, not on protection men and ſuch inſignificant miſcreants (to deſtroy theſe would pleaſe colonel Balfour and his peculating board of police) but on Britiſh officers of rank. I wiſh to ſee one of equal rank hanged whenever in our power. I expect ſhortly to be enabled to take the field with the ſouthern army, and am ready to ſubmit to my fate, ſhould it be my misfortune to fall under the power of Britiſh butchers. No apprehenſion of conſequences, however, will prevent my avenging with mine own hand, (ſhould an opportunity offer) the blood of my illuſtrious and unhappy countryman. I am miſtaken and do not know the feelings of my fellow citizens, if ſuch will not be the determination of every honeſt Carolinian.

I am, ſir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
A CAROLINA EXILE.

* The library of the univerſity of Philadelphia, received as a preſent from the academy of ſciences inFrance by the hands of doctor Franklin, a compleat copy of that moſt invaluable work called L'Encyclopedie, which the VIRTUOUS and GALLANT major Andre ſtole and carried off with him. This fact is too well known to need a mention of the names of the witneſſes, if neceſſary however they can be produced.

† Major Andre had the addreſs to inſinuate himſelf ſo much into the favour of his commander in chief, that he was ſaid to have gained an abſolute aſcendency over that officer. The conſequence was that he diſpoſed of all offices and favours, and drove out of ſir Henry Clinton's family all his former friends and favourites, who poſſeſſed too much independency of ſoul to accept any thing through the medium of Mr. Andre, and were too honeſt to ſtoop to uſe thoſe means, by which this PATTERN OF VIRTUE ſucceeded. This is by no means a private anecdote, but was the public converſation of officers of various ranks in Charleſtown, after the ſurrender of that place.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

Bellum ita ſuſcipiatur, ut nihil aliud niſi Pax quæſita videatur.

I AM convinced that nothing but repeated misfortunes, and the inability under which Great Britain may find herſelf to maintain the war, will ever diſpoſe her councils to peace; the pacific ſentiments of America cannot be influenced, but by her having obtained, during the war, the great object for which ſhe has ſo vigorouſly contended: the full and explicit acknowledgement of her independence; in the acquiſition of which ſhe will not only accompliſh the end for which the war was undertaken, but alſo be gratified with the proſpect of large and additional advantages. In this ſituation it is no unnatural event, that minds of the beſt and nobleſt diſpoſitions ſhould be inclined towards eſtabliſhing the peace and repoſe of the contending powers: This inclination derives accumulated force from the proſpect of national felicity, ariſing from the introduction of civil governments, the excellencies of which have been obſtructed by the hurry and accidents of a turbulent uncertain ſtate of war; but which, in time of tranquility, will have an opportunity of more extenſively diffuſing their benefits, by eaſing the people of the burdens they ſo cheerfully complied with—enlarging their commerce, and giving them all the bleſſings of a proſperous peace, under the influence of public virtue and the advancement of the arts and ſciences. America is by no means adverſe to peace: She has generouſly manifeſted her equtiy and humanity for preventing the farther ravages of war, by conſenting to confer with the Britiſh commiſſioners, until ſhe found the powers they poſſeſſed, only enabled them to make ſuch overtures as ſhe was under the neceſſity of rejecting with the ſcorn and contempt they deſerved. From this event, and from the duplicity and inſincerity of the enemy in their tranſactions, it is evident their profeſſions are little to be depended on; it is therefore natural to conclude, that as the war has been hitherto conducted with unexampled vigour, and attended with unparallelled ſucceſs; we ſhould improve this ſucceſs, and continue the exertion of this vigour 'till they ſhould be brought to relent, and become ſincere in their profeſſions—not indulged in negotiations to amuſe and relax one ſpirit, while they are improving by our inattention, and looking out for new auxiliaries and freſh aſſociates to carry on the war—they ſhould be purſued in every ſtrong and attainable poſt, 'till reduced to ſix, at once the capital terms of peace in clear and well executed preliminaries: Until this is done the war muſt be proſecuted; during which, it is our buſineſs to give all poſſible ſoundneſs and vigour to every part of the confederacy, by communicating ſuch a degree of ſtrength to all the members of the ſtate, as may enable them to defend themſelves and co-operate in the defence of the whole—their temper muſt be managed, and their good affections cultivated; they may then be diſpoſed to bear the load with cheerfulneſs, as a contribution towards what may be called, with truth and propriety, a common cauſe; the eyes of mankind are opened, and communities muſt be held together by an evident and ſolid intereſt, and I am hopeful that, in no inſtance, America will ever loſe ſight of that rational and equitable policy, which will hereafter induce thouſands, from every part of the globe, to ſeek in her territories, that freedom and thoſe advantages which they were deſtitute of, while they remained under the wings of their ancient governments. At preſent, we ſhould be aware of the ſituation of our country, and what its exigencies abſolutely require: We ſhould not talk at our eaſe, as if things were to be regulated at our pleaſure; it ſhould be conſidered as a fatal ſymptom, if, in our preſent circumſtances, we ſhould perſiſt in errors, natural only to proſperity: We are ſtill threatened by enemies of no ſmall magnitude, whom we ſhould be careful to deſpiſe; but they are enemies, who can only ceaſe to be truly formidable, by our entertaining a due reſpect for their power: Our danger is only to be leſſened by our not being blind to it, and our force increaſed by our union.

A CAROLINA PLANTER.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 30, 1781.

To EARL CORNWALLIS, or the BRITISH CERBERUS.

Know O man thou muſt die!

My lord,

YOUR military manœuvres, in the ſouthern ſtates, have been carried on with ſuch a degree of voracioufneſs, that it is impoſſible to do juſtice to your abilities in refining upon the horrors of war. The inhabitants of the Tartarean dominions are at laſt eclipſed in helliſh machinations, by you and your aſſociates.—Hark! do not the vaſſals of great Pluto rejoice at having ſome reſpite from buſineſs, by the ſuperiority of your talents in barbarity. But take care what you do, your reign in this world is almoſt at an end; and though the prince of darkneſs makes uſe of you as a cat's paw on earth, in the ſame manner as you employ the deluded refugees, be aſſured ſuch a haughty ſpirit will not allow of an equal in his gloomy territories; no more than your lordſhip could brook the thoughts of the traitor Arnold, to partake of your great exploits in plundering and devaſtation. Therefore you may expect his royal highneſs will, through envy, confine you to the lowermoſt of the infernal regions.

Dare you to reflect one moment on your tranſactions for eighteen months paſt? Ruminate on the quantity of blood wantonly ſpilt, on thoſe men you hung at Camden and other places; on the thirteen hanged and ſtrangled with the bow-ſtring by Brown, at Auguſta; on poor Cuſack near Pedee, whoſe wife and four little children, with diſhevelled hair, crying and wringing their hands, in a manner to rend a heart of ſtone, threw themſelves on their knees before the commander of the party, major Wymms, begging the life of a dear parent and huſband, but all in vain: the obdurate hearted wretch clapt ſpurs to his horſe and ſwore he would ride over them, if they did not get out of his way immediately. The hanging of colonel Hayne is another inſtance of bloody mindedneſs, which ſhews colonel Balfour to be a true modern Britiſh officer, and does credit to the confidence you put in him. You are in part accountable for all thoſe actions, ſo ſhocking to humanity, committed by officers under your direction. Do not you think that ample retaliation muſt take place? Will not you be anſwerable to that being who gave you life, for all the innocent that may be ſhed?

Your whole manner of carrying on the war, diſcovers ſuch an unmanly virulent ſpirit, that it will be impoſſible for time ever to wipe off the diſhonour you have brought on yourſelf and the Britiſh arms. A Nero would ſtand amazed at your execrable murders, burning and deſolation! Nay your crimes are of ſuch a heinous, that old Belzebub himſelf would bluſh, if poſſible, and be aſhamed to commit them! If your conſcience is not ſeared and calluous to all feeling, do you not at times conceit there are ſcorpions gnawing and tearing your ſoul pieces? Be alarmed! you know not the moment when terrible vengeance from heaven may come hurling down upon your head! You muſt die! Tremble at the thoughts of judgment!

Can you look upon yourſelf as a friend to the king your maſter. Do you expect to conciliate the affections of men by ſuch inhuman butcheries and barbarous proceedings? Will England obtain a ſingle benefit by deſtroying George-Town? What advantage has been gained by all your conflagrations heretofore? Know that it is in the power of two or three daring Americans, to lay your metropolis London in aſhes. Surely never a ſet of men ſo erred in their judgment as the Britiſh. For had the Americans pointed out a mode for you to have purſued, they could not ſo effectually have ſerved the glorious cauſe, in which they are engaged, as your cruelties have done. And it is a truth beyond contradiction, that wherever you go, three-fourths of thoſe whom you find friends, after a little acquaintance, become your moſt inveterate enemies. Can you deny any of the above charges, which are known by hundreds to be ſtubborn facts, and

PLAIN TRUTH.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) July 28.

In our laſt we mentioned the return of the fleet, which lately ſailed from hence being generally expected.—On Saturday and Sunday his majeſty's ſhips Princeſs Royal, Albion, Ruby, and Janus, as likewiſe the Families anchored at Port-Royal, together with the greateſt part of the veſſels that were under their convoy, the names of thoſe yet behind are not of certainty known, but there is not at preſent the leaſt reaſon of uneaſy apprehenſions for their ſafety; ſome of them have probably proceeded on their paſſage, as it appears the bulk of the fleet being ſo far on the ſouthſide of Cuba, as Cumberland Harbour was from the bearing of cape Maize, being miſtaken in hazy weather, and not from a change of current as was at firſt reported.

Several of the returned veſſels have received damage, but as far as we can learn, nothing more than what may ſpeedily repaired.

Sailed his majeſty's ſhip Reſource, B. Rowley, eſq; commander, likewiſe the Pouch tender, captain Perkins. The former it is ſaid to reconnoitre the Havanna, and the latter Cape Francois, at which place ſeveral Spaniſh ſhips of war, according to report, have lately arrived.

CHARLESTOWN, Auguſt 8.

Mr. Iſaac Hayne, who ſince the capitulation of Charleſtown, had taken protection, and acknowledged himſelf a ſubject of his majeſty's government having notwithſtanding been taken in arms, and at the head of a rebel regiment of militia, was therefore, on Saturday morning laſt, executed as a traitor.

On Sunday laſt arrived here a fleet of ſeven ſail of tranſports and merchantmen from Cape Fear, under protection of his majeſty's ſloops Cormorant and Hope.

Extract of a letter from Wilmington, dated 30th of July, 1781.

"A party of loyaliſts, under a colonel Fanning, who is exceedingly active, ſurpriſed a few days ago, the whole heads of Chatham county, to the number of thirty ſix, who were aſſembled in the court-houſe to draft men; he paroled twenty four, but brought down twelve of the worſt here, one of whom obſerved, he had beheaded the county—a few ſtrokes ſuch as this, would be of great ſervice."

Auguſt 11. From the 25th of laſt month to the 9th inſtant, we had moſt diſagreeable, ſultry, dry weather. This has been followed by a ſtorm, the effects of which we fear will furniſh us with frequent opportunities of giving diſtreſſing recitals. We ſhall now preſent our readers the beſt account of it, that the ſhortneſs of the time will admit.

On Thurſday evening about 7 o'clock, the wind began to blow from the N. E. Between 8 and 9 it blew freſh, accompanied with rain. It continued to rain and blow from the ſame quarter with increaſing violence, during the whole night and yeſterday, till one o'clock, when the wind ſhifted to E. N. E. The gale continued to encreaſe till 4 o'clock P. M. when the wind having got round to S. E. it blew a mere hurricane. The rain increaſing at 8 o'clock, the wind began to fall; at high water, three o'clock this morning the wind abated. The wind has now got to S. S. W. but it ſtill blows freſh.

The harbour afforded a ſcene of the greateſt diſtreſs, and the ſea ran ſo high as to preclude the veſſels at anchor in the ſtream receiving any aid from the ſhore. They however fared better in general than thoſe lying at the wharfs. The number of ſmall craft and boats deſtroyed is too conſiderable to attempt giving any account of it: nor have we yet procured any accurate ſtate of the damage done to the ſhipping. The Theſis, a tranſport ſhip, is ſunk at Gadſden's wharf, and the ſhip London, captain Richardſon, is bilged at Eveleigh's wharf. Several other ſhips are driven aſhore. A more minute detail will be given in our next.

Auguſt 14. That much eſteemed officer brigadier-general Ogilvy, commanding officer of his majeſty's troops in the iſland of St Euſtatius, we are ſorry to hear, died there the 2d ultimo.

Auguſt 15. None of the ſhipping driven aſhore in this harbour laſt Friday, have ſuſtained any material injury. By great exertions, the ſhip London, captain Richardſon, mentioned in our laſt to be bilged, after having her maſts cut away, has got clear and is now afloat.

Aug. 16. From the ſouthward we learn, that a party of rebel militia a few days ago made their appearance at Beufort, upon which a number of the inhabitants took ſhelter in the court houſe, with a deſign to defend themſelves; but the rebels being acquainted with their want of the means of defence, ſurrounded the houſe, and ſet fire to a corner of it, which ſoon obliged them to ſurrender themſelves priſoners on parole.

Auguſt 21. We are informed the commander in chief has been pleaſed to appoint brigadier general O'Hara, Paterſon, Gould, Dalrymple and Stirling, to act as major generals until his majeſty's pleaſure is known; and the right honourable lord Rawdon to ſerve as brigadier-general to the provincial troops.

ANNAPOLIS, Auguſt 30.

We have the pleaſure to inform the public, that on the 28th inſtant the 3d Maryland regiment, commanded by lieutenant colonel Peter Adams, marched from this city to join the ſouthern army. This regiment has been raiſed within this few months, but from the unwearied vigilance of the officers, has all the appearance of a veteran corps: it conſiſts of upwards of 400 men, enliſted for three years and the war, and are well equipped for the field. The mutual good offices which have paſſed between the citizens and the officers of this regiment, whilſt ſtationed at this place, has rendered their departure much regretted. The ardor that ſpread through their ranks, and the proſpect of taking the field, and their military appearance, inſpired every beholder with a pleaſing confidence, that they would render eſſential ſervices, and be an honour to their country.

There are now at this ſtation upwards of 600 men, who, tho' originally for nine months, promiſe ere long to be enliſted for three years and the war; many have already enliſted for thoſe terms, and others entering every day. If there is public virtue enough remaining to ſupport the credit of our new emiſſion, we may flatter ourſelves to ſee our line complete by the winter. The recruiting ſervice is now under the direction of major general Smallwood, whoſe diſtinguiſhed ſervices in the field, are equaled by his unremitted attention to this important buſineſs.

NEW-YORK, August 28.

The rebel army, under the command of general Washington, left their encampment at the White Plains last Monday; and we hear some of the continental troops are gone up the North river. The French army crossed the Hudson on the 23d inst. and proceeded on their march for Chatham, eight miles from Elizabeth-Town, where their artificers have been building ovens, &c. for more than ten days. Part of Dayton's brigade is also at Chatham, and a York provincial regiment is now stationed at a place called Vaux Hall, four miles from Newark, and troops now in that neighbourhood amount to a least six thousand, and their greatest distance from Staten-Island is not more than nine miles.

There is a large ship ashore at Shrewsbury inlet, near Sandy Hook.

Aug. 29. A brig from Maderia with wine; taken a few days ago by a rebel privateer, was retaken by his majesty's ship Solebay, and arrived here last Sunday.

The following is a list of the British West-India fleet, which arrived here yesterday, under sir Samuel Hood's command.

LINE of BATTLE.

Barfleur, 90 Sir Samuel Hood, Captain Knight.
Princessa, 74 Admiral Drake, Captain Knatchboull.
Invincible, 74 Captain Saxton.
Alcide, 74 Captain Thompson.
Alfred, 74 Captain Bayne.
Ajax, 74, Captain Carrington.
Resolution, 74 Lord Robert Manners, (brother of the noble duke of Rutland, and son of the ever loved lord Granby.
Centaur, 74 Captain Inglefield.
Intrepid, 74 Captain Molloy.
Terrible, 74 hon. Captain Finch.
Montagu, 74 Captain Bowyer.
Shrewsbury, 74 Captain Mark Robinson.
Belliqueux, 74 Captain Bowen.

FRIGATES.

Nymphe, 44 Captain Ford.
St. Amonica, 44 Captain Lindsey.
Fortunee, 44 Captain Christian.
Sybil, 28 Captain Rodney, son of sir [George.

A fireship. A sloop.

September 1. On the 4th ult. the fleet for Europe, consisting of upwards of 200 sail, under convoy of four of his majesty's ships, proceeded on their voyage, but soon after having obtained intelligence that a French fleet of 15 sail of the line, with a number of frigates, were cruizing to intercept them: the commodore made a signal for them to put about, and conducted them safe back to Port Royal, in consequence of which, the French squadron being disappointed, steered for cape Francois.

Extract of a letter from an officer dated York town Virginia, August 24.

"The last division of the Portsmouth garrison arrived last evening in town. Glouceſter point is strongly fortified, where colonel Dundas commands, having with him the 80th regiment, that of the Hessian, prince Hereditaire, and colonel Simcoe's. The rest of the army are encamped immediately in front of the town. At eight o'clock last night all the light infantry and the legion marched towards Williamsburgh, it is conjectured they have fallen in with a certain lieutenant colonel Innes before this, who commands the advanced corps of the marquis de la Fayette's people. He has been very busy of late in collecting vast numbers of cattle for their army, it is not improbable that the colonels Abercrombie and Tarleton before sunset may release a tolerable portion of them, if they can only overtake that body of freebooters. The marquis's main body is about 20 miles from Williamsburgh, a party of them have been routed, about twenty killed, and as many made prisoners by colonel Tarleton."

Last Thursday arrived one of his majesty's frigates from Chesepeak Bay, which she left last Sunday, by her we learn, that the British troops in Virginia, have rendered York-town and Glouceſter impregnable.

Omitted in the account of sir Samuel Hood's fleet, published in our last,—His majesty's ship Monarch, 74 guns, commanded by captain Reynolds;—— And in the head of the first, thirteenth and sixty ninth, British regiments being arrived on board the fleet, please to read only the fortieth and sixty-ninth regiments.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6.

By an Express which arrived here last Evening, we have the following very important Intelligence.

Extract of a Letter from General Washington, to his Excellency the President of Congress, dated Chester, September 5, 3 o'clock P. M.

"With the highest pleasure, I do myself the honour to transmit to your Excellency the inclosed copy of a letter from general Gist. It announces the safe arrival, in the Chesepeake, of admiral de Grasse, with 28 ships of the line.—On this happy event, I beg your Excellency to accept my warmest congratulations."

BALTIMORE, September 4, 1781

Dear SIR, (COPY.)

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that the Serpent cutter, of 18 guns, captain Ame de Laune, has this moment arrived here, with dispatches for your excellency from count de Grasse, who arrived in Chesapeake with 28 ships of the line, the 26th ultimo, and the next day landed 3000 troops, on the south side of James river, in order to form a junction with the marquis de la Fayette.

The fleet, on their passage, took a Packet from Charlestown, with Lord Rawdon on board, bound to Europe.

The grand fleet have taken their station from the Middle Ground to Cape Henry, from whence they detached three ships of the line and one frigate to York river, where one 22 gun ship fell into their hands. Captain de la Laune informs me, that he left the fleet the day before yesterday, and that he has particular directions from the admiral to forward his dispatches to you by one of his officers, but as this gentleman cannot be in readiness to proceed immediately, I have thought it expedient to forward this intelligence by express, to assist your Excellency in the government of such movements as may be judged necessary to adopt on this occasion.

I do myself the honour to enclose a list of the fleet delivered to me by the captain of the cutter; who will wait here for your orders.

I have ordered all the vessels in this harbour to sail immediately, for the reception of the troops at the Head of Elk.

I am, &c.

M. GIST.

His Excellency General Washington.

NOTE. The above fleet is exclusive of that under the command of count Barras.

EXTRACT of GENERAL ORDERS.

July 26, 1781

"The general has the satisfaction to inform the army that the detachments of continental and state troops and militia, commanded by generals Sumpter and Marion, and lieutenant colonel Lee, having been successful in several rencounters with the enemy, whom they obliged to retreat from Bigger's church, near Monk's Corner; where as well as on board from vessels taken in Cooper river, great quantities of stores were destroyed.

"The general presents his compliments to lieutenant colonel Lee, for his close pursuit of the enemy, by which their rear guard, consisting of a captain's command, became prisoners of war: to captain Armstrong for his heroic charge through a considerable part of the enemy's lines: to colonel Wade Hampton, for his enterprizing and successful attack of the enemy at the Quarter house, within five miles of Charlestown: To colonels Horrey and Lacey, for the firmness with which they received and repulsed the detachment that sallied from Bigger's church, under the command of major Frazer: and to the state troops and militia, for their bravery in attacking the enemy at Shoebrick's bridge.

"The enemy's loss in the several engagements is 7 commissioned officers and 140 privates prisoners of war, besides killed and wounded."

Extract of a letter from general Marion to governor Rutledge, dated camp, St. Stephen's, August 6, 1781.

"On my return from you, the last evening, I found a letter from colonel Peter Horry, giving an account of an armed vessel of ten guns, from Charlestown, coming before Georgetown and burning it. By some neglect of the men who were to oppose their landing, they got on shore and set it on fire; the wind blew high, and all the houses from the bay to the church are in ashes, only a few houses on the right and left are standing. On the enemy's retreat, some that were posted on the point, who fired on the boat towing the vessel, killed and wounded most of the men in her, several were killed and wounded in the vessel. We had one man killed and three wounded, one mortally. The vessel fell down to Newtown, where she lay yesterday. The distressed inhabitants saved nothing, as a constant fire was kept up whilst the houses were burning. The vessel was commanded by one Manson, and manned mostly, if not quite, by tories."

Tuesday returned from a cruize, the privateer brigantine Nesbitt, captain Martin, and brought in with her the schooner Dolly, captain Newbold, from New-York for Charlestown.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 10th of September inst. at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the Schooner or Vessel called the Dolly, burthen about 20 tons, formerly commanded by Thomas Newbold, taken at sea on her passage from New-York, to Charlestown sent into this port, and libelled against by Nicholas Martin, (qui tam, &c.) To the end, that all persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any there be, why a decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c. By order of the Judge,

September 5. JAMES READ, Register.

Whereas the Partnership of ARMSTRONG & TOLAND dissolved on the 1st of June last, by mutual Consent:

ALL persons indebted to the said Partnership are requested to make immediate Payment to Henry Toland, at their late store in Third-street opposite Church-Alley. And those who have any Demands against the Partnership are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be paid.

Best LIVEROIL,

In BARRELS and KEGS, of all sizes, TO BE SOLD by RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-street.

THIS DAY,

At TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon,

On Messrs James and Drinkers Wharf, between Arch and Race-streets,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

ONE hundred boxes of Bristol Glass, of different sizes.
Twenty casks Nails.
A variety of Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Sadlery.
White Wine Vinegar in Kegs.
Frying Pans, Sheet Iron, &c. &c. &c.
Part of the CARGO of the Ship Dimsdale.

Sept. 3. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

Auction of Books,

To be Sold, on Tuesday the 11th instant, at the CITY VENDUE-STORE, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon,

A small Collection of the most approved

Modern BOOKS,

The greatest Part of them entirely new, and of the most elegant London Editions: Among a number of others are the following:

The celebrated Abbe Raynal's philosophical and political History of the Settlements and Trade of the Europeans in the East and West Indies, in English, 5 vols. Robertson's History of Charles the Vth. 4 vols. Hume's History of England; to which is prefixed, an Account of his Life; written by himself, 8 vols. Hume's Essays, moral, political, and literary, 4 vols. Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, 4 vols. Bell's Edition of the Poets of Great-Britain, from Chaucer to Churchill, 16 vols. Langhorn's Plutarch, 6 vols.

DESERTED

From the 4th battalion Artillery, now stationed at Lancaster, Matrosses, JOHN SHUTZ, 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, brown hair, by trade a Paper maker, supposed to be working near Philadelphia. ANDREW HAMILTON 37 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, a farmer, born at Chester, dark hair and complexion, lame in his right hip. SAMUEL KINSEY, 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 and a quarter inches high, brown complexion, a labourer, born in Philadelphia. JOHN MULLEN, 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches and a half high, fair complexion, bred to the sea, born in Ireland. JOHN REMONS, 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, swarthy complexion, black hair, born in Germany, by trade a taylor. WILLIAM WEISE, drummer, 16 years of age, 4 feet 8 inches high, fair hair and complexion. Whoever secures the above Deserters, and gives information to the commanding officer at Lancaster, shall receive twenty shillings each, as a reward, from

BENJAMIN EUSTIS, Major commanding the 4th battalion of artillery.

TENCH COXE

Has for SALE, at his STORE on the south side of Walnut-street, the third door from Second-street,

PONTIVY, Nonbutts, and Laval linens; double purple, chocolate coloured and laylock calicoe, dark grounded chintzes, light do. whits, pink, pea-green, striped and clouded lutestring. Also, Bohea tea in chests and quarter chests; brown sugars, in hogsheads, barrels and boxes; white sugars do.

Genteel private Lodgings to be had at a reasonable rate. Enquire of the printer.

To be Sold a CHAISE and pair of HORSES. Enquire as above.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the 29th of this instant, one MARY M'CALVEY, and has taken with her, one laylock gown, a black apron, one pair of silver buckles marked M. B. one queen's grey bonnet, one queen's night-cap of gauze, one Marseilles petticoat, one white cotton and one striped ditto. She is a short, spare Girl, with her teeth out before. Whoever takes up said Girl, so that she may be had again, shall have the above Reward.

Aug. 30. MARGARET CUNINGHAM.

Lodgings and Boarding to be had, in a genteel Neighbourhood and a pleasent Part of the city. Enquire of the Printer.

Lodgings to be Lett:

A PART of an HOUSE, unfurnished, in a pleasant part of the city, with a STABLE and COACH-HOUSE. Enquire of the Printer.

WANTS A PLACE, A Young Man that can write a good Hand, would be glad to tend a store, and has been used to serve in a shop. Enquire of the Printer

A convenient House, well situated or Business, is wanted. Apply to the Printer

Drugs and Medicines.

Juſt Imported from Europe, And

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

At the North eaſt Corner of Market and Second-ſtreets, a choice and neat ASSORTMENT of

MEDICINES,

Of the firſt Quality; and amongſt others the following ARTICLES, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ALUM,
Antimony,
Aſſafœtida,
Baſilicum,
Calomel ppt.
Camphor,
Caſtile Soap,
Cochineal,
Coroſive Sublimate,
Cream of Tartar,
Flour of Sulpher,
—— of Zink,
Gum Ammoniac,
—— Arabic,
—— Myrrh,
—— Olibanum,
—— Sammony,
Jalap in Powder,
Ipecacuanna ditto,
Jeſuit's Bark,
Liquorice Ball,
Manna,
Magneſia,
Opium,
Oil of Anniſeed,
Rhubarb,
Saltpetre,
Spirits of Nitre,
—— of Wine,
Sweet Oil,
Spaniſh Flies,
Saffron,
Tartar Ematic,
Quickſilver Ointment,
Vomits and Purges of different kinds, &c. &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

ANDERSON'S Pills,
Bateman's Drops,
Daffy's Elixir,
Harlem Oil,
Keyſer's Pills,
Turlington's Balſam.

Phyſicians and Family Preſcriptions, Medicine Cheſts for Sea Surgeons, and Orders of Country Practitioners, neatly put up in the moſt approved Methods, by

HENRY LAND, Druggiſt and Apothecary.

TO BE SOLD AS ABOVE,

Ryan's incomparable Worm deſtroying

SUGAR PLUMBS,

Neceſſary to be kept in all Families.

SO exceedingly valued by all people who have had of them in Great Britain and Ireland, for their tranſcendant excellency in the deſtroying worms of all kinds, both in the bodies of men, women and children, by not only breaking the knots of the Duodenure, or guts next the ſtomach, but they paſs through the ſmalleſt paſſages of the body, and purge away thoſe ropy and ſlimy humours which are the cauſe of thoſe pernicious vermin, and the ſource of many other diſorders: they are one of the beſt purges in the world for groſs bodied children that are apt to breed worms, and have large bellies; their operation is mild, ſafe and pleaſant; they wonderfully cleanſe the bowels of all ſtiff and clammy humours, which ſtop up the paſſages and prevent the juice of food being conveyed to the liver and made blood, which is often the caſe with children, and is attended with a hard belly, ſtinking breath, frequent fevers, rickets, and a decay of ſtrength in the lower parts: Likewiſe ſettled head achs and pains in the head, ſwellings, old ſores, ſcabs, tetters or breakings out, will be perfectly cured, and the blood and ſkin reſtored to its original purity and ſmoothneſs; they purge by urine, and bring away the gravel, and effectually cure all obſtructions of the urine or ulcers in the kidneys. They at once ſtrike at the true cauſe of the ſcurvy and entirely deſtroy it, and all ſcorbutic humours and effects, root and branch, ſo as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to both taſte and ſight as loaf-ſugar.

I have by theſe plumbs cured a great many children of whooping or chin coughs and agues, which diſtempers are very common and troubleſome to families, and the want of theſe plumbs are the ruin of many children conſtitutions.

Theſe plumbs enrich and ſweeten the whole maſs of blood, carry off all groſs, corrupt and putrid humours, and create a freſh and healthy complexion in ſuch as are affected by any putrid matter.

The plumb is a great diuretick, cleanſing the reins of ſlime; it expels wind, and is a ſovereign medicine in the cholic and griping of the guts. It allays and carries off ſour vapours which occaſion many diſorders in the head. It opens all obſtructions in the ſtomach, lungs, liver, reins and bladder; cauſes a good appetite and helps digeſtion. It hath been found wonderfully ſucceſful to ſuch perſons as are going into chronic deſtempers, as aſthmas, phthiſics, or ſhortneſs of breath, dropſies and yellow jaundice. Now I hope all impartial perſons are ſatisfied, that the medicine which works upon ſuch humours, will almoſt reach any diſtemper, if not too far gone, ſince corruption and putrefaction are the forerunners of all deſeaſes; therefore no better phyſic can be taken for all ages, ſexes and conſtitutions, from infancy to old age. Theſe plumbs are highly ſerviceable to the female ſex, from the age of fourteen to twenty years, and from forty to fifty. Each box containing one dozen of theſe plumbs, with printed directions.

Diognoſtic Signs of Worms.

Paleneſs in the face, itching of the noſe, hollowneſs of the eyes, grating of the teeth when aſleep, dullneſs, pains and heavineſs in the head, a dry cough, an itching in the fundament, white and thick urine, unquiet ſleep, often ſtarting, loſt appetite, ſwelled belly, knawing and biting about the ſtomach, frightful dreams, extreme thirſt, the body decayed and lean, fits, often vomiting, ſtinking breath, &c.

Directions for taking them.

A child from one to two years may eat one plumb, from two to four one and a half, from four to ſix two, from ſix to eight two and a half, from eight to twelve three, from twelve to fifteen, and all above that age, may eat four plumbs, one hour or two before up-riſing, not to drink during that time, but afterwards drink warm tea, whey or water gruel: in taking them, the patient muſt ſtay two or three days betwixt each doſe.

In agues the ſame quantity muſt be taken, two, three or four hours before the fit comes on, and be repeated three times. In whooping or chin coughs give the quantity above mentioned.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 24.

Whereas ſundry Applications

have been made by the Street-Commiſſioners, to divers of the Inhabitants, to remove ſundry Obſtructions in the Streets of the City, without the deſired Effect: The Commiſſioners, therefore, think it neceſſary to re publiſh the following Extract of the Law, relative thereto, for the Information of all concerned; at the ſame time they give public NOTICE, That they are determined to put the ſaid law in force, by fineing all thoſe that do not comply therewith by the 15th day of September, next enſuing.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall hereafter ſet ſet up or place any ſign, ſign poſt, board, pole, or other device or thing whatſoever, (except ſuch perſons as ſhall keep a public inn for the entertainment of travellers with their horſes) to denote or ſhew his, her or their place of reſidence, or his, her, or their occupation or buſineſs, or the merchandize or things which he, ſhe or they hath or have to diſpoſe of, in any of the ſtreets, lanes or alleys of the city of Philadelphia, or which ſhall extend from his, her or their dwellings into the ſaid ſtreets, lanes or alleys, or if any perſon or perſons (except as is before excepted) to whom any ſign, ſign-poſt, board, pole or other device or thing, aforeſaid, already ſet up and placed as aforeſaid, ſhall permit or ſuffer the ſame to remain ſet up and placed in any of the ſaid ſtreets, lanes or alleys, or to extend into the ſame, every ſuch perſon or perſons, being thereof legally convicted, before any Juſtice of the Peace of the ſaid city, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of FIVE POUNDS, to be paid to the ſaid Commiſſioners, and by them to be applied to the paving and cleanſing the ſaid ſtreets; and the ſaid Commiſſioners are hereby authoriſed, impowered and required, to take down and remove all and every ſuch ſign, ſign-poſt, board, pole and other device and thing aforeſaid (except as is before excepted) which they ſhall find ſo ſet up and placed in the ſaid ſtreets, lanes or alleys, or extending as aforeſaid into the ſame; and the ſaid Commiſſioners are hereby further authoriſed and impowered to remove or cauſe to be removed, all manner of obſtructions to the paſſage through the ſaid ſtreets, which they ſhall find remaining in the ſame an unneceſſary length of time.

"Provided always nevertheleſs, That nothing herein contained ſhall be deemed, taken or conſtrued, to prevent any perſon or perſons to ſet up or place any ſuch ſign, ſign-board, pole, or other device or thing aforeſaid, againſt the walls of their ſeveral dwellings, ſo that the ſame ſhall not project or extend into the ſaid ſtreets, lanes or alleys, more than ſix inches."

M. William Scarfe, alias Day,

Aged about 64 years, of a dark complexion, thick let, born in Cambridge, Old England, after an abſence of 18 or 20 years into foreign countries, returned to London in the begining of March, 1775; ſet off again about the middle of the ſame month upon another voyage, not known where, but was to be back again in 5 or 6 months, and took ſhipping, as it is ſuppoſed, at Deal, in the county of Kent, with one M. Sanders, ſuppoſed to be a clergyman, who had accompanied him through part of his voyages. As there is room to believe he is in ſome part of America, ſhould intelligence be gained of the place he now reſides, or of his death, a certificate thereof, and where buried, from the clergyman of the pariſh, will be highly neceſſary; and as this is a matter of great concern to his friends, if any perſon could be prevailed upon to make ſuch enquiries as would lead to a diſcovery whether living or dead, or of the ſaid M. Sanders, his friends would not only be glad to pay every expence attending ſuch trouble, but are deſirous of offering ſome gratuity, ſuitable to that ſatisfaction it would afford his friends. Apply to the Printer hereof, who will inform them who the perſon is that is intereſted.

Wanted immediately, a Wet

NURSE with a good Breaſt of Milk, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Wanted to Hire, a Waiter who

is capable of taking Care of a Pair of Horſes, and can drive a Carriage; none need apply but thoſe who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Wants a Place as Houſe Keeper,

A Woman that can be well recommended. Any perſon wanting ſuch a one, may hear of her by enquiring of the Printer.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A number of able-bodied

Draught Horſes.

Any Perſons having ſuch to diſpoſe of may meet with Purchaſers, and know the Terms of Payment, by applying to Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER, or SAMUEL MILES, in Philadelphia. Aug. 24.

WALTER ROE & Company,

At their Store, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, four doors below Fourth-ſtreet, in Mr. Owen Jones's houſe,

ARE now opening a large and neat aſſortment of merchandize, imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, which they will ſell by wholeſale and retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready money, viz.

Superfine Broad Cloths of various colours
Second ditto
Brown, claret, olive, black blue and ſpotted Corduroys
Black Everlaſtings
Serge Deneſme
Durants of all colours
Shalloone ditto
Corded & flowered Dimity,
Blue, black, and crimſon calimancoes,
Bengals and Ginghams,
A large aſſortment of beautiful Chintzes and calicoes
Marſeilles Quilting
Black and white Sattins
Black and white Modes
Sarſnatts and Paslongs
White, brown, green, blue and ſtriped ell-wide Perſians
Half yard ditto
Taffetys and Matuss,
Brocades and Luteſtrings
Sewing Silks of all colours
Cambricks and Lawns
Flowered and Minionet Lawns
Muſlin and Kenting Handkerchiefs
Plain and ſtriped Muſlin
Bandanoe and Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs
Iriſh and Ruſſia Sheetings
Iriſh, French and German Linens
Lavall Linens
Three-fourths and Yard-wide Britannia's
Fine and coarſe Scoch Threads
Coloured ditto
Silk, Cotton, Thread and Worſted Hoſe
Silk and Worſted Breeches Patterns
Purple and white Gloves
Ladies Fans
Tapes and Bobbins
Black, Blond and Thread Lace
Ribbands
Seven-eights, yard-wide and yard and three-eights cotton Checks
Spotted and coloured Jeans
Pins by the Packet
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Writing Paper
Snuff in Bottles
A neat Aſſortment of Glaſs and China Ware
A ſmall Aſſortment of Ironmongery
Clock Movements and Faces
Salt
Cotton by the Bag and ſmaller quantity
Bohea Tea, &c. &c. &c.

Said Roe and Company hope for encouragement from the public, as they are determined to pay the ſtricteſt attention to buſineſs, and, as far as in their power, give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom.

They hope to be excuſed the common mode of telling the public, their goods are remarkably low: they with, and only wait, for an opportunity of convincing them, by ſhewing the quality, and telling the prices of their goods, which they flatter themſelves, will be the beſt and moſt pleaſing method to convince the purchaſers that their prices are moderate.

TO BE SOLD,

Two-thirds of a Leaſe,

For 6 years and 5 months, from the 1ſt day of November next,

Of Greenwich Forge,

Grift Mill, Saw Mill, and about 600 Acres of Land, ſituated on Muſconekunk creek, in Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, ſix miles from Durham furnace: The Forge has been rebuilt laſt ſummer, and the Grift-Mill is repaired; with a good Farm, and about 30 acres of mowable Meadow on the premiſes. There is alſo included in ſaid Leaſe, 4 valuable Negroes, 3 of which are good Forge-men. For further particulars enquire of RICHARD BACKHOUSE, at Durham Furnace, or SAMUEL WILLIAMS, at ſaid Forge.

WANTS EMPLOY,

In Mercantile Buſineſs,

A PERSON regularly bred to Commerce, and has exerciſed in Holland, and for five years, laſt paſt, in Maryland; is tolerably well acquainted with Book-keeping and Merchants Accounts in general; underſtands the Engliſh, French, German and Dutch languages ſufficiently.

Can he not obtain a place of conſtant occupation, he would for a very moderate ſalary engage to keep accompts for 2, 3, or more gentlemen Shop-keepers, or others of buſineſs leſs extenſive.

Whereas he has done much in Tobacco buſineſs, and is well known to the Virginia and Maryland Planters, as well as to all the different Stages and Landings; he would ſtrain his utmoſt Vigilance, for the intereſt of any one inclinable to a purchaſe or undertaking of that nature. Enquire of the printer.

THE ſubſcriber will open SCHOOL on Monday the 31 of September next, back of the Fountain Tavern, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, where the utmoſt Endeavours will be uſed to aſſiſt and advance ſuch Youth, in uſeful learning, as ſhall be committed to the care of

Philad. Aug. 28, 1781. JAMES H. THOMSON.

To be SOLD,

A SULKEY, and fall back top CHAISE,

both completely finiſhed. Enquire of GOSNER and HANSE, Coach makers, in Walnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, where

All Manner of CARRIAGES are made and repaired.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 779.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

At Twelve o'Clock at Noon, at the Coffee-House,

A MESSUAGE or TENEMENT and LOT of GROUND, situate on the north side of Walnut street, between Front and Second streets, next door to the house occupied by Joseph Price, containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 48 feet; with a good cellar and vault under the yard: the whole clear of ground rent.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

Auction of Books,

To be Sold, on Tuesday the 11th instant, at the CITY VENDUE-STORE, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon,

A small Collection of the most approved

Modern *BOOKS,*

The greatest Part of them entirely new, and of the most elegant London Editions: Among a number of others are the following:

The celebrated Abbe Raynal's philosophical and political History of the Settlements and Trade of the Europeans in the East and West Indies, in English, 5 vols. Robertson's History of Charles the Vth. 4 vols. Hume's History of England; to which is prefixed, an Account of his Life; written by himself, 8 vols. Hume's Essays, moral, political, and literary, 4 vols. Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, 4 vols. Bell's Edition of the Poets of Great-Britain, from Chaucer to Churchill, 16 vols. Langhorn's Plutarch, 6 vols.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 10th of September inst. at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the Schoonter or Vessel called the Dolly, burthen about 20 tons, formerly commanded by Thomas Newbold, taken at sea on her passage from New-York, to Charlestown sent into this port, and libelled against by Nicholas Martin, (qui tam, &c.) To the end, that all persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any there be, why a decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

September 5. JAMES READ, Register.

Office for Confiscated Estates.

Annapolis, July 26, 1781.

Pursuant to an Act of Assembly,

Will be Sold at Public Auction,

On the Eleventh Day of September next, at the Lancashire Furnace, in Baltimore County, between 13 and 14000 Acres of

Valuable LAND,

lying near Baltimore town, late the property of the Principio company, on which are erected two Furnaces and two Grist-mills; the Land will be chiefly parceled out into small and convenient Farms; that part on which the Furnaces are erected will be sold first, in order that any person or persons who may incline to purchase, with a view to carry on the Iron Works, will have an opportunity of securing such other parts of the Land they may think necessary. At the same time will be sold, all the Utensils and Stock of every kind belonging to the said Works, amongst which are about One Hundred valuable SLAVES, of different ages and sexes, sundry of them are excellent tradesmen, such as Founders, Colliers, Blacksmiths, &c. The money to be paid down if agreeable to the purchasers, if not they may give bond, with security, to pay one third of the purchase bid, on the 1st day of September, 1782, another third on the 1st day of September, 1783, and the remaining third on the 1st day of September, 1784, with interest in gold or silver, or the new bills of credit to be emitted in pursuance of an act of the last session, at their actual value at the time of payment. By Order.

JOSEPH BAXTER, Clerk.

TO BE SOLD, The following Plantations, Houses, Lots, &c.

A PLANTATION, situate in Bucks county, on the river Delaware, containing about 400 acres of Land, having a very good Ferry, about one mile and a half below Trenton, a valuable Shad-Fishery, two dwelling Houses, the one brick, and a good Tavern, with a large Orchard, the other a neat Log-house, with a frame Barn and Stables to each; likewise a frame Barn, at a distance from either of the houses, for the convenience of the farm; good Meadow, and more may be made than sufficient for the farmer.

A LOT of GROUND, with a large stone House and Kitchen, a frame Stable, a Well of good Water, and other improvements on the same, in Germantown, adjoining the Friend's Meeting-house lot on the north side; it is 33 feet front and 192 feet deep, pleasantly situated, and a good stand for business (being the place where Moses Hall formerly carried on the retail trade in a very extensive way) and was lately occupied as a tavern by Nicholas Wiber.

A Three Story Brick HOUSE and LOT, situate in Water-street, near Race street, together with a large Bake-House, Wharf, &c. This place is very convenient for a merchant, distiller, brewer or biscuit-baker.

A small SEAT, in the Northern-Liberties, about three miles from the city, on Nice's lane, which leads from Nice town, on the Germantown road, to the Fall's road; it adjoins that elegant seat now occupied by Dr. Bond, junior: This Place, 10 acres and a quarter of Land, has a small Tenement and a good Apple Orchard on it, an excellent Spring of Water sufficient for a milk-house, at a convenient distance from the dwelling-house, besides the advantage of a constant Stream of Water running across the Place, which waters a piece of meadow; the soil is of a good quality for all kinds of fruit trees or for a garden, and the situation and other conveniencies of this Place, make it well adapted for forming a Summer Retreat for a Citizen.

A LOT, containing 9 Acres of Land, on Shippen's Lane, adjoining lands of Christopher and Charles Marshall, Joseph Stamper, and others, it is very convenient for pasture or mowing, the soil being of a good quality, has the convenience of a Well, and a small Pond extends within it where cattle may water; there is about 40 grafted Apple trees thereon.

Also, several HOUSES and LOTS in and about the city and country.

A neat, light, FAMILY WAGGON, made of the best materials, with Harness for a pair of horses.

The Subscriber continues selling Carolina Indigo on Commission, and has now for Sale, some of the first Quality, in tierces and barrels; and has just received, from New-England, a Parcel of Glauber and Epsom Salts, Magnesia, &c. &c. For Particulars apply to THOMAS SHUTE, in Church-alley.

N. B. The Subscriber will take Specie and State Money, in payment, of every denomination, also Bills on France.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY, the 28th Day of September next, at One o'clock, in the afternoon, at the house of Catharine Schneider, in New-Hanover township, A

Certain Plantation, or Tract of Land, situate on Sanatogue creek, in the said township of New-Hanover, containing about 120 acres, on which is erected a Frame Dwelling House, Grist-mill, Barn, Stables, and other Out-houses; 10 acres whereof are excellent Meadow, and about 15 acres of Upland cleared, the remainder is Wood Land. At the same time and place will be Sold, One undivided Third Part of a Saw-Mill, and 50 Acres of Ground thereto belonging, adjoining the above described Plantation. Any person desirous to view the premises, will please to apply to JACOB KROUS, in Limerick township: The terms will be made known at the time and place of sale; where attendance will be given, by HENRY DERING, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Dering, senior, late of New-Hanover township, deceased.

New-Hanover township, August 28.

N. B. If NICHOLAS DERING, Son of Henry Dering, late of New-Hanover township, Philadelphia county, is alive, and will apply or send to his Brother, Henry Dering, at Lancaster, he may hear of something to his Advantage.

An Apprentice to a very genteel Business is wanted, on advatageous Terms. For further information apply to the Printer.

THOSE who may please to favour this Paper with Advertisements, are requested to send the Money with them, and thereby save themselves and the Printe the Trouble very generally attending afte Settlements.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, at his OFFICE for SALE of REAL ESTATES, at the lower Corner of Black-Horse-Alley, in Front-street, the following

Houses, *Lots,* &c.

1. A two story Brick Messuage and Lot of Ground, on the north side of Walnut-street, between Second and Front-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Walnut-street, 22 feet, and in length or depth 51 feet, with the privilege of a 4 feet alley; the House is 24 feet front above the alley, and has 3 rooms on each flour, one of which (below stairs) has been used as a shop; also, a brick Kitchen, two stories high, adjoining said messuage e the whole subject to a yearly rent charge of 2s. currency per annum.
2. A yearly Rent Charge of Twelve Spanish silver milled Dollars, issuing out of a Lot of Ground on the west side of Sixth-street, north of Arch-street, 20 feet front and 90 feet deep, in the tenture of John George Mitzgar.
3. A Plantation in Philadelphia County, about two miles on this side of Potsgrove, containing 40 acres of excellent Land, 9 whereof are meadow, bounding on Schuykill: the improvements are, a Frame Dwelling House, having 3 rooms on the first floor, and old Stable and Cow-house. It is a pleasant and agreeable part of the country; and may, at a small expence, be improved into a very comfortable retirement.
4. A Plantation in East Fallowfield, Chester county, containing 117 acres, from 30 to 40 acres of which are excellent meadow, and more may be made, as the place abounds with excellent springs: there are on the premises a good Stone Dwelling House, two stories high, with good rooms, and a Log House adjoining, a good Spring-house close by the door, Barn, Stable, Cow-house, Hay-house, Barracks, &c. with a good Orchard; also, a Still-house, with two stills fixed, all in good repair: likewise a Place fit for a Tanyard.

The Subscriber continues to draw Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Letters of Attorney and Agency, Wills, Memorials, Petitions, and all other Instruments in Writing, upon the most reasonable Terms. Besides the Estates above described, He has for Sale several other Estates, both in the City and Country, a particular Description whereof may be seen, and the Terms of Sale made known to any Person desirous of purchasing, upon Application to his said Office.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

N. B. Wanted, upon good and unexceptionable Security, several SUMS of MONEY, in Gold or Silver Specie, from Fifty to a Thousand Pounds.

WANTS A PLACE,

As a House-keeper, a Woman who can be well recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, Aug. 27, 1781.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away, on the 19th ult. a small dark brindle COW, has four white feet, white belly, and white flanks, a small head with small horns turned in. Whoever takes up said cow, and brings her to the subscriber, in Swanson-street, nearly opposite colonel Knox's, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by JAMES STEWART.

WHEREAS KATY, the wife of the subscriber, has separated from his bed and board, and otherwise behaved in a most shameful and unbecoming manner: These are therefore to forewarn all persons from crediting her, in any respect, as I will pay do debts of her contracting from this date.

Aug. 28. ROGER MALEY, † his Mark.

Best possible image.

LONDON, April 5.

An ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTION to all ſhips of war and privateers, that have or may have letters of marque againſt the French king, the king of Spain, or the ſtates general of the united (L. S.) Provinces, their vaſſals or ſubjects, or others inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions, or againſt any other enemies or rebellious Subjects of the crown of Great Britain. Given at our court at St. James's, the twentieth day of April, 1781, in the twenty-firſt year of our reign.

WHEREAS we have ever been deſirous to prevent interruption being given to the trade and commerce of every ſtate in amity with us, as far as was compatible with the neceſſary operations of war; and whereas it will tend very much to that purpoſe that the trade and navigation of the Baltic, ſhould remain uninterrupted; we have therefore been pleaſed to reſolve, that as long as the trade of our ſubjects ſhall continue to be ſecured in thoſe ſeas, our ſhips of war, privateers, and other veſſels acting under our commiſſion, ſhall be reſtrained from making prize of, ſtopping, or detaining any ſhip or veſſel within the Baltic: and we do hereby ſtrictly charge and enjoin the commanders of our ſhips of war, and the commanders of all ſhips and veſſels having letters of marque and reprizal, that they do not, by virtue of their commiſſions, or under colour thereof, ſtop or detain any ſhip or veſſel in the Baltic, for the purpoſe of making prize of the ſame, but that they ſuffer all ſuch ſhips or veſſels as they ſhall meet in thoſe ſeas, to proceed on their reſpective voyages, without interruption.

By his majeſty's command.

STORMONT.

April 6. We are informed, from good authority, that the diſpatches, received a few days ago, from the court of Ruſſia, are friendly to the cauſe of Great-Britain, though they contain certain ſtipulations which are expected to be complied with in the enſuing treaty, which ſir Joſeph Yorke is gone to Vienna to haſten and effectuate on the part of his Britannic majeſty.

May 15. Laſt Thurſday the crew of the Cologne, which was captured by the Berwick and Belle Poule, were marched from Leith to the Caſtle of Edinburgh; Mr. Ryan and his firſt lieutenant were carried in a coach ſome time after, and were alſo conducted to the caſtle.

Luke Ryan is about 30 years of age, and ſays, he ſhould have taken the Belle Poule if the Berwick had not come up. It is ſaid he would not allow the colours of the Cologne to be ſtruck till he was knocked down by one of his own men, and he then attempted to get hold of a match to blow up the powder and his ſhip. Upon that account he was put in irons till he arrived at Leith, when he was treated with every degree of humanity that could be expected. He ſails under the commiſſion of the king of France, and it is ſaid five privateers of about the ſame force ſailed from Dunkirk, to cruiſe in our ſeas, of which Ryan was commodore; and all their ſignals were taken on board Cologne.

May 19. Late on Turſday evening an expreſs arrived in town from Leoſtoff, in Suffolk, with an account that ſix men of war, beſides frigates, ſuppoſed to be Dutch, were within one league of that place; the conſternation into which their appearance threw the inhabitants (there being neither ſhips nor troops to obſtruct their landing) may be eaſier imagined than deſcribed. The account, however, ſo alarmed our eagle-eyed miniſtry, that ſeveral expreſſes were immediately ſent off to the different regiments of miltia, who were on their march to their ſeveral encampments, to change their routes and go with all poſſible ſpeed to prevent the miſchiefs that might be naturally expected to ariſe from ſo formidable an armament affecting a landing.

About the ſame time arrived another expreſs from Scotland, with advice that the honourable captain Keith Stewart, with the ſhips under his command, was blocked up in Leith road by a ſquadron of Dutch men of war, in conſequence of which admiral Parker ſet off yeſterday morning at ten o'clock for Spithead, with orders to take upon him the command of the ſhips lying there, and to ſail immediately for his relief.

Yeſterday the ſubſcribers to the 12,000,000l. for the ſervice, of the preſent year, made good their third payment of ten per cent of the ſaid capital in the bank.

While the Dutch fleets are carrying ſuch univerſal alarm round our coaſts. We do not learn by the letters of the day, that admiral Parker is yet ſailed from Spithead. The price of inſurance is raiſed 4 per cent.

May 25. The backwardneſs of ſir Hector Munro, in not vigorouſly ſupporting colonel Baillie, is ſaid to ariſe from a chagrin at the Council's not fortifying the paſſes of the Canavi, which are the Thermophylæ of the Carnatic. It is rumoured that ſir Hector inſiſted on having ſtrong poſts always maintained at thoſe paſſes, as the only means of preventing the ſudden inroads of Hyder Ali, whoſe motions were ſuſpected ſome months before the unfortunate action near Madras. But ſir Hector's opinion was oppoſed and over ruled, although it was well known that the court of France had ſent over a vaſt many preſents to Hyder Ali, to bribe him to take the field againſt the Engliſh and the nabob of Arcot, the French had likwiſe encouraged all the Europeans of military merit, to join and diſcipline Hyder's army, who treats them with great reſpect, and has rapidly advanced ſeveral to the firſt military honours. Had ſtrong poſts been kept at the paſſes, they might have diſputed Hyder's inroads for ſeveral months, till ſuccours had arrived there from our other Indian ſettlements.

Extract of a genuine letter received from an officer in America, dated March 29, 1781.

"The late naval action in North-America, had the good effect of entirely overſetting French and American politics, and ſaving our ſquadron and army from falling into their hands. As uſual, when actions of this kind happen, our ſea commanders quarrel. Every body allows more might have been done, as in ſhips we were ſuperior, having one 98 gun ſhip for their 80, and one 50 for their 40; the whole brunt of the fight fell on the Robuſt, Prudent and Europe, which behaved moſt gallantly. The Robuſt, in particular, turned the van of the French line, and for a conſiderable time engaged three ſhips at once. The Prudent made one line of battle ſhip ſtrike twice to her, but the French admiral fired ſome ſhot into the French ſhip, and obliged her to hoiſt her colours again. The Europe was twice beat out of the line by an 80 gun-ſhip, and returned again. As for the two admirals they had little ſhare of the action, and the ſhips aſtern of them never came in, owing to Arbuthnot's blunder of ordering the ſignal for the line at two cables length aſunder, and keeping it up the whole time; whereas had he hauled it down, our ſhips would have each taken one of the enemy's, and have ſtuck by her, when, no doubt, almoſt the whole of the French fleet would have been taken, ſunk or deſtroyed, as they were in the greateſt confuſion when they ſaw our fleet. Our loſs is very trifling in killed and wounded, not more than 120. The French muſt have loſt numbers of men, as their ſoldiers were ſix deep on the gang way back on the boom."

May 29. It is now ſaid that admiral Darby means to retire, and that he is to be ſucceeded in the command of the grand fleet by admiral Parker.

We hear there will be a perpetual act of inſolvency to clear all debtory to the time of its paſſing; thoſe that are able, it is ſaid, are, during war, to ſerve his majeſty either by land or ſea. This perpetual act, it is ſaid, will be always in force for debtors, to be relieved ſhortly from their confinement, complying with the act; and it is ſaid all priſon keepers in future are to have ſalaries only, and no fees. This act will be a general perpetual act of inſolvency, ſo that parliament will be troubled no more, and Engliſh debtors will be on the ſame humane footing of all other nations, and will not be left ſo long in priſon, and have their familie ſtarving as formerly.

Several injunctions are already moved for by agents in the court of chancery againſt the ſale of goods, as lawful captures, taken by ſir George Brydges Rodney and general Vaughan at St. Euſtatia.

According to government accounts, the number of priſoners exchanged by cartel with France, ſince the commencement of the preſent war, is 44,000 and upwards.

Advice is received at Bourdeaux of the ſafe arrival of the French Weſt-India fleet at that port, Rochelle and Nantz, without the loſs of a ſingle ſhip. The paſſengers by this fleet report, that the Engliſh fleet from Jamaica would have ſailed before them, but, as they were on the point of weighing anchor, a ſloop of war had came down from the windward expreſs from admiral Rodney, to countermand their ſailing, as he had received advice from Europe that a large fleet of men of war were about ſailing for the Weſt-Indies from France, and were probably about that time off or near the Bahama Iſlands.

We hear that there are letters from officers on board the Belle Poule, one of commodore Keith Stewart's ſquadron, which has been cruizing in the north ſeas, with advice that admiral Hake's ſquadron of ſix ſail of the line, and three frigates, were ſaid to be out, ſuppoſed to be convoying the Dutch Baltic fleet. The Berwick was cruizing on the coaſt of Norway.

June 5. Yeſterday an expreſs arrived here from Guernſey with advice that ſeveral Dutch tranſports were arrived at St. Maloe's, to take on board troops, and that a fleet of Dutch men of war were waiting to take them under convoy; that the above intelligence was learned from a cartel ſhip, which had put into Guernſey.

His Majeſty, we hear, in conſideration of the great increaſe of parliamentary buſineſs this ſeſſion, has determined to grant but a ſhort receſs, and therefore will not prorogue, but only adjourn the houſe, by which means the committee on Eaſt-India affairs will be enabled to carry on their enquiries, which otherwiſe muſt be diſſolved.

Extract of a letter from Newcaſtle, May 19.

"Laſt Thurſday evening the Mayor of this town received an account from Balmbrough, that an Engliſh brig, with a few ſmall guns, was that morning attacked by a ſmart ſailing French privateer of 14 ſix pounders, off Balmbrough caſtle, and engaged her about two hours; the brig at length got off by running to the ſhore under the caſtle guns, which obliged the privateer to ſheer off, and then the brig got into Holy Iſland harbour. Shortly afterwards, the privateer atacked another brig off Sunderland point there: this brig alſo engaged the privateer, and was making towards Balmbrough, the privateer chaſing her in a running fight when the letter came away. The mayor immediately ſent an account of this to Shields, and Sunderland, and to Stockton, by expreſs, to be forwarded to Whitby, Scarborough and Hull.

"A letter from Balmbrough, received yeſterday afternoon, ſays, a coaſting veſſel had taken ſanctuary under that caſtle, running from a French privateer, and that the privateer ſent off her boats to cut her out but was prevented by captain Horſall, commanding a party of the Yorkſhire militia, who beat them off with the aſſiſtance of the Caſtle guns."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, March 16.

"It is poſitively ſaid, that the convention concluded between the court of France and this republic, concerning the retaking of the ſhips of their reſpective ſubjects, arrived here laſt Friday, ſigned by his moſt chriſtian majeſty. It is aſſured, that by this convention, it is ſtipulated and reſolved, that in caſe the ſhips have been retaken by privateers of either nations, within the ſpace of 24 hours after they had fallen into the enemy's hands, one half of the capture ſhall belong to the captors, and if they are retaken in 24 hours, the whole ſhall be the property of the captor; and that if ſuch ſhips are retaken within 24 hours, by ſhips of war, the latter ſhall receive only a thirtieth part: and only a tenth part after 24 hours."

Edinburgh, May 28. The French have no ſhips of any conſiderable force at St. Maloe's; all their ſhips of the line have been collected at Breſt: from their other ports long ſince, the utmoſt of their ſtrength in that quarter conſiſts of a few frigates.

Orders are ſent to Cork, in Ireland, to provide immediately 12000 tons of proviſions for his majeſty's ſervice.

Orders are ſent to all the ports of Scotland and Ireland, where ſeamen are raiſed for the uſe of the navy, to diſpatch with all expedition to the neareſt ports where any of his majeſty's ſhips are waiting, to fill up their complements.

Eight ſail of veſſels are now fitting out at Blackwall for the Eaſt-India company's ſervice, which are ordered to be compleated for ſea with all poſſible diſpatch.

ST. JOHN'S, (Antigua) July 17.

Sir Samuel Hood's ſquadron ſtill remains here; and it is ſaid that another diviſion of the fleet, with their excellencies ſir George Brydges Rodney and general Vaughan on board, may be hourly expected.

July 21. On Wedneſday laſt a ſecond diviſion of ſir George Rodney's fleet arrived here, viz. the Sandwich, (in which the admiral came) the Ajax, the Torbay, the Intrepid and the Terrible. The whole 12 ſail ſtill remains here, and it is ſuppoſed will not leave us for ſome days.

The homeward bound fleet of merchantmen, it is now pretty clear, will not take their final departure before the 1ſt of Auguſt; and it is preſumed the trade belonging to this iſland will be permitted to remain here until very near that day.

The Roebuck packet, commanded by captain Mitchell, (cap. Burnaby having ſtaid at home this voyage) arrived at Barbados laſt Sunday, with the June mail on board, ſo that we may reaſonably expect her here in a day or two. She brings too certain a confirmation of the capture of a great part of the Vengeance's convoy, but not a ſyllable of that ſplended ſucceſs for which we had prematurely ſun Te deum.

July 24. On Sunday laſt a third diviſion of the fleet arrived here, viz. the Gibraltar (on board of which came rear-admiral Drake) the Montagu, Prince William and Princeſſa: and on the ſame day the Belliqueux joined, ſo that the fleet now here conſiſts of 17 ſail of the line.

The London fleet, under convoy of two frigates and a ſloop of war (two of which are the Fortune and the Ranger, and the other, as we are informed, but not with certainty, the Hannibal) arrived at Barbados on the 16th inſtant.

BASSETERRE, (St. Chriſtopher's) July 21.

The admiral has been expected here for ſome days paſt, with the Barbados and Antigua fleets; but if it be true that he is gone to retake Tobago, he may not be expected here for ſome time.

The compt de Graſſe's ſquadron has been gone from theſe ſeas ſince the 2d inſtant, and has taken the French trade under its care to the Cape. The Frenchman's policy ſeems pretty apparent; he will endeavour to get the French trade near home in ſafety, when he may detach a part of his fleet to ſee them into port, while he, with the remainder, will lie bye and wait for the fleet which he has the knowledge will ſail ſoon after him from theſe iſlands. But we hope his plan will not have the effect he hopes for.

Sir Samuel Hood has been at Antigua for ſome days, with a detachment from the fleet, in order to conduct the trade down to this iſland, and to Statia.

This morning early an alarm was fired, on the appearance of ſome veſſels off Nevis, which we imagine to be part of the homeward bound fleet.

CHRISTIANSTÆD, (St. Croix) Aug. 1.

We hear from Antigua, that admiral Rodney intends for Europe with the trade, the command of the fleet then devolves on admiral Hood, a part of which it is ſaid is to ſail for America.

General Shirley is arrived at Antigua from England in the London fleet, to take on him the command of his Britannic majeſty's leeward Charribee iſlands, in the room of general Burt, deceaſed.

Auguſt 8. Admiral Rodney ſailed from St. Kitts on Wedneſday laſt, with the homeward bound fleet of merchantmen.

Admiral Hood ſailed at the ſame time, with 10 ſail of the line for America, and admiral Drake, with 7 ſail of the line, remains in theſe ſeas.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6.

The fate of the petition from the Weſt-India merchants and planters to their king, on the general ſeizure of property at St. Euſtatia, will appear from the following advretiſement, which is copied from the St. Chriſtopher's Gazette of the 3d of July.

"Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 9th inſtant, in purſuance of his majeſty's order for the general confiſcation of all goods, wares, merchandizes, and effects, captured at Saint Euſtatius, by his majeſty's ſhips of war, and his army, under the reſpective command of ſir George Brydges Rodney, baronet, and K. B. admiral of the white, &c. and the honourable major general John Vaughan, will be expoſed to ſale at Saint Euſtatius, all the goods, wares, and merchandize, remaining in the ſtores unſold.

Baſſeterre, July 3, 1781."

The following paragraph is taken from a letter found in a prize lately taken: It is addreſſed to Kineth Roote, at Charleſtown, from Donald Roſs, at New-York——"Buſineſs, at preſent, is amazingly "dull. Was it not for our connections with the peo- "ple out of the lines we could hardly clear houſe- "rent."

On Monday and Tueſday laſt the French army, under the command of his Excellency the Count de Rochambeau, paſſed in review before his Excellency the Preſident, and the Honourable the Congreſs of the United States, at the ſtate houſe in this city; where the honours due to a ſovereign power were reſpectfully paid. The Preſident was covered; his Excellency General Waſhington, the Commander in Chief, the Count de Rochambeau, &c. ſtood on his left hand, uncovered. The Preſident took off his hat, and bowed in return to every ſalute of the officers and ſtandards. The troops made a moſt martial and grand appearance. The orders of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty are, to pay the ſame honours to the Preſident of Congreſs as to the Field-Marſhal of France and a Prince of the Blood, and to the Congreſs the ſame as to himſelf.

The ſpectators were impreſſed with the moſt lively gratitude to the brave, noble and virtuous prince, who ſo happily governs the French nation; whoſe ſhin-

ning reign and magnanimous acts are rather to be conceived than recorded: Angels might envy him his acquired glory.

After the review was over the President sent the following letter to the Count.

"SIR,

"I Have the honour to express to your Excellency the satisfaction of Congress, in the compliment which has been paid to them by the troops of his Most Christian Majesty under your command. The brilliant appearance and exact discipline of the several corps, do the highest honour to their officers, and afford a happy presage of the most distinguished services in a cause which they have so zealously espoused.

"I have the honour to be, with sentiments of the highest respect,

"Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

"THOMAS M'KEAN, President."

His Excellency Count DE R. CHAMBEAU,
Commander of French army.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1781.

Last Wednesday afternoon His Most Christian Majesty's regiment of Soissonnois, was exercised on the commons near this city, in the presence of their Excellencies the President of Congress, the Minister of France, and Count de Rochambeau; General Chatteleaux, M. de Marbois, and a vast concourse of the inhabitants; who expressed the highest satisfaction at the various evolutions and firings exhibited by this truly veteran corps, which was accompanied by four field-pieces. And we are happy to assure the public of the great harmony which exists between all ranks of the Allied Army; and it is a fact too deeply impressed on the heart of every honest American, to need our mentioning the great affection shewn by the people, individually as well as at large, towards these troops.

It is with much pleasure we also relate, that no accident happened on the above occasion.

We have the satisfaction to inform the public of the re-establishment of civil government in the state of South-Carolina, after having undergone the most horrid ravages that any country ever experienced from an irruption of the most barbarous nations. Slaughter, desolation, and every species of cruelty having marked the progress of the British arms, through every part of that unfortunate country, which they have been able to penetrate. But under the divine blessing, and the unremitted exertions of that able commander major-general Greene, seconded by the brave and virtuous officers and soldiers under his command, composed of continentals, and the militia of that state, this savage enemy is now confined within such narrow limits, as to enable governor Rutledge to re-establish civil government, as the following proclamation will shew.

We are further informed from undoubted authority, that governor Rutledge has ordered the judges of the supreme court, and the attorney-general of the state, to repair to South-Carolina with all possible expedition, to exercise their several functions. As the state is so far recovered, as to admit of the courts being held in the several places where they had been accustomed to be held*, except Charlestown.

* The usual places of holding the courts in South-Carolina, were Charlestown, George-Town, Cheraws, Camden, Orangeburgh, Ninety-Six, and Beaufort.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

By His Excellency JOHN RUTLEDGE, Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief of the said state.

A PROCLAMATION.

G.S. WHEREAS, many persons taking advantage of the late disturbed and unsettled condition of the state; and hoping, in the confusion and disorder occasioned by the calamities of war, to escape punishment, have committed the most wanton and rapacious acts of plundering, some under colour of indemnifying themselves for losses which they have sustained, others under pretence that the persons to whom such property belonged are tories, or enemies of the state; and others, from a wicked and inordinate desire of acquiring wealth by any means, however unjustifiable, and from any persons whether friends or foes.

AND WHEREAS, the public safety requires that the most effectual measures be taken for suppressing such an unwarrantable and pernicious practice: Inasmuch as good and faithful subjects should be protected and secured in the full and free enjoyment of their property; and no man, although a criminal, should be despoiled of his estate but by due course of law. I have therefore thought fit to issue this proclamation, strictly forbidding all persons from plundering, taking or holding the property of others, under any pretence or for any cause whatever; warning persons possessed of such property of the danger which they will incur by continuing to withhold it, and charging them immediately to restore such property to the owners of it, unless such owners are with the enemy, and in that case to deliver it to the brigadier general of the district in which it is, as they will answer the contrary at their peril: For speedy and exemplary punishment shall be inflicted upon offenders. And I do direct all justices of the peace, diligently and faithfully to execute their office, and to use all lawful means which may be necessary for apprehending, securing and bringing to justice, such persons as are or may be accused of the above-mentioned, or any other criminal offence, I do moreover command all military officers of this state, to give such aid and assistance to the civil magistrates, as they may require for that purpose, and I do exhort all those who know or have reason to believe, where any plundered property is concealed or secreted, or by whom it is possessed, to make discovery, and give information touching the same, to the nearest magistrate, in order that proper steps may be taken for the recovery thereof.

Given under my hand, and the great seal, at the High-Hills of Santee, this fifth day of August, 1781, and in the sixth year of the Independence of America.

J. RUTLEDGE.

By His Excellency's command.
JOHN SANDFORD DART, Priv. Sec'ry.

On MONDAY Next,

At TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon,
On Messrs James and Drinker's Wharf, between Arch and Race-streets,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

ONE hundred boxes of Bristol Glass, of different sizes.
Twenty casks Nails.
Ten Bundles of Frying Pans.
A large and neat Assortment of Cutlery, Brass and Iron Wares.
Mill Saws.
Hand Ditto, &c. &c.
Part of the Cargo of the Ship DIMSDALE, Prize to the Privateer Ship Rising-Sun.

Sept. 7. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

A further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this state, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-house, on THURSDAY, the 13th of September instant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be seen at the Coffee-house, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the same as the last sales. August 31.

ALL Persons INDEBTED to the UNIVERSITY, on account of Rent, payable in Specie or Wheat, are hereby Notified, that unless the amounts of the said rents be paid to the subscriber, on or before the 1st of October next, they will be proceeded against as the Law directs. ARCHIBALD GAMBLE.

Philadelphia, September 7, 1781.

Philadelphia, September 4, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given to all COLLECTORS of PUBLIC TAXES, that unless their Duplicates are fully settled with the County Treasurer by the first day of next month, that every delinquent will be proceeded against as the law directs, without respect of persons, or any farther notice.

By Order of the Commissioners.
GEORGE HONEY, junr. Clerk.

FOR SALE,

By Alexander Nesbitt, and Co.

In Front-street, below Walnut-street, opposite to Mr. James Meases,

BOHEA TEA by the chest, Printed Calicoes and Chintzes, Brittanias and Laval Linens, Havanna Sugars in boxes, a few boxes of Mould Candles.

To be sold cheap,

A LARGE and Valuable Assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES; and shop furniture, being the stock in hand of the late Dr. Van Solingen, deceased. They will be sold all together, or in quantities, to suit the purchasers, by the subscriber, at her dwelling, in Second-street near Arch-street.

SARAH VAN SOLINGEN, Executrix.

N. B If the above are not sold by private sale by the 20 instant, they will be sold by public vendue.

Sept. 6, 1781.

To be Sold for Money or Tobacco, or such Credit as may suit the Purchasers,

Lands in the Kentuckey County,

in the state of Virginia, to wit, A number of Tracts which were secured to the first Adventurers in that country upon pre-emption Rights; the greatest part thereof having been marked out and improved by them in the years 1774 and 1775: A Tract of about 2000 acres, lying on Ohio river, at the lower end of the falls, across which the town of Louisville will extend: An undivived Moiety of 3000 acres, on the said river, about 3 miles below the falls, surveyed under a military warrant in the year 1775: Also, Sundry large Tracts lying on or near the said river, several of them within 7 or 8 miles of the falls. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

Deserted from his most Christian Majesty's regiment of Xaintonge, a Musician, who plays on the clarinett; and is of a good figure. Whoever apprehends him, so that he may be brought to his regiment, shall receive THREE GUINEAS from the Commanding Officer.

A person capable of teaching writing, arithmetic, and geography, will meet with great encouragement by applying to the Printer.

Wanted, a good Cook, a French one would be preferred. Such as can produce sufficient recommendations of their ability, sobriety and integrity will be well paid. Apply to the Printer.

WHEREAS a certain John Nelson, of Franklin county, North-Carolina, formerly from Kingsess, Pennsylvania, died last November in the aforesaid state, intestate: If there is any of said Nelson's Relations now living, they are desired to apply to JAMES DYER, at Mr. Robert Furnis's, in Newcastle, on Delaware, where they will hear of something greatly to their advantage; or to Colonel Simon Jeffery's, in North-Carolina.

City Auction.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that, at the City-Vendue-Store in Front-street, between Market and Arch-streets, Goods, Wares and Merchandize are received, to be disposed of, either at public or private sale—The public sale will be held weekly on Tuesday—The store well be open for the reception of goods, from 8 o'clock in the Morning to 7 o'clock in the Evening.—On Market days, attendance will be given at the Coffee-house, from 11 to 1 o'clock, for the sale of whatever articles may be sent there; proper stores are provided for receiving rum, sugar, &c. every attention will be shewn to the disposal of goods and merchandize that may be sent for either public or private sale, and due dispatch and punctuality observed in settlement. Those who are pleased to favour him with dry goods for public sale, are requested to send them to the store in time for advertising, which will be on Saturday preceding the sale.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

Philadelphia, 29th August, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

Two, very good, second-hand

SULKEYS,

With good HARNESS compleat. Enquire of JACOB MENG, Coach-maker, in Front-street, midway between Race and Vine-streets, Philadelphia.

STOLEN, on the 2d instant, September, from the subscriber, living in Lower Merrion township, Philadelphia county, A Black HORSE, with a star in his forehead, white hairs round his neck, owing to its having been cut with a chain. Whoever takes up said Horse and Thief, shall have EIGHT Dollars for each, and reasonable charges paid by me,

WILLIAM BROADES.

Twenty Shillings Reward,

STRAYED away from the sign of the Crost-Keys and Anvil, at the corner of Chesnut and Fourth-streets, on the fifth of this instant, a Grey or white MARE, with a saddle and bridle on, (has a colt at home.) Whoever takes up said Mare, saddle and bridle so that the owner may have them again shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, by applying to DAVID GIBSON, in Kingsessing, or JOHN M'KINLEY at the above described place.

N. B. She was seen between the New-prison and the Forage-Yard. Sept. 7th 1781.

The Subscriber, lately appointed a NOTARY and TABELLION PUBLIC for the state of Pennsylvania, has removed his Office to the south side of Market-street, the third door above Lætitia-Court. The duties of this Office will not interfere with his Practice of the Law.

W. BARTON.

STOLEN,

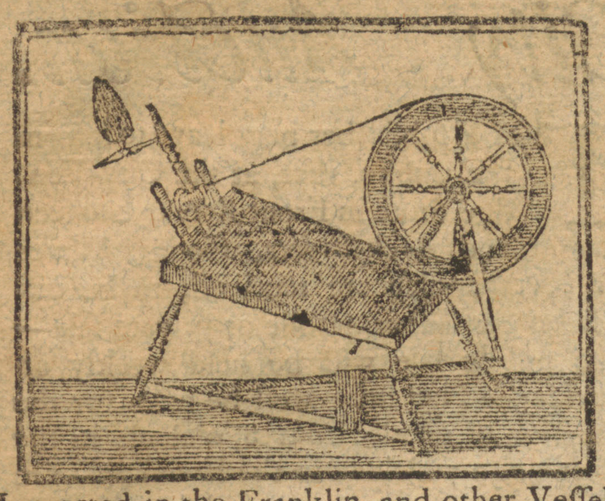
Out of the yard of the subscriber, in Second-street near Vine-street, two or three nights ago, a sixteen gallon BRASS KETTLE, a WOOD SAW, and some other articles; the Kettle had three patches on the bottom, upon places where feet had been fixed. Whoever discovers the person or persons concerned in taking it, so that they can be apprehended and brought to justice, and the Kettle, &c. recovered, shall receive ONE HALF JOHANNES reward. Should it be offered for sale, it's requested it may be stopped.

Aug. 24. GEO. CAMPBELL.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN HAMILTON, late of Plymouth township, Philadelphia county, deceased, either by bond, note or book debt, are once more requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, for payment: Attendance will be given at the sign of the Black-horse, in Plymouth township, aforesaid, on Thursday, the 6th of September next, in order to make settlement of said accounts,

by SIDNEY HAMILTON,) Executrix.
Aug. 18. HUGH HAMILTON,) Executor.

WANTS A PLACE, A Young Man that can write a good Hand, would be glad to tend a store, and has been used to serve in a shop. Enquire of the Printer.



Imported in the Franklin, and other Veſſels form Europe, and arrived by Land from Boſton, at large and elegant ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

Now opening for SALE, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the SPINNING WHEEL, on the Corner of Market and Third ſtreets, viz.

SCARLET ſuper. fine Broad Cloths.
Blue, brown, green, purple, ſuperfine Broadcloths, twilled and knapped.
Brown, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured ſecond Cloths.
Grey and brown, ſtrong Engliſh Knaps.
London brown, buff, ſcarlet, white and ſtriped Caſſimers.
London brown, ſtriped, purple, and a variety of Forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth coloured and white Pluſh.
Green, ſcarlet, blue and cloth coloured fine Pluſh faſhionably ribbed.
A variety of ſpotted, brown, claret coloured and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Buff, brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and ſtriped Coatings.
Black Everlaſtings.
Serge Denims.
Serge Dejean.
Prunellas,
Durooys.
A variety of corded and plain Worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemen's jackets and breeches.
A variety of fik Jacket and Breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and embaſſed Serges.
Embaſſed Flannels.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanſkin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worſted, cotton & ſilk Hoſe of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes.
A beautiful aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes.
Whitechapel and common Engliſh Needles.
Twelve and 14 oz. ſadlers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Plated and gilded Buttons.
Silver Locket Buttons of various patterns.
Ink Pots.
Hanover Laces.
Marſeiles Quilting.
White, blue, black, garnet, crimſon, pink and ſtriped Sattins.
Black, white and blue Half Sattins.
Azure, blue, green, white, pink, and black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduaſoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Green, brown, dove, cloth colour, blue, black, white, green, and crimſon ell-wide Perſians.
Pink, blue, black, green, white and crimſon Sarſnets.
Elegant ditto do. Apron.
Skilleting and Cap Wire.
Large fine Blankets.
Yard wide and 7-8 Bed. ticks of the beſt quality,
Six-quarters, yard, 3 8, yard wide and 7-8 cotton Checks.
Black and ſcarlet Princeſs Stuffs.
Olive, white, buff, blue, brown and ſpotted Jeans
Tablecloths and toweling Diaper.
Damaſcus.
Blue, white and green India Taffeties.
Seven-eight and yard wide Ticklenburg.
Sail Duck.
Mens, womens and childrens Engliſh Leather Shoes.
Ladies Stuff Ditto.
A large aſſortment of fine Thread Lace, Edgings and Trolly.
Silk Stockings, Gloves & Mits.
Purple Gloves and Mits.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of every pattern and colour.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White and brown Sheeting.
Flowered & milnet Lawns.
Milnet lawn Handkerchiefs
Sewing Silks of all colours.
Thread of every colour & Fineneſs.
Long Lawn.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, coarſe and fine.
Twiſt of different colours.
Mens coarſe Hoſe & Mits.
Snuff in bottles.
Cumblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Cinnamon, dove colour, black and cloth colour, ed, blue, brown, changeable & clouded Mantuas, of different patterns.
Muſlins tamboured.
Tapes.
Razors of the firſt quality, in caſes, with Straps, &c.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
engals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands
Pots.
Iron Skillets.
Copper Coffee-pots and Skillets.
Braſs Candleſticks.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake ſtones, &c. Alſo,
Cinnamon, Raiſins in jars, Philberts, and Almonds by the Bag.
Some hogſheads of extra-ordinary Indigo, with innumberleſs other articles too tedious to mention.

J. KEAN returns his moſt grateful Thanks to thoſe who have generouſly favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to aſſure them it will be his conſtant Study to merit a Continuation of their Favours.

JUST OPENED,
Oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe, in Second-ſtreet,

Prichard's *Mental Repaſt*,

Conſiſting of an Elegant and General

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

In the various Branches of Science, and Literature:
The following valuable Aſſortment on LAW claims the Attention of its moſt eminent Profeſſors.

FOLIOS.

COKE's Reports, 4 vols.
Caſes in Equity, 2 vols.
Vernon's Caſes in Chancery, 2 vols.
Saunders's Reports, 2 vols.
Wood's Conveyancing, 3 vols.
Bacon's Abridgment, 5 vols.
Burrow's Reports, 3 vols.
Williams's ditto, 3 vols.
Strange's ditto, 2 vols.
Atkyns's ditto, 3 vols.
Raymond's ditto, 2 vols.
Carthew's ditto.
Plowden's ditto.
Hobart's ditto.
Saikeld's ditto.
Lilly's Butries.
Regiſtrum Previum.

QUARTOS.

Blackſtone's Commentaries, 4 vols.
Fitzherbert's Natura Brevium.
Syſtem of Pleading.

OCTAVOS.

Lutwyche's Reports, 2 vols.
Statutes at Large, 29 vols,
Jure Eccleſiaſt. 2 vols.
Law of Evidence,
Gilbert's Evidence.
——— Common Pleas,
Wilſon on Fines.
Crown Circuit Companion.
Harriſon's Chancery, 2 vols.
Richardſon's King's-Bench, 2 vols.
——— Common Pleas, 2 vols.
Fearne's Eſſay.

The other Books, on Phyſic and Divinity, are equally well choſen; a detail of which would be too lengthy for a News-paper publication.

He has alſo for SALE or to HIRE, by the ſingle volume, a pretty Collection of NOVELS, HISTORIES, VOYAGES and TRAVELS; by the beſt and moſt approved Authors.

His DRAMATIC WORKS well deſerve the approbation of the Admirers of the Theatre, in particular Bell's Britiſh Theatre, elegantly bound; wherein the exact Likeneſſes of the moſt eminent Actors of the preſent age are ſtrikingly repreſented in beautiful Copper Plates.

Said Prichard begs leave to acquaint the Public, he has ſpared no Pains or Coſt in acquiring the above valuable LIBRARY, and hopes the Encouragement he may receive, will enable him to preſerve the Collection in its preſent Luſtre and Repute.

ALSO,

All Kinds of Stationary, &c.

A General Aſſortment of the Beſt STATIONARY, and at the loweſt Price, to be had at the above Book-Store; where a Catalogue of the Library may be had.

Whereas Complaint has been made to the Commiſſioners of the city and county of Philadelphia by the Collectors of Mulberry ward, that they cannot obtain the taxes now due (amounting to eight hundred and ninety-five pounds) on a large lot or piece of ground ſituate between Fifth and Sixth ſtreets and extending from Mulberry to Cherry ſtreet, ſaid to be the property of Perſons of the name of Calender, reſiding in the iſland of Barbadoes.

Notice is hereby given, That unleſs the owner or owners of the above-mentioned eſtate, their attorneies or agents, diſcharge and pay the taxes now due thereon, on or before the firſt day of November next enſuing, the whole, or ſo much of the ſaid eſtate will then be ſold, as will ſatisfy the reſpective taxes and all neceſſary expences.

JOHN BROOKE,)
Philadelphia, PRESLEY BLAKISTON,)Comm.
July 31ſt, 1781. GUNNING BEDFORD,)

FOR SALE,

West-India Rum, French Brandy, Sherry Wine, Claret, Lemon Juice, Almonds, Filberts, and a Variety of EUROPEAN GOODS,

By Lacaze and Mallet,

In Water-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

WAS taken up, at captain Brice's, in Darby, a ſmall Bay HORSE, about 4 or 5 years old, no marks; has a lock on one his fore feet. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold according to law, by JOHN BRICE. Aug. 24.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Diſtillery-Store,

In Front-ſtreet, the ſecond Door above the Bank Meeting, Has by

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Of excellent Quality,

JAMAICA Spirits
Weſt India Rum,
Philadelphia ditto,
Plain Brandy,
Raſberry ditto,
Geneva,
Anniſeed Water,
Clove ditto,
Orange ditto,
Cinnamon ditto,
All Fours,
Mint Cordial,

And Spirits of Wine, proper for Medicinal Uſes, or for raiſing the Proof of Low Liquors.

N.B. He gives particular Encouragement to thoſe who Buy of him to Sell again.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1781.

GEORGE A. BAKER,

At the SLIP at Arch-ſtreet FERRY, Philadelphia,
Has to diſpoſe of by Wholeſale and Retail,
For Caſh, or in exchange for Country Produce,

LISBON WINE,
Jamaica Spirits,
Weſt-India Rum,
Country Ditto,
Taffia,
French Brandy,
Anniſeed,
Holland Gin,
Molaſſes,
Double and ſingle refined Loaf Sugars,
White and brown Box Sugars,
Muſcovado Ditto,
Souchong Tea,
A few Boxes Congo Ditto, of a fine Quality,
Bohea Ditto,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Barley,
Rice,
Raiſons,
Pepper,
Alſpice,
Ginger,
Nutmegs,
Indigo,
Allum,
Copperas,
Brimſtone,
Chalk,
Rozin,
Whetſtones,
Powder and Shot,
Lead,
Fine and coarſe Salt,
Mens Felt Hats,
Mens Shoes,
Womens Stuff Ditto,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Cotton,
Queen's Ware,
Tumblers & Wine Glaſſes,
An Aſſortment of neat Iron Caſtings,
Linſeed Oil,
A few Kegs PAINTS, ground in Oil,
Indian Corn,
A few Firkins excellent Iriſh Butter, &c. &c.

Kingſeſs, the 11th of the 8th Month.

TO BE SOLD,

THIRTY-ſix Acres of valuable drained MEADOW, within four miles of the city, ſituated in the townſhip of Perſion, bounded on Delaware river and Hollender's creek, and lands of Joſeph Baker and captain Maſon: on ſaid premiſes there is a ſmall Tenement and a large Barn, almoſt new, and a ſhare of a Shad-Fiſhery. For further Particulars enquire of WILLIAM CARSON, at the Harp-and-Crown, in Third-ſtreet, or PHILIP PRICE, in Kingſeſs, near the New-Church.

TO BE SOLD,

A Negro Fellow, fit for Town or Country
Alſo two Stables with Coach houſes, to be Let. Enquire of the printer.

JOHN RUSSEL.

If John Ruſſel, ſometime a Corporal in the 26th Britiſh regiment of foot, and now ſuppoſed to be in or about Lancaſter in Pennſylvania, will apply to ALEXANDER NELSON, merchant, in Philadelphia, he will be informed of a valuable Eſtate, near Glaſgow, (Scotland) which has fallen to him by the death of his father; to which, if he does not lay claim, in a ſhort time will devolve upon his younger Brother, by a ſecond marriage, and be irrecoverably loſt to him.

TO BE SOLD,

A Faſhionable ſecond hand CHARIOT, with harneſs complete for two horſes; alſo a ſecond hand PHAETON. For further particulars enquire of GEORGE WAY, coachmaker, in Arch Street, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets.

Thornberry, Auguſt 17.

WAS taken up, by the ſubſcriber, on the 13th of March, laſt, A Roan MARE, about 14 hands high, 3 years old laſt ſpring, no mark. Whoever owns ſaid Mare is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold in ſix weeks from the above date, by JOSEPH MACE.

WHEREAS my Wife, MARY Crowden, has contracted Debts, without my knowledge and Conſent. This is to forewarn all Perſons from truſting the ſaid Mary Crowden, as I am determined not to pay any Debts of her contracting.

Philad. Aug 27, 1781. JOHN CROWDEN.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 780.

Auction of Books,

To be Sold, on Tuesday the 11th instant, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon,

A small Collection of the most approved

Modern *BOOKS,*

The greatest Part of them entirely new, and of the most elegant London Editions: Among a number of others are the following:

The celebrated Abbe Raynal's philosophical and political History of the Settlements and Trade of the Europeans in the East and West Indies, in English, 5 vols. Robertson's History of Charles the Vth. 4 vols. Hume's History of England; to which is perfixed, an Account of his Life, written by himself, 8 vols. Hume's Essays, moral, political, and literary, 4 vols. Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, 4 vols. Bell's Edition of the Poets of Great-Britain, from Chaucer to Churchill, 16 vols. Langhorn's Plutarch, 6 vols.

A further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this state, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-house, on THURSDAY, the 13th of September instant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be seen at the Coffee-house, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the same as the last sales. August 31.

To be Sold by private Sale, or Exchanged for a House in a good Stand, A

Lot of Marsh Meadow,

Bounding on the Province-Island road, bounded by meadow of William Jones, John Evely and John Haney, containing eight acres and ninety perches.

Another LOT of excellent UPLAND, now planted with Indian corn and potatoes, containing eight acres and seventeen perches, bounded by land of John Haney, William Jones and others. Both the above Lots are under good fence, and in excellent order. The subscriber has about Thirty Acres of Meadow that he proposes o-aftureing; any one having Cattle or Horses to pasture, may depend on his utmost endeavours to oblige them, and at reasonable rates.

N. B. Enquire for terms of sale of the subscriber, living in Bred-street, commonly called Moravian alley.

JOHN SPROGELL.

TO BE SOLD,

Two-thirds of a Lease,

For 6 years and 5 months, from the 1st day of November next,

Of Greenwich Forge,

Grist-Mill, Saw Mill, and about 600 Acres of Land; situated on Musconekunk creek, in Sussex county, New-Jersey, six miles from Durham furnace: The Forge has been rebuilt last summer, and the Grist-Mill is repaired; with a good Farm, and about 20 acres of mowable Meadow on the premises. There is also included in said Lease, 4 valuable Negroes, 3 of which are good Forge-men. For further particulars enquire of RICHARD BACKHOUSE, at Durham Furnace, or SAMUEL WILLIAMS, at said Forge.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A number of able-bodied

Draught Horses.

Any Persons having such to dispose of may meet with Purchasers, and know the Terms of Payment, by applying to Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER, or SAMUEL MILES, in Philadelphia. Aug. 24.

Wanted immediately, a Wet NURSE with a good Breast of Milk, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the last Vessels from Europe,

AND TO BE SOLD, By

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-street, opposite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Assortment of the

Following Articles, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, superfine and second Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured superfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and scarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and scarlet Cassimers and Wiltons,
Crimson, brown, blue, striped, black, spotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys,
Tickslets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worsted Hose,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimson, green, sky-blue and pink Russels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fustians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineness,
Corded Worsteds and Everlastings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An assortment of Irish Linens,
Fine and coarse Hollands,
Yard and half-yard and 3-8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Platellaroyals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marseilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muslins,
Tapes, Buttons & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Women. Gloves of all colours,
Ditto silk Mitts,
Mens silk Gloves,
A beautiful Assortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarse Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damascus,
Ducapes, Paduasoys, Mantuas, Lutestrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Persians and Sarsnets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Mussulmans,
Ell-wide Persians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hose,
Elegant Tambour Waistcoat Patterns,
Best Sewing-silk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Best scarf Twist, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, second and coarse Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Best Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Tossels,
Bandana, silk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his best Thanks to those who have heretofore favoured him with their Custom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Business, and Willingness to Please, that it will be the Interest of his Customers to continue their Favours.

Wanted to Hire, a Waiter who is capable of taking Care of a Pair of Horses, and can drive a Carriage; none need apply but those who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.

ON the 23d instant a fire broke out in the quarter of this city, which is almost entirely inhabited by lawyers. It was so violent, that notwithstanding all possible assistance, it continued burning eleven hours: it is computed that 200 houses were destroyed.

A fortnight ago the plague broke out again in this city; the hotel of the Venetian ambassador has been affected with it, one of whose domesticks is dead. It is very probable that this terrible calamity was brought hither from Salonica, from whence we learn that it has made such ravages there, that though two thirds of the inhabitants had left the place, it carries off upwards of 100 persons daily.

Trieste, May 4. There is a plan here on foot, to build about thirty vessels against next spring, in order to carry on a trade with all nations, and with the belligerent powers, under the Austrian flag; great advantages are expected from this trade.

Milan, May 13. The emperor has sent here a rescript, ordering an account of all ecclesiastical foundations, fraternities, &c. to be laid before him, his majesty intending to suppress a great number of them.

Cologne, May 22. We learn from Coblentz, that an ordinance has been published there, by which the Jews are forbidden to carry on any other commerce than that of wine, and of some trifling commodities. This step is taken, it is said, to encourage the other inhabitants to apply themselves to trade.

Copenhagen, May 24. The frigate the Bornholm, of 36 guns, is lately arrived from the West Indies, and captain Schionning, who commands her, was immediately put under arrest, and a commission is appointed to examine into his conduct when he met three English privateers, which took his convoy from him, consisting of ten merchant ships. It is said there are some circumstances which make much against the captain.

Paris, May 28. The count de Roquefeuille, on the 24th instant, took the oaths before the king for the place of vice admiral, vacant by the death of the count d'Aubigny.

M. de la Motte Picquet put to sea on the 22d inst. with six ships of the line and two frigates; he has hoisted his flag on board the Terrible. His real destination is not publicly known. He has the most excellent sailing ships in the whole fleet, the remainder of which is equipping with all dispatch, and it will probably be ready in a few weeks; public still assign the command of it to count D'Estaing. The vessels destined for the East-Indies are arrived from l'Orient at Brest. They write from Rochfort, that the new ships of war l'Argonaute and le Brave will be launched the 5th of next month.

Paris, June 1. They write from Amiens, that on the 19th of May, about three in the afternoon, a storm destroyed 14 parishes. It spread the length of four leagues, and in breadth half a league, with a very heavy shower of hail stones, of a prodigious size, for near a quarter of an hour, accompanied with a violent gale of wind, and was succeeded with such a flood of rain, that there are no hopes of any harvest this year; and the earth is so torn up, that it will feel this disaster for several years.

LONDON.

June 8. Captain Parker arrived on Thursday at the admiralty from the West Indies; he came home in the packet, and the occasion of his return to England is, his having lost the ship he commanded in a storm in the Leeward Islands. Captain Parker brings sir George Rodney's and general Vaughan's dispatches, which are dated the 27th of April. They contain nothing very material, not any ship of the enemy having been taken since the former accounts were received from him. Sir George mentions sir Samuel Hood being cruizing to windward of Martinico, with 18 ships of the line, and expresses his intention of immediately joining him in his own ship, and taking the command.

Two packet boats from the West-Indies are missing, with the mails on board. One of these is the Lord Hyde, the other the Comet: As yet the post-office have received no authentic advices concerning them.

Extract of a letter from St. Lucia, April 7.

"A few days ago a fleet of 45 sail of storeships, victuallers and transports, escorted by a ship of the line and a frigate, got into Port-Royal, Martinique. Unfortunately at this time sir Samuel Hood, who was cruizing for them, fell by the currents to the leeward, by which means only one of his squadron of the line got up with them. The French line of battle-ship engaged her for some time, to give the convoy an opportunity of escaping, which when she saw effected, she declined the combat, and made sail after them."

The Sufannah, late captain Ballantyne, from London for Jamaica, is arrived at Barbados; on her paſſage the ſailors mutined and murdered the captain. The doctor, and ſeveral others who were not concerned in this diabolical action, were obliged to promiſe never to reveal the affair, and accordingly the oath of ſecrecy was adminiſtred to them, which they immediately took for the preſervation of themſelves; but inſtantly on their arrival they had the perpetrators delivered up to juſtice, in order that they might be ſuffer condign puniſhment for ſo horrid a deed: they are in irons on board the Fox frigate.

Extract ot a letter from Cork, May 27.

"This morning arrived here the brig Martha James Forfall, maſter, with proviſions from Waterford, which place ſhe left yeſterday morning about eight o'clock; at twelve ſhe was taken betweeen Tramore and Dungarvan, within a quarter of a mile from the ſhore, by the French cutter Franklin, of Dunkirk, commanded by Bennet Negus, of 18 nine pounders, and 200 men, who ranſomed her for 1000 guineas. The Franklin afterwards chaſed a brig in ballaſt from Dublin to Youghall; the captain and crew of which quitted her by the help of heir boat, leaving behind them three men and three women, who were this morning landed at Monks Town."

The merchants at Kinſale have opened a ſubſcription, and are fitting out ſeveral privateers, in order to keep their coaſt clear of French privateers, which have ſo long infeſted it, and almoſt put a ſtop to their trade.

Extract of a letter from Sheerneſs, June 4.

"Laſt week a court martial was held here on the captains of the Ariadne, Fury ſloop, and London armed ſhip, on a charge of not bearing down and engaging three French privateers, which they fell in with laſt ſummer, and which, in conſequence, eſcaped. Captain Squires, of the Ariadne, was honourably acquitted; but captain Agnew, of the Fury, and captain Rains, of the London, were ſentenced to be broke."

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, May 29.

"At length a ſentence hath been pronounced on account of the aſſaſſination of the late king of Portugal, in the following words:

"The council of ſtate, and the judges deputed for the examination, being aſſembled on the 7th of this month, April, for the laſt time, and having diſcuſſed this affair moſt ſeriouſly, till three o'clock in the morning, have decided unanimouſly, and do declare, that the parties, as well living as dead, who have been condemned, baniſhed, or impriſoned, by virtue of the ſentence of the 12th of January, 1759, were all and each of them innocent of the crime of which they had been accuſed.

June 9. On Wedneſday afternoon his royal highneſs prince William Henry arrived at Windſor, in perfect health, from Portſmouth.

A letter from an officer under the command of lord Cornwallis, in Carolina, ſays, "We have paid very dear for the advantage lately gained over the rebels, as we have loſt many of our beſt officers, and a great number of men; ſeveral of thoſe that were wounded die daily, ſo that our army is much reduced. It was the moſt bloody battle that has been fought ſince the American war firſt broke out. Poor colonel O'Hara was ſtabbed in many parts of his body by bayonets, by which you may ſuppoſe the action was very cloſe and obſtinate. Our general on his meeting with ſucceſs at firſt, thought he ſhould ſoon have brought the rebels to ſubmit, but he is now convinced that he was miſtaken, and that an entire conqueſt will be a very difficult matter."

Great Britain in all the extent of her ſervices pays for above 400,000 men, but it is ſtrongly ſuſpected, that ſhe has not in the world 300,000; ſo much is the public impoſed upon.

It is reported, that the hereditary prince of Brunſwick, with 20,000 additional forcess will be ſent to North America.

Thurſday orders were given to all the officers who are in town, belonging to the grand fleet, to repair immediately on board their reſpective ſhips at Portſmouth, as they are expected to receive orders for ſailing in a few days.

All the private letters from Barbados, give a deplorable account of the ſtate of that iſland: the dryneſs of the ſeaſon has deſtroyed great part of the preſent crops, and burnt up the young canes, ſo that the wretched inhabitants, planters, muſt be reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs. Plantations which uſed to make 3000 pots of ſugar in a ſeaſon, have not made 300. This calamity following ſo cloſe upon the heel of their former misfortunes, renders their ſituations truly miſerable.

A private letter from Paris, ſays, "Eight ſhips of the line, the largeſt and beſt ſailing veſſels, are ordered immediately to Cadiz. M. D'Eſtaing goes with them, and it is very ſtrongly reported he is to command the Spaniſh ſquadron, as well as our own, and take upon him the principal management of the ſiege of Gibraltar by ſea.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 2.

"We are informed that a number of French, Spaniſh, and American privateers have formed a league to infeſt the coaſts of Ireland and Scotland, and to plunder ſuch defenceleſs inhabitants as live near the ſhore."

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, June 4.

"We are informed, that yeſterday captain M'Bride of his majeſty's ſhip Artois, recalled all the ſignals and ſailing inſtructions with which he had formerly furniſhed the merchantmen bound for the Baltic. This meaſure, it is ſaid, has been adopted in conſequence of information of a fleet of Dutch men of war being on the coaſt. Several of the Baltic ſhips have come into Leith, and other harbours; and the whole, in caſe of any attempt being made, will proceed up the Firth."

We learn from Barcelona, that on the 4th ult. a terrible fire happened in that city, which began at a capital chymiſt's, and burned for near three hours, in which time upwards of 80 houſes, &c. were deſtroyed. The rich magazine of ſtores, &c. belonging to Sai, Van Deil and Co. is deſtroyed, but moſt of the merchandize is ſaved.

Extract of a letter from Edenburgh, June 4.

"Yeſterday arrived here the Princeſs Royal Revenue cutter, captain Brown, from Shetland, and brought along with her a privateer of New-Caſtle, which veſſel, about ten days ago, was ſeized by the Berwick man of war off Shetland, on account of their having on board two bags of dollars, to the amount of about 400l. ſterling, which it was ſuppoſed they had robbed ſome neutral veſſel of, they not being able to give a proper account how they came by them. There were likewiſe on board ſome prohibited goods, which were ſeized by the officers of the revenue at Shetland. The crew were impreſſed on board the Berwick, and the firſt lieutenant was put on board the Princeſs Royal, under whoſe charge the privateer has alſo arrived. The privateer mounts ten guns, and had about 40 men on board when taken.

"Captain M'Bride has given orders to the maſters of ſhips under his convoy to proceed to Inverkeithing Bay, or above the High-Land, that, in caſe of his being attacked by a ſuperior force, they may have time to ſhift for themſelves. In conſequence of which ſome of the ſhips have come into harbour.

"The above order has given riſe to a report that the Dutch fleet was approaching the Frith; but we do not hear that there is any foundation for ſuch a rumour."

An expedition was on foot at the Havannah, ſo long ago as the month of March laſt, to go againſt New-Providence, the principal of the Bahama iſlands; one thouſand land forces and ſeveral ſhips of war were deſtined for that expedition. Government's next diſpatches from Penſacola and the Bahamas, it is expected, will bring very bad news from both places.

Colonel O'Hara, of the guards, who was killed in the engagement under lord Cornwallis, had ſixteen wounds in his body given by bayonets.

The diſtant ſituation of the ſeveral towns and villages in North Carolina, divided too, by fords and rivers, will make the conqueſt of that province a work of more time than that of South-Carolina. In the latter, Charleſtown was the key of the whole country; but North Carolina, has, in fact, no capital, it conſiſting of ſmall towns detached at conſiderable diſtances from each other.

A few days ſince, as Mrs. Gouch was riding on horſeback, ſhe was thrown off, broke her neck, and died; ſo that heaven granted that favour to Mr. Gouch, which the lord Chancellor, ſome little time ago, prevented him from receiving at the hands of parliament.

The following is the copy of an expreſs received yeſterday from Liverpool, dated the 5th of June: The Rawlinſon, Dagers; and Molly, Woods, arrived here from Jamaica, came with the fleet, and ſailed from Jamaica the 17th of March, under convoy of four line of battle ſhips, a 50 and 44; they parted with the fleet the 23d ult. in lat. 52.20 long. 18. 30. This fleet was convoyed through the windward paſſage by admiral Rowley, with four other ſhips, who parted with the fleet off Bermudas, and returned to Jamaica. The reaſon of coming through the windward paſſage, aroſe from information received of ſeventeen or twenty line of battle French and Spaniſh ſhips waiting off the Havannah to intercept them. The convoy home conſiſted of the Egmont, Suffolk, Trident, Grafton, Briſtol, and Endymion. On their paſſage they captured an old French 64 gun ſhip, armed en flute, from France for North-America, and was left with the fleet. Her loading conſiſted of 80 pieces of braſs cannon, cloathing for 10 regiments, ſtores of all kinds for two line of battle ſhips, with about two millions of livres in ſpecie. They alſo recaptured the James and Rebecca, of this town, taken by an American privateer, but could not come up with the privateer, who mounted eighteen guns, and was with her prizes. The whole convoy was about ſeventy ſail, thirty of which were light tranſports, and had kept tolerably well together during the paſſage, and are hourly expected in port.

Extract of a letter from Cork, May 26.

"Laſt night arrived here the Commerce, Langmure, in a ſhattered condition, having between Dungarven and Youghall fallen in with a French privateer of 22 guns, engaged her two glaſſes, and beat her off."

From Rivington's ROYAL GAZETTE, dated NEW-YORK, September 5.

By accounts from the Cheſapeak, dated the 31ſt ult. the arrival of a French fleet or ſquadrons, conſiſting of 23 ſail, including frigates and inferior veſſels, were arrived at Lyn-Haven Bay, in Virginia, from whence a 64 and two frigates were diſpatched up York river, and had taken a ſtation off York Town. Every preparation was making by our noble general to to defend the important poſts his lordſhip there poſſeſſes; and as a very formidable and truly well appointed ſquadron of the Britiſh line, commanded by admiral Graves, is, through much exertion, ſuppoſed to be now in the vicinity of our combined enemies, we may conclude the preſent to be moſt intereſting and critical æra ſince the commencement of the American rebellion; for an expected action at ſea, is likely to become deciſive of the inadmiſſible idol, independence. We have, at preſent, the ſatisfaction to perceive a great part of the French navy in a more peculiar, and perhaps a more dangerous poſition, than they were ever yet reduced to. Granting that the French Weſt-India and Rhode Iſland fleets ſhould have both reached the Cheſapeak before admiral Graves, we truſt the following ſtate, as accurate as we can preſent it, of the Britiſh navy, when arrived in the Bay, may inſpire every true Briton with a firm confidence in its fair pretenſions to brilliant ſucceſs.

A LIST of the Britiſh fleet, commanded by Thomas Graves, eſquire, rear-admiral of the red.

London	98	R.ad. Graves, c. D. Graves.
Barfleur	90	R.ad. Hood, capt Hood.
Princeſſa	70	R.ad Drake, c. Knatchbull.
Bedford	74	Captain Thomas Graves.
Royal Oak	74	Ardeſoif.
Invincible	74	Sexton.
Alcide	74	Thomſon.
Alfred	74	Bayne.
Ajax	74	Charrington.
Reſolution	74	Lord Robert Manners.
Centaur	74	Inglefield.
Montague	74	Bowen.
Terrible	74	Hon. capt. Finch.
Shrewſbury	74	M. Robinſon.
Monarch	74	Reynolds.
Europe	64	Child.
America	64	Thomſon.
Belliqueax	64	Brine.
Intrepid	64	Molloy.
Adamant	50	Johnſton.
Chatham	50	Douglaſs.
Aſſurance	44	Swinney.
La Nymphe, 18 pound. on one deck	44	Ford.
La Fortunee, 12 pound, on one deck	44	Chriſtian.
Richmond	32	Hudſon.
Orpheus	32	Colpoys.
Iris	32	Dawſon.
Sybil	28	Rodney.
Pegaſus	28	Stanhope.
Carysfoot	28	Peacock.
Solebay	28	Everett.
Medea	28	Duncan.
Amphitrite	28	Biggs.
Salamander fire-ſhip	8	Bowater.
Jane ſloop		Knight.

All the above line of battle ſhips, except the Europe, are coppered.

Extract of a letter from Virginia, dated York, Aug. 9.

"I now inform you, that we are blocked up by a French fleet of 23 ſail; one 64 and 3 frigates lay in ſight of us. We are making all the preparations we can to give them a warm reception."

Yeſterday came up two victuallers, part of the fleet committed to the protection of his majeſty's frigate Pegaſus, and diſpatched by rear-admiral Sir Samuel Hood, to New-York. The Pegaſus and her convoy, on the paſſage fell in with a French ſquadron of eight line of battle ſhips, ſuppoſed to be M. Barras. It was apprehended the whole, conſiſting of ſix victuallers and a veſſel with the 40th regiment's cloathing, had fallen into the hands of the enemy, until happily theſe two effected a ſafe arrival in our harbour.

BOSTON, Auguſt 27.

From the following, our readers may form a clear idea of the freſh ſervices rendered the united ſtates, and to theſe coaſts in particular, by thoſe active and gallant commanders, M. de la Perouſe, of the Aſtrea in company with M. de la Touche, of the Hermoine, and by the brave officers and men under their orders.

Extract of a letter from M. de la Perouſe, to M. de Barras, dated July 23, 1781.

"On the 21ſt, at ten o'clock in the morning, we ſaw a fleet five leagues to windward; I made the ſignal for the Hermoine to chaſe, and we crouded ſail to come up with it. Soon after we perceived two frigates bearing down upon us, and clued up our courſes to wait for them. They then hauled cloſe upon the wind, and made ſome ſignals, of which we took no notice. We ſaw a third veſſel join the frigates of the enemy, which appeared to be only a ſloop of war. Notwithſtanding this junction, the enemy ſtill keeping cloſe to the wind, I again ſet my courſes, and gave them chaſe in my turn, ſtanding directly for their fleet, which was four leagues diſtance from me--ſtill to the windward, and unhappily too near the harbour to render it poſſible for me to prevent their gaining it.

But as the enemy's frigates in bearing down upon us in the morning, had fallen to leeward of the harbour, I had hopes of coming up with them, and determined to attend to nothing but attacking the veſſels of war, which had been joined by three others from their fleet, upon a ſignal given by the frigate of their commodore, all of which waited in a line to receive me. Having not a moment to loſe, I ſtood for the enemy with all ſails ſet; but notwithſtanding the extreme deſire I had to begin the engagement as ſoon as poſſible, it was ſeven o'clock in the evening before the firſt gun was diſcharged. I ordered M. de la Touche to follow me within the diſtance of half a muſket ſhot, and we both advanced along the line of the enemy to leeward, in order to cut them off from all hope of eſcaping by fleeing before the wind. As we advanced, the ſmall ſquadron of the enemy fell in diſorder. The Vulture crowded ſail to get off from us, after a combat of about ten minutes; ſoon after the Jack ſtruck her colours: at a quarter after eight the Charleſtown, having loſt her main top maſt followed the example of the Jack, and I gave orders to ceaſe firing upon her. The other veſſels which had been very roughly handled, fled from us, with all the ſail they could ſpread. The night come on, and had every appearance of being an extremely dark one; I thought proper to put about, in order to take care of the veſſels that had ſtruck which were a little a-ſtern of me; for which purpoſe I hoiſted out my boat, and had ſcarcely done this, before I thought I ſaw the Charleſtown with her fore-ſail ſet, and making an effort to eſcape. It was now quite dark; I hailed M. de la Touche, to tack again for the Charleſtown, and endeavour to keep ſight of her, by the help of his night glaſſes: I added, that I had juſt ſent my boat on board the Jack, and would not wait for its return; that I might act with him in purſuit of the enemy. M. de la Touche obeyed my orders with his uſual zeal; perſuaded, as well as myſelf, that the captain of the Charleſtown had acted contrary to the laws of war, a little reſentment might perhaps accompany the deſire we both had, of compleating the victory, by the taking of the commodore's frigate; but the ſkies oppoſed our views; the darkneſs encreaſed, and it was ſoon impoſſible to ſee any thing around us, at the diſtance of half a muſket ſhot. I continued to chace till eleven o'clock at night, and then loſing all hopes of coming up with the enemy, whoſe courſe I was ignorant of, and who had taken particular care to conceal their lights, I layed by to take care of our prize, which ſtill having her crew on board, would have given me much uneaſineſs, had I not been aſſured of the firmneſs of M. Ducandes, an auxiliary officer, to whom I had given the command of her. He came up with us at two o'clock in the morning; and we lay too until daylight.

At ſun riſe nothing was to be ſeen: ſoon after there came on a very thick fog, which continued all day, and greatly facilitated the eſcape of the enemy.

We were informed by our prisoners, that the fleet which we saw in the evening enter Spanish Bay, was composed of empty ships, which were going to load with coal in the harbour, where the English maintain during the summer season only a garrison of 400 men. Our loss was not very considerable. The Hermoine had three men killed, and 14 wounded. The Astrea, 3 men killed and 14 wounded. The two frigates have suffered considerably in their rigging. I dare affirm, that had we been favoured with two hours more daylight, or a clear night, we should have taken the six vessels; which owed their preservation, not to their courage, nor their manœuvres, but entirely to the impossibility, in which we found ourselves of keeping them in sight.

A list of the ships which fought with the Astrea and Hermoine.

The Charlestown,	28	guns.
Allegiance of	24	do.
Vernon	24	do.
Vulture	20	do.
Jack	14	do. taken.
Thompson	18	do.

On Saturday last, being the anniversary of the order of St. Louis, his excellency the governor, the council, and a number of gentlemen of distinction, French and American, were invited by commodore Bouchterre, to dine on board the royal frigate the Magicienne, which with other French frigates in the harbour was brilliantly dressed on the occasion. After an elegant entertainment, at drinking his most christian majesty, the royal salute of 21 guns was given by the frigate; immediately upon it the same number of guns from the castle. Upon some interval of time a feu de joye was fired from all the French frigates in the harbour — What greatly added to the brilliancy of the day, was the arrival of the Rofolu frigate from Brest, in which came passenger colonel Laurens, with a convoy of two large transports.—These vessels, after a passage of 86 days have happily arrived with a large sum in specie, and a great quantity of cloathing, and all kinds of military stores for Congress; an event that must diffuse joy thro' the United States of America, and is a fresh pledge of the affection of the court of France to our glorious cause.

We are informed that before the arrival of colonel Laurens at the court of Versailles, Dr Franklin had obtained for the United States a loan of ten millions of livres; and that after the arrival of the colonel who has executed his commission with great dispatch and an happy success, ten millions more were readily obtained. Part of this loan has happily arrived in a large quantity of military stores of all kinds, as well as in specie.

When colonel Laurens took leave of the king of France, his majesty presented him with his picture, richly set, and at same time said to him, "assure my friends, the United States, of the sincerity and warmth of my regard for them; and that I am still ready to afford them every aid that the circumstances of my kingdom will allow, and the events of the war may demand."

We have an account that may be relied on from the West-Indies, that a French frigate in those seas meeting with an English one, a smart engagement ensued, when the latter sunk in so sudden a manner, that no assistance could be given to the men, all of whom perished.

We have the best information from France, that the credit of the United States of America stands high in Europe.

General Clinton appears under no small apprehensions from the posture of affairs. He has sent for the troops at Halifax, and replaced them with some invalids. Having made such repeated and liberal detachments to lord Cornwallis, he has in his turn demanded aid from him; but his lordship, by his alert marches and ill success, has wasted a fine army, and chuses to keep the remainder with himself, to defend the single post he possesses in Virginia. We leave the two sanguinary generals to settle the knotty point between them.

The sale of a great part of the prizes made by the squadron of the count de la Motte Piquet, was advertised in France, to be at Brest on the 10th of July. The vessels to be sold, were 3, from 150 to 180 tons; 7, from 200 to 270 tons; 6 of 300 tons; and 2, from 5 to 600 tons. Some general account of this cargo was given, as follows, 1000 hogsheads and 2700 bags coffee, 1600 hogsheads tobacco, 60 hogsheads cocoa, 4 casks indigo, 160 bales cotton, 1000 dryed skins. These vessels and goods, were part of the 'Statia fleet, captured by the French.

NORWICH, August 30.

The French fleet at Newport, sailed from that place early on Saturday morning last. Their destination remains a secret, the disclosure of which will soon, we hope, give joy to every friend to his country. They were standing a southern course, and it is conjectured were to join a fleet of French and Spanish, long since expected to visit this country.

CHATHAM, September 5.

We are happy to announce to the public, the entire exchange of all our prisoners at New-York and Long-Island, most of whom have come out, and the rest may be momently expected. They received, while in captivity, one pound of flesh, two pounds of bread, (which was often very bad) and a pint of rice, per man, for three days. Seldom does British munificence extend further.

The British fleet, we are told, still remain at the Hook, though it has been reported they had sailed.

TRENTON, September 5.

We hear that on Saturday last Admiral Hood sailed from New York, with a number of land forces on board, supposed to be bound to the southward.

ANNAPOLIS, September 6.

List of the count de Grasse's fleet now in the Chesapeak.

Ships of the line; one 110, three 84, nineteen 74, four 64, one 50. Frigates; two 44, two 32, one 18.

The citizens of Maryland and Virginia are called upon, by their patriotism, honour, and interest, to exert every nerve in providing supplies for the allied forces. Should their important designs fail, or their operations be impeded by the neglect or want of exertions in these states, it would reflect eternal disgrace on their character, and preclude any hopes of further succours.

Philadelphia, Sept. 11.

Extract of a letter from Salisbury, North-Carolina, August 17.

"Future ages will celebrate the name of that illustrious hero, who, by his activity and superior military talents, has, for more than eight months past, so often baffled the enemy, always superior in numbers and every thing else, except valour and military abilities. The Carolinas will never forget General GREENE, and this state in particular, will always acknowledge, that it is to his abilities and perserverance we owe our present promising condition; and he has inspired our people with a spirit and confidence that rises greatly above every opposition and distress. Our civil government has now acquired a better tone.

"Major Burnett and colonel Morris, two of the general's aid-de-camp, have gone to the northward, I presume on business of great importance; those two young gentlemen are an honour to their profession, and their names ought never to be forgotten. Indeed all that little army have done and suffered more, in defence of this country, than can be expressed."

Extract of a letter from an officer at Elizabeth-town, to his friend in this city, dated September 4.

"Let me congratulate you, that you can once more with propriety, wear your side-arms. Your exchange took place yesterday. I have seen Mr. Loring's certificate annexed to a list of general exchanges, in which you are included.

"Brigadier general Irvine and all the colonels are exchanged, and in short every officer on Long-Island, except a few, who will be shortly released, as a proposal for this purpose is now on foot."

Yesterday arrived a prize sloop, from New-York bound to Newfoundland, with a cargo of salt; sent in by the Holker privateer of this port.

Yesterday arrived the southern mail, but brings no further accounts from Virginia than have already been published.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

At the Coffee-House, on THURSDAY, the 13th inst. September, at Noon,

The Brigantine Fanny,

English built, stout and sound, as she now lays at Clifford's wharf, late a flag of truce, the property of sundry Gentlemen sailed from Charlestown, South-Carolina. The Vessel is well found in Sails, Rigging, &c. as per Inventory, to be seen at the Place of Sale.

At the same Time will be Sold, About

Three Tons of Newcastle Coal,

on board the said Brig.

L A W.

To the Gentlemen of that Profession.

LOST or MISLAID,

At the last Supreme Court, the following BOOK, stitched in a blue Paper Cover,

Laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1777, 78, 79, and 80.

Minutes of the Assembly, with J. Penn's Protest.

General Sinclair's Trial; Arnold's Ditto; Treaty with the Indians, 1757.

The Owner of the above Book will be greatly obliged by its being left with the Printer.

A SMALL QUANTITY OF

Pewter of superior quality;

A few Sheets of good Copper:

Bottoms and Brests entire of Two STILLS, one of 1400 Gallons, the other of 500 Gallons:

An entire STILL, of about 25 gallons, and its Worm;

Also, A good, genteel PHÆTON, lined with Leather, and Harness for two Horses,

TO BE SOLD,

By Daniel Roberdeau.

N. B. Information of a Dwelling-House to be Let, will oblige the Subscriber. Sept. 7.

TO BE SOLD,

Situated in the Town of Lebanon, Lancaster County,

A new two story Stone House,

50 feet by 40, four rooms on a floor, with a good Stable convenient to the house; A small Stone HOUSE and BARN, with two large LOTS near the center of the town: Three 10 Acre LOTS, within a quarter of a mile; and a PLANTATION, containing 180 acres, 20 of which is cleared, about one mile from the town.

Also, To be Sold, at Cornwall Furnace,

A NUMBER OF

Negroe Wenches and Children,

MARES and COLTS, and a Quantity of SALT-PANS, 6 feet by 3, and 11 inches deep. Any Person inclining to Purchase may know the Terms, by applying to CURTIS GRUBB, at Cornwall Furnace.

September 5.

TO BE SOLD,

A Stout, well-set, Negro BOY,

about 12 years of age, has had the small-pox and measles, is strictly honest, and will not drink strong liquor: The only reason that induces his master to dispose of him is, his fondness for play, and being constantly in the streets; he would make an excellent Servant to any person living in the country. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living in Third-street, nearly opposite St. Paul's Church.

September 11. ANDREW DOZ.

TO BE SOLD,

A very likely, healthy,

Negroe MAN,

About 17 years of age: He is sold for no fault, but want of employ. Enquire of the Printer.

On the ancient and newly revived DOCTRINE of

Universal Redemption.

Lately come to Hand, and to be Sold, by WILLIAM MENTZ, in Race-street, and by WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, in Front-street, near Chesnut street,

A FEW COPIES of the EVERLASTING GOSPEL; commanded to be preached by JESUS CHRIST, Judge of the living and the dead unto all creatures. MARK, xvi. 15 v. Concerning the eternal Redemption found out by him; whereby the Devil, Sin, Hell and Death, shall at last be abolished, and the whole Creation restored to its primitive Purity.

CAME to the subscriber's stable, at the Northern-Liberties Ferry, on the 8th instant, September, A bright Bay MARE, 13 hands high, about 5 or 6 years old, a natural trotter, appears as if she had lately come off a journey. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

JOSEPH VANDYKE.

WAS taken up, on suspicion of being stole, A Bay MARE, about 15 hands high, with a white snip down her forehead: The Mare was taken from Samuel Peares, a shoemaker by trade, who had ran away about 5 weeks ago from his master, and was apprehended, in this city, with the above Mare; he says she belongs to Mr. Edmond Deer, in Salem. This is therefore to inform said Edmond Deer, or others, that they come, prove their property and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for cost, by

Phila. Sept. 7. ANDREW BOSSHARDT.

WAS lost, on Saturday the 25th of August last, between Chester and Wilmington, or in Wilmington market, a Silver WATCH, with a China Face, a buckskin string with a steel key and hook to it, the maker's name J. Williamson, London, No. 1206. Any person finding it, and will deliver it to JOHN THELWELL, in Wilmington, or to SAMUEL JOHNSON, at the Cross-Keys, in Chester, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward: All Watchmakers and others, to whom it may be offered for sale, are desired to stop it. September 8.

WHEREAS MARY HOFFMAN, the wife of the subscriber, has greatly misbehaved, absenting herself from her husband without cause, and run him in debt. He therefore hereby forbids all persons from trusting her, on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting.

Philad. Sept. 8, 1781. CHRISTIAN HOFFMAN.

Six Pounds Specie Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Wednesday the fifth instant, a Negro BOY named TRIM, 18 years old, has a scar on his forehead, is about five feet five inches high and well made: He took with him a coarse brown cloth coat, a green coatee, lined with scarlet durant; and sundry other wearing apparel, which very probably he may change, as well as his name. He was met on Thursday morning on the road to Chester, with the second division of the French troops, which it is expected he will accompany to Virginia, as he speaks a little French, and was several times seen skulking about their encampment.

Whoever will apprehend and secure said Negro, so as the subscriber may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

Sept. 10 WM. BINGHAM.

THE subscriber will open SCHOOL on Monday the 3d of September next, back of the Fountain Tavern, in Chesnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, where the utmost Endeavours will be used to assist and advance such Youth, in useful learning, as shall be committed to the care of

Philad. Aug. 28, 1781. JAMES H. THOMSON.

To be SOLD,

A SULKEY, and fall back top CHAISE, both compleatly finished. Enqure of GOSNER and HANSE, Coach makers, in Walnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, where

All Manner of CARRIAGES are made and repaired.

WHEREAS MARGARET WARNER, the wife of the subscriber, has behaved in a most unbecoming manner, these are therefore to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

September 4. HUGH WARNER.

Best possible image.

Reed and Forde,

Have now opened, at the STORE formerly occupied by Budden, Lawrence, and Company, in Front-ſtreet, two doors above Market-ſtreet,

A neat Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Which they will ſell low for Specie, Bills of Exchange, or the new Emiſſions of any of the ſtates.—

Among which are

BEST ſuperfine and ſecond Cloths, of white, blue, green, brown, orange, and Barree colours,
Caſſimers of different colours,
Iriſh and French Linens, Britannias and Dowlaſs,
Cotton and linen Checks,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Camblets, Cambletees and Mecklingbergs,
Crapes, Poplins, Meſſinets and Brilliants,
A neat variety of verry fine thread Hoſe,
Cambricks, Lawns and Kentings,
Catgut and Gauzes,
Beſt Luteſtrings, Sarſenets and Perſians,
Peelongs, Allamodes, &c. A L S O,
Weſt-India Rum and Jamaica Spirits by the hogſhead,
Muſcovado Sugars,
Coffee in barrels and bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes; with a variety of other neceſſary Articles.

Old Jamaica & Barbadoes Cane SPIRITS.

Weſt-India RUM.
Madeira, Liſbon, and Teneriff WINES.
PORT and CLARET in Bottles.
SUGAR.
COFFEE, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Adam Hubley,

In the old burnt STORES in Water-ſtreet, a few doors below Walnut ſtreet.

SAMUEL MACKEAN,

n Second-ſtreet, the ſecond door below Cheſnut-ſtreet, has juſt opened an Aſſortment of

Superfine and ſecond Cloths,

of the moſt faſhionable Colours,
Caſſimer's, Mens Silk Stockings, &c. &c.

Haym Salomon, Broker,

At his office in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets,

TRANSACTS all kinds of buſineſs on Commiſſion. Buys and ſells Bills of Exchange on any part of Europe. As alſo,

Pennſylvania and other State Money,

And which he receives in payment for

Bills of Exchange,

At the higheſt price given.

He gives conſtant attendance at his Office, from nine to one in the forenoon; and from three to ſeven in the afternoon.

Dellaps *Commiſſion-Store,*

The corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, in Third ſtreet, Has for SALE the following Articles;

SUGAR and Coffee,
Gunpowder,
Fine Umbro,
Ditto Roman Blue Black,
Ditto Stone Oker,
Chimney Tiles,
Plaiſterers Trowels,
Superfine black Cloth,
Shoe and knee Buckles,
Six Plate Stoves, with Pipes,
Quantity of writing and wrapping Paper,
Fullers Preſs-Boards,
Bonnet Boards,
Playing Cards,
Leather and braſs Ink-Pots,
Ink-Stands,
Sand Boxes,
Ink-Powder,
Spelling Books,
Primmers,
Childrens Books,
Wafers,
Sealing-Wax,
Quills.
Pocket-Books,
Slate ditto,
Blank account Ditto,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At the above Store is to be diſpoſed of

A neat Collection of Books,

Among which are——Bell's Britiſh Theatre, 18 vols. Joſephus's Works, 4 vols. Buchan's Family Phyſician, Claſics, Law Books, Magazines, Monthly Reviews, Annual Regiſters, Novels, Hiſtories and School Books, &c. &c.

GOODS received on Commiſſion at ſaid Store; and thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom may depend on punctuality and diſpatch.

N. B. Ready Money for undreſt Quills, new and old Books, linen Rags, old Ropes and Sails, and empty Phials.

MINERS.

WANTED, Four or Five MINERS, to work on a regular vein of ore, to whom good Wages will be given. Enquire of the ſubſcriber at Durham Furnace. RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

WALTER ROE & Company,

At their Store, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, four doors below Fourth-ſtreet, in Mr. Owen Jones's houſe,

ARE now opening a large and neat aſſortment of merchandize, imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, which they will ſell by wholeſale and retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready money, viz.

Superfine Broad Cloths of various colours
Second ditto
Brown, claret, olive, black blue and ſpotted Corduroys
Black Everlaſtings
Serge Deneſme
Durants of all colours
Shalloone ditto
Corded & flowered Dimity,
Blue, black, and crimſon calimancoes,
Bengals and Ginghams,
A large aſſortment of beautiful Chintzes and calicoes
Marſeilles Quilting
Black and white Sattins
Black and white Modes
Sarſnetts and Peelongs
White, brown, green, blue and ſtriped ell-wide Perſians
Half yard ditto
Taffatys and Matuas,
Brocades and Luteſtrings
Sawing Silks of all colours
Cambricks and Lawns
Flowered and Minionet Lawns
Muſlin and Kenting Handkerchiefs
Plain and ſtriped Muſlin
Bandanoe and Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs
Iriſh and Ruſſia Sheetings
Iriſh, French and German Linens
Lavall Linens
Three-fourths and Yard-wide Britannia's
Fine and coarſe Scoch Threads
Coloured ditto
Silk, Cotton, Thread and Worſted Hoſe
Silk and Worſted Breeches Patterns
Purple and white Gloves
Ladies Fans
Tapes and Bobbins
Black, Blond and Thread Lace
Ribbands
Seven-eights, yard-wide, and yard and three-eighths cotton Checks
Spotted and coloured Jeans
Pins by the Packet
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Writing Paper
Snuff in Bottles
A neat Aſſortment of Glaſs and China Ware
A ſmall Aſſortment of Ironmongery
Clock Movements and Faces
Salt
Cotton by the Bag and ſmaller quantity
Bohea Tea, &c. &c. &c.

Said Roe and Company hope for encouragement from the public, as they are determined to pay the ſtricteſt attention to buſineſs, and, as far as in their power, give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom.

They hope to be excuſed the common mode of telling the public, their goods are remarkably low: they wiſh, and only wait, for an opportunity of convincing them, by ſhewing the quality, and telling the prices of their goods, which they flatter themſelves, will be the beſt and moſt pleaſing method to convince the purchaſers that their prices are moderate.

TENCH COXE

Has for SALE, at his STORE on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, the third door from Second-ſtreet,

PONTIVY, Nonbutts, and Laval linens; double purple, chocolate coloured and laylock calicoe, dark grounded chintzes, light do. white, pink, pea-green, ſtriped and clouded luteſtring. Alſo, Bohea tea in cheſts and quarter cheſts; brown ſugars, in hogſheads, barrels and boxes; white ſugars do.

DESERTED

From the 4th battalion Artillery, now ſtationed at Lancaſter, Mattroſſes, JOHN SHUTZ, 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, brown hair, by trade a Paper-maker, ſuppoſed to be working near Philadelphia. ANDREW HAMILTON, 37 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, a farmer, born at Cheſter, dark hair and complexion, lame in his right hip. SAMUEL KINSEY, 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 and a quarter inches high, brown complexion, a labourer, born in Philadelphia. JOHN MULLEN, 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches and a half high, fair complexion, bred to the ſea, born in Ireland. JOHN REMONS, 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſwarthy complexion, black hair, born in Germany, by trade a traylor. WILLIAM WEISE, drummer, 26 years of age, 4 feet 8 inches high, fair hair and complexion. Whoever ſecures the above Deſerters, and gives information to the commanding officer at Lancaſter, ſhall receive twenty ſhillings each, as a reward, from

BENJAMIN EUSTIS, Major commanding the 4th battalion of artillery.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Reading townſhip, York county, near the Round-hill, the 7th day of May, 1781, Two STRAYS: The one a Black HORSE, about 5 years old, 14 hands high, branded with W on the near ſhoulder, and with G B on the off and near buttocks: The other is a Black MARE, 6 or 7 years old, 14 hands high, has a ſmall ſtar in the forehead and a white ſpot on the noſe, is branded on both buttock and ſhoulder, but not diſcernable, near hind foot white; both have ſwitch tails. The owner is deſired to come and prove their property, pay charges and take them away. JOHN MIRES

Genteel private Lodgings to be had at a reaſonable rate. Enquire of the printer.

To be Sold a CHAISE and pair of HORSES. Enquire as above.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the honourable Thomas M'Kean, eſquire, chief juſtice, the honourable William Auguſtus Atlee, eſquire, ſecond juſtice, the honourable John Evans, eſquire, third juſtice, and the honourable George Bryan, eſquire, fourth juſtice of the Supreme Court, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of Auguſt, inſtant, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday the twenty-fourth day of September next:

And whereas the honourable Francis Hopkinſon, eſq. judge of admiralty, for Pennſylvania, and the honourable William Auguſtus Atlee, John Evans and George Bryan, eſquires, juſtices, as aforeſaid, of the Supreme Court, aforeſaid, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the ſaid twenty ſeventh day of Auguſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of Admiralty Seſſions for the State of United-States of America, at the ſaid State-houſe, on the ſaid twenty-fourth day of September:

And whereas the ſaid honourable Thomas M'Kean, Francis Hopkinſon, William Auguſtus Atlee, John Evans and George Bryan, eſquires, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the ſaid twenty-ſeventh day of Auguſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of Admiralty Seſſions for the State of Pennſylvania, at the ſaid State-Houſe, on the ſaid twenty-fourth day of September: NOTICE is hereby given, to all juſtices of the peace, the coroners, eſcheators and conſtables within the ſaid city and county, that they be then and there in their, own perſons, with their rolls, records, inditments and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices, in that behalf, appertain to be done; alſo, all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the gaol of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the twenty-ninth day of Auguſt, in the Year of Our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, and in the Sixth Year of American Independence.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas the Partnerſhip of ARMSTRONG & TOLAND is diſſolved on the 1ſt of June laſt, by mutual Conſent:

ALL perſons indebted to the ſaid Partnerſhip are requeſted to make immediate Payment to Henry Toland, at their late ſtore in Third-ſtreet oppoſite Church-Alley. And thoſe who have any Demands againſt the Partnerſhip are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be paid.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. M'Fall, who conducted a brigade of teams, raiſed in Bucks county, from Trenton to Camp, near Hackenſack, in Auguſt, 1780, laden with cloathing and ſtores for the Pennſylvania line, is requeſted to take NOTICE, That a Box of Cloathing in one of his teams, driven by William Delaware, had been broken open, and Two FUR HATS (which coſt in Philadelphia, at that time, a Half-Johannes each, taken out; I made the diſcovery immediately after the teams left camp; Mr. M'Fall will therefore pleaſe to ſtop that ſum in payment from William Delaware, as I will call on him ſhortly for the Money; having been obliged to pay the gentleman to whom the Hat belonged.

ANDREW LYTLE, lieut. 5th Penn. Reg.
At that time ſtate Commiſſary to the Pennſylvania Line.

Reading, Aug. 20.

A Half-Joe Reward.

RAN-AWAY, yeſterday, from the ſubſcriber, a certain NEGROE MAN, named CÆSAR, about 5 feet 11 inches high, well made, and about 40 years of age: Had on a ſhort, brown fuſtian coat, buff coloured cloth veſt, oznabrig or ticking trowſers, and took with him a light coloured broadcloth great coat, with wooden buttons and a red cloth cape to it.

It is ſuppoſed he is gone to Philadelphia, with an intention of enliſting or getting on board a veſſel. Whoever takes him up, and ſecures him in any goal, ſhall have the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges paid if brought home.

Burlington, Sept. 3d. BOWES REED.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 29th of this inſtant, one MARY M'CALVEY, and has taken with her, one laylock gown, a black apron, one pair of ſilver buckles marked M. B. one queen's grey bonnet, one queen's night cap of gauze, one Marſeilles petticoat, one white cotton and one ſtriped ditto. She is a ſhort, ſpare Girl, with her teeth out before. Whoever takes up ſaid Girl, ſo that ſhe may be had again, ſhall have the above Reward.

Aug. 30. MARGARET CUNINGHAM.

Auguſt 29.

Four Dollars Reward.

Went adrift from Lad's Cove, about two weeks ago, a large FISHING BOAT made of black Walnut timber. Whoever takes up ſaid boat, and delivers her to CHARLES WEST, at the mouth of Timber creek, or to WILLIAM HUG, at Gloucester, ſhall receive the above reward.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 781.

Philadelphia, September 6.

STOLEN, last Sunday night, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Upper Sochna township, Northampton county, a dark Brown MARE, between 14 and 15 hands high, 6 years old, has a little star in her forehead mixed with brown hairs, one saddle-mark the bigness of eleven penny bit, the mane hangs on both sides. She is higher behind than before, paces and trots. Whoever brings the said Mare to the subscriber, shall have SIX POUNDS Reward, or for Mare and Thief NINE POUNDS, paid by

JACOB BITTENBERNER.

The Subscriber, lately appointed a NOTARY and TABELLION PUBLIC for the state of Pennsylvania, has removed his Office to the south side of Market-street, the third door above Lætitia-Court. The duties of this Office will not interfere with his Practice of the Law.

W. BARTON.

A further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this state, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-house, on THURSDAY, the 13th of September instant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be seen at the Coffee-house, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the same as the last sales.

August 31.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

At the Coffee-House, on THURSDAY, the 13th inst. September, at Noon,

The Brigantine Fanny,

English built, stout and sound, as she now lays at Clifford's wharf, late a flag of truce, the property of sundry Gentlemen exiled from Charlestown, South Carolina. The Vessel is well found in Sails, Rigging, &c. as per Inventory, to be seen at the Place of Sale.

At the same Time will be Sold, About

Three Tons of Newcastle Coal,

on board the said Brig.

Philadelphia, September 4, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given to all COLLECTORS of PUBLIC TAXES, that unless their Duplicates are fully settled with the County Treasurer by the first day of next month, that every delinquent will be proceeded against as the law directs, without respect of persons, or any farther notice.

By Order of the Commissioners.

GEORGE HONEY, junr. Clerk.

TO BE SOLD,

A very likely, healthy,

Negroe MAN,

About 17 years of age: He is sold for no fault, but want of employ. Enquire of the Printer.

Deserted from his most Christian Majesty's regiment of Xaintonge, a Musician, who plays on the clarinett; and is of a good figure. Whoever apprehends him, so that he may be brought to his regiment, shall receive THREE GUINEAS from the Commanding Officer.

To be sold cheap,

A LARGE and Valuable Assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES; and shop furniture, being the stock in hand of the late Dr. Van Solingen, deceased. They will be sold all together, or in quantities, to suit the purchasers, by the subscriber, at her dwelling, in Second-street near Arch-street.

SARAH VAN SOLINGEN, Executrix.

N. B If the above are not sold by private sale by the 20th instant, they will be sold by public vendue.

Sept. 6, 1781.

LONDON, May 14.

A LETTER from Amsterdam by the Flanders mail has the following article: "It seems determined by the states to fit out the largest fleet of men of war they ever had before. They have dispatched agents to all parts to get shipwrights, and no expence is spared to procure the best hands. Some few English are come, who meet with great encouragement. An embargo is laid on all merchant ships and the sailors taken out to man the men of war as fast as they can be got ready for sea; so that in a short time we shall have one of the most powerful fleets in Europe."

The military in Edinburg castle are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march, in case any landing shall be attempted. A party of dragoons are set off from Musselourgh for Dunbar, where it is said that a camp will soon be formed, to consist of 1000 foot.

The French and Spaniards have taken within a short time about thirty sail of British ships near the channel, six of which are stout privateers; this is a sign that we are not lords of the ocean.

Edinburg, May 29. A letter from Dunbar, dated May 20, mentions, "that at nine o'clock this morning we were greatly alarmed with the appearance of a French cutter privateer off here, in chace of a smack, and the Thistle privateer, both belonging to this place. These two vessels came to an anchor close by the harbour, for shelter, and the Frenchman crowding all the sail possible, bore right in upon them. We made the best appearance we could for the defence of the town and shipping. The guns we had were instantly loaded, and a party of the town volunteers were drawn up along the pier. Our Thistle privateer also lay ready to give monsieur a proper reception. We did not remain long inactive; for the Frenchman gave us a broad side, which we returned; and the firing then commenced, which continued for an hour and a half, when the privateer thought proper to sheer off. Little damage was done, but the privateer is still in the offing. A great many of the balls fell in the streets."

The provost of Dunbar, in consequence of the alarm given to the town and neighbourhood by the privateer mentioned above, sent a letter to captain M'Bride, giving him information thereof, and begging assistance. The provost proposed to employ the Thistle privateer belonging to that place, and just returned from an unsuccessful cruize, in entangling the cutter to keep her in play.

To this letter, we are informed, captain Macbride made answer, in substance, that the ships in the road were appropriated for the care of a numerous convoy, and could not be diverted from it. But that he thought the neighbourhood of Dunbar might do worse than enter volunteers aboard the privateer, when she might try her hand with the cutter.

Thursday morning the lord provost of Edinburgh received an express from Arbroath, with advice that Fall had appeared off that place on Wednesday, and sent a letter on shore, of which the following is a literal copy;

At sea, May the twenti-third.

Gentlemen,

"I send these two words, to inform you, that I will have you to bring to the French colour in less than a quarter of an hour, or I set the town in fire directly; such is the order of my master the king of France I am sent by; send directly the mayor and the chiefs of the town to make some agreement with me, or I'll make my duty; it is the will of your, &c.

(Signed) G. FALL."

To monsieur mayor of the town Arbrought, or in his absence to the chief man after him in Scotland.

As this summons did not mention any terms, no explicit or direct answer was made to it. In a short time after, a boat with six men came ashore, from the cutter, with a second letter, which was as follows:

At sea, eight clock in the afternoon, May twenti three.

Gentlemen,

"I received just now your answer, by which you say I ask no terms. I thought it was useless, since I asked you to come on board for agreement. But here are my terms: I will have thirty thousand pounds sterling, and six of the chief men the town as hostage. Be speedy, or I shot your town away directly, and I set fire to it. I am,

Gentlemen, your servant,

G. FALL.

"I sent some of my crew to you; but if some harm happen to them, be sure we'll hang up the main yard all the prisoners we have aboard."

To this conscientious demand, answer was made by the magistrates, that they were determined to defend the town: and indeed had the whole place been destroyed, provided the inhabitants were safe, the damage would not have amounted to near the ransom demanded. About half after eight the cutter began to fire upon the town, which was continued pretty briskly till eleven. About ten next morning another threatening letter was sent on shore by some people who were passengers in the vessels he had taken, to which no other answer was given then by hoisting a flag of defiance. Another firing took place, which continued about two hours, when at twelve o'clock the cutter weighed anchor and stood out to sea.

An Account of the celebrated Hyder Ally.

We have been favoured with the following particulars relative to HYDER ALLY, from a gentleman, who, by having twice visited his dominions, had opportunities of receiving information respecting the character of this extraordinary man, who has now broken in upon the Carnatic, and threatens to overturn the English power in that quarter of India.

"HYDER ALLY is now near fifty-nine years of age, of a robust and vigorous frame of body, formed to endure fatigue, and long enured to toil and danger. He is singular in many respects. He wears neither moustachios or beard; never smokes the hooker, as is customary all over the east; and though in private exceedingly addicted to strong liquors, of which he can bear an incredible quantity, is never seen to be intoxicated, or incapacitated for public business.

"No prince or minister, in any age, ever procured better intelligence, or had swifter couriers from any part of his dominions. This article alone costs him annually five lac of rupees, or more than 60,000l. Throughout all the country there are choquys or guards, stationed at the distance of one or two leagues, where persons are ready to carry the nabob's dispatches at every hour of the day or night. The least failure or negligence in this respect, would be attended with certain death.

"The eastern world has produced no man, since the death of Nadir Kouli Khan, who has so justly merited the name of Great. From an inconsiderable military station, (though he never was a nacque or corporal, as reported by the English) he is now become sovereign of the Mysore and Bednoor countries, and indisputably the most powerful nabob in the Peninsula of India. He has maintained during the greater part of his reign, a long and unequal contest with the Mahrattas: though often defeated, and his whole country laid waste with fire and sword, yet his great abilities, military and political, have still preserved him from a total subjection. In the action of the 9th of March, 1771, when he received a signal defeat from the Mahrattas, during the tumult of the rout, he fled unattended and alone; but being taken by a party of horsemen, and on the point of being conducted to their leader, he contrived to effect his escape, by giving them two bangles, or bracelets of diamonds, from his arms, worth near two lac of rupees. In the year 1772, the war continuing, he was reduced to the utmost distress; and from the ravages committed in his dominions by the Mahrattas, his annual revenues were diminished from three crore (or three hundred lac) of rupees, to only about seventy lac. His genius, however, and intrepidity, rose in proportion to his misfortunes, and finally extricated him from the war.

"His artillery is admirable, and perfectly well served; his engineers are many of them Europeans, and principally French. He has always felt and avowed his predilection for, and attachment to, that nation. He is the irreconcilable enemy of the nabob of Arcot, and of the English. We have every thing to dread from his ability, experience, and vicinity to the Carnatic. His cavalry are fine, and well disciplined. We have frequently experienced their force in former wars. He now menaces the presidency of Madras, after having penetrated into the heart of the Carnatic."

ST. JOHN'S (Antigua) July 17.

Last night the schooner Don Quixote, bound for Barbados, with 50 hogsheads of rum and other articles on board, was carried off from Five Islands, (in the absence of the captain) by some of the mariners belonging to her, who it is feared have before this got safe into Guadaloupe. There remains a hope, however, that the liberality of sentiment by which the French governors have formerly been actuated on similar occasions, will induce them to restore this ill-gotten booty, and surrender the villains, concerned in the robbery, to the punishment they so richly deserve.

LONDON.

May 25. Sir James Wallace, in the late action with the Languedoc, was wounded in the thigh by the bone of a man that was killed: It was impoſſible to continue the action any longer, becauſe every officer in the ſhip, except the ſecond lieutenant was wounded.

The king of Pruſſia has augmented his army 17,000 men within four months. But he does not yet come up to the number kept on foot by the houſe of Auſtria. The emperor has ſo great an army in readineſs for the field, that ſome blow muſt ſoon be ſtruck to find them employment; all his neighbours are in anxious expectation where the blow will fall. Sileſia calls him againſt Pruſſia: Lorraine and Alſace, againſt France; jealouſy againſt Ruſſia; and eaſy conqueſts againſt Turkey.

The earl of Carliſle has written ſeveral times to adminiſtration, that upon ſounding the ſentiments of all the leading men of all parties in Ireland, he expects there will no eſſential difficulty in converting the aſſociated troops into a militia under the king's commiſſion, with regular pay; provided, that in conſequence of ſuch an arrangement, there does not ariſe a neceſſity of of laying heavy taxes, further than the intended land tax on abſentees.

For the laſt five years, oppoſition have every ſeſſion paragraphed lord North's reſignation; but the public now, no longer to be deceived, look upon the noble commoner as the firſt, the greateſt and the beſt miniſter England ever knew, and they ſee him more firmly fixed in his place than ever.

May 26. One of the private letters brought with the public diſpatches from India, gave ſome deſcription of the army of the famous Heyder Ali, on its appearance in the field of battle, previous to the flight of the Nabob of Arcot. The conqueror himſelf was drawn in a ſuperb Palanquin, from which alighting, he mounted a beautiful horſe, and was remarkably active during the whole battle, greatly animating the ſoldiery by his own perſonal example. After the conflict, he confered honours on ſeveral Europian officers who had ſignalized themſelves.

Near the Palanquin from which Heyder Ali, alighted, ſtood ſix ſtate elephants moſt ſplendidly cloathed with houdars, and alſo bearing flags and kettle drums. Near theſe were ſeated, in their Palanquins, four khans of the preſence.

Some days after the engagement, Heyder Ali had a public levee of his officers of ſtate and other perſons of diſtinction. They approached, bowing, to the muſnud, were the victor was ſeated, with a brilliant ſtar of diamonds hanging at his left breaſt. The Khans then preſented him with golden mohurs; and a kind of ſong or poem, panegyriſing the virtues of the hero, was then chanted, attended by a band of muſic.

May 31. According to government accounts, the number of priſoners exchanged by cartel with France ſince the commencement of the preſent war, is 44,000, and upwards.

So eager is the emperor to eſtabliſh commerce in his dominions, that Auſtrian agents have bargained with our miniſters to ſupply the garriſon of Minorca with proviſions from the port of Trieſte, under cover of the imperial flag. It was before chiefly ſupplied from Leghorn and Sardinia.

His majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint colonel Muſgrave to the lieutenant-governourſhip of Stirling caſtle, for his ſervices in America.

June 2. The new fort between Brompton and Gillingham is ſuppoſed to be the beſt planned one in England, and will command land and water. The ſtore-houſes are all bomb-proof, as are the magazines, elaboratory, &c. The barracks will contain 2000 infantry and 300 artillery, with every convenient office. The number of cannon that will be mounted will exceed 140, moſtly new, from Woolwich.

June 4. Prince Edward, the king's fourth ſon, will certainly follow the fortunes of his brother in the naval line, he being now in a courſe of ſtudies particularly adapted to perſons intended for nautical employments.

June 5. Yeſterday, being the anniverſary of his majeſty's birth day, there was a very brilliant appearance of the nobility, foreign miniſters, and other perſons of diſtinction at court, to compliment their majeſties upon the occaſion. The guns in the Park and the Tower were fired at one o'clock.

The only attempt at an exped tion, which the Dutch have made this war, they were foiled in. The Texel fleet, which really was ſeen off Loweſtoffe, was there in expectation of intercepting the tranſports which were at Embden, with 3,500 German recruits on board, bound for America.—The Dutch were deceived by the commodore feigning to ſet ſail, but coming up and caſting anchor again.—An expreſs inſtantly went off to Holland, and in conſequence, their fleet put to ſea—but they are now ſafe in the Texel again, and our German tranſports wait for a larger convoy.

Ipſwich, May 19. One day this week, as two labourers were digging in a ſand pit at Eye in this county, they ſtruck their ſpades againſt a caſe covered with lead, within two feet of the ſurface, which gave way, and diſcovered upwards of 600 Roman gold medals, in value from 11s. to 12s. each. They are of the pureſt virgin gold, as freſh as if juſt coined; yet, from the impreſſions, they muſt have been ſtruck from 13 to 1500 years. We hear Mr. Pitt, the proprietor of the ſoil, has put in his claim.

CHARLESTOWN, Auguſt 1.

Laſt Monday morning died here, in the 57th year of his age, after a long and painful illneſs, which he bore with uncommon patience and truly chriſtian reſignation, the reverend JOHN JOACHIM ZUBLY, D. D. miniſter of an Engliſh and German congregation in this town. His public and private conduct are ſo well known, that it is needleſs to enlarge upon them. In his laſt moments he earneſtly prayed for his king and country, and that it would pleaſe the Divine Ruler of all things ſoon to put an end to this unnatural rebellion. His great abilities and indefatigable attention to the punctual diſcharge of the duties of his ſacred office, for the ſpace of upwards of 36 years, in this and the next province, occaſion his death acto be regretted by all his hearers. His friends and quaintance feel their loſs, but bear it the more patiently, being well aſſured that their loſs is his exceeding great gain.

Extract of a letter from Bermuda, dated June 25.

"Since the capture of Charleſtown, and St. Euſtatius, the leaders of faction appear much diſconcerted? theſe ſtrokes have not given a more ſevere ſtab to rebellion on the continent, than to the abbettors there of here: the great mart for vending the numerous fine veſſels they ſent to the latter, by which they acquired large ſums, and principally centered there, is now loſt and at an end, and the mechanics are at perfect leiſure to amuſe themſelves with fiſhing: their dejected countenances ſcarce rece ve one ray of conſolation, unleſs by a ſolitary veſſel ſent to the iſland of St. Thomas, which they wiſh to adopt as a ſecond St. Euſtatius; and yet would ſeemingly endeavour to lend their feeble aid to ſupport that rebellion, which they are in duty and intereſt bound to cruſh; and for all the aſſiſtance they have hitherto given, have received no other reward than an ordinance of congress, ſubjecting their ſhips and property to capture and confiſcation: ſtrange infatuation! that inſtead of being even at the door of bankruptcy, they might have been as opulent a people, as almoſt any on the Atlantic--their conduct in theſe difficult times has been pretty well underſtood; but a more perfect illuſtration will appear from the following ſpeech of the lieutenant governor to the aſſembly on the 19th inſtant. His ſtrenuous endeavours, as well to reprobate paſt conduct, as to reclaim, and point out their true intereſts, cannot be too much applauded."

Gentlemen of the council,

Mr. ſpeaker, and gentlemen of the aſſembly,

BORN and educated in the freeſt empire the world e er knew, I never conceived the leaſt taxed and oppreſſed part of it, could have wiſhed to change ſuch happineſs for any other ſyſtem. We have lived to ſee the machinations of the artful, reſtleſs, wicked and ambitious, prevail ſo far on a credulous infatuated people, as to take up arms againſt the beſt of ſovereigns and the mildeſt government, though could it be ſuppoſed that the leaders might prevail in their mad attempts, the multitude had nothing to expect but tyranny, wounds and death.

Here indeed thoſe who had influence choſe to, and did aſſiſt rebellion, more effectually than they could by open force or perſonal proweſs; the retroſpect is neceſſary, as our ſituation requires every individual to think. The deluſion expoſed, I truſt the deluders will meet with the juſt reſentment of their much injured country; that the honeſt and loyal will have honour inſtead of being pointed out as the enemies of Bermuda.

It is too well known the leading people here manifeſted a predilection in favour of the rebel colonies, by cauſing delegates to be choſen from the ſeveral parithes, and when that illegal aſſembly was met, addreſſing that other illegal aſſembly the American Congreſs; and it is a fact of public notoriety that the king's magazine of theſe iſlands was broke open in the night, and one hundred barrels of gun powder conveyed from thence to the rebels, there being the ſtrongeſt preſumption, from circumſtances attending, that it was not effected without the aſſiſtance and privity of many of the inhabitants. Has not ſophiſtry almoſt generally eſtabliſhed here the doctrine, that ſupplying the enemy with ſalt, coreſponding and trading with rebels, are not treaſons or treaſonable? To what ſtate have wicked deſigning men brought theſe Iſles? Inſtead of fitting out armed veſſels, enriching themſelves, and perhaps even being inſtruments in ſhortning a cruel, bloody civil war, they have cauſed a miſguided and deluded people "to do all they could to ſerve the Americans," have not thoſe who dare to oppoſe their diabolical ſyſtem, been threatned, abuſed, oppreſſed, aſſociated againſt; and has not the law even been perverted to aid thoſe ends? what in return have the Americans done? what hiſtory ſhews has ever been the return of rebels; they loved the treaſon, but when the ſupplies fell ſhort they choſe to confiſcate the monies in their hands, and it ſerved the additional purpoſe of chearing their drooping pirates, by the chance of plundering your unarmed veſſels.

Was I to enumerate the illegal meetings and riſing in force to compel Britiſh privateers to give up their legally captured Bermuda veſſels, or to oblige crown officers to relinquiſh their duty, I ſhould take up time I wiſh employed in providing for defence and our many other defects, particularly the ruinous condition of the government-houſe and offices, not fit for his majeſty's repreſentative. The laws want to be inforced, new enacted, which I wiſh may be ſuch as are conſonant to my duty and inſtructions to paſs. Every one cries out againſt the wretchedneſs of our police, the induſtrious are diſcouraged by the depredations of the idle, who prefer theft to labour.

The revenue ſuffers, and has long ſuffered by the almoſt general eſtabliſhed practice of ſmuggling; and though St. Euſtatius is no longer a medium, St. Thomas's and other neutral ports are become repoſitories for the rebels, their confederates and ſecret friends here and elſewhere.

There never was yet any place where order, good government and the general weal flouriſhed, that purſued illicit trade. A neſt of ſmugglers is a diſgrace to a country, an abuſe of a high nature that requires to be remedied; the clipping and falſly milling half johanneſes, muſt infallibly hurt the fair and honeſt trader. Is there a man who can maintain that it is not fraudulent to ſell any commodity as of more weight than it actually is; and if ſo, is not a ſtandard of coin to be kept up? it is in every well regulated community.

I muſt obſerve, that however willing and intereſted in getting forward your fortifications, thoſe choſen from your joint committees are not ſufficiently aſſiduous and public ſpirited in forwarding them; there are more difficulties in carrying on public works here, than I ever obſerved elſewhere.

At the requeſt of your ſpeaker, the committee of council and aſſembly, that were to have met the firſt Wedneſday in May, was put off to the firſt Wedneſday in June, at which time the ſpeaker and committee of your houſe were required punctually to attend, to tax ſeveral public bills, but did not: this, gentlemen, is followed with very bad conſequences, as thoſe who ſerve the public ought to be paid, more eſpecially as I take it there is now 1500l. or upwards in the treaſury.

Your country loudly calls upon you to provide for defence; the moment of attack ſhould not be the moment of preparation.

It is my opinion, a tax, ſuch as your anceſtors laid for labour and materials to be furniſhed by each pariſh, would be the ſpeedieſt and moſt effectual means of fortifying theſe iſles.

The friends of government will ſhew themſelves ſuch by giving notice of any intercourſe whatever with the rebels, which, according to inſtructions, as well as for the ſafety of government, I am obliged and determined to the utmoſt of my power, to prevent, and to bring to puniſhment, ſuch as dare violate that law of nations.

I ſhall by meſſage acquaint you with what has been done, and what may be further neceſſary.

Gentlemen of the council and gentlemen of the aſſembly,

I ſhall be happy to concur and co operate with you in any reaſonable meaſures for the public good. I with peace and unanimity; I have reprobated meaſures, not men; when a ſubaltern, I ever reſolved to do my duty; in my preſent difficult ſituation have, and am determined to do it, and will, in every other I may happen to be in; aſſured thereby to gain the applauſe of the honeſt and loyal, careleſs of the enmity and malice of the wicked, diſaffected and rebellious.

June 19, 1781. GEORGE BRUERE.

ST. PIERRE, (Martinique) June 30.

The Engliſh relied ſo much on the vigilance and activity of their admiral, that it was a long time before they could be brought to believe the capture of Tobago. We are informed that when it was confirmed, the inhabitants of Barbados refuſed to bear arms. In vain did the governor fire the alarm guns to call them together, for no perſon appeared. There has commenced a very ſharp diſpute between the governor and the inhabitants, who refuſed, in very ſpirited terms, to defray the expence of repairing the fortifications deſtroyed by the laſt hurricane. The inhabitants give as a reaſon for this refuſal, that the duty of four and an half per cent. which was paid by them, ought to have been appropriated for this ſervice. The laſt advices which the Engliſh have received from St. Croix, announce that the diſpoſition of the court of Denmark is rather unfavourable to Great-Britain.

SALEM, Auguſt 28.

The privateer ſhip Harliquin, captain Needham, has captured a ſhip with proviſions, which has ſafe arrived ſince our laſt.

Laſt Friday was ſent into port a prize ſhip, captured by the letter of marque brig Romulus, capt. Waters; her cargo conſiſts of rum, ſugar, coffee, &c. The captain of this prize informs, that he ſailed from St. Kitts the firſt inſtant, in company with a fleet of merchantmen, conſiſting of about 200 ſail, under convoy of four ſhips of the line and four frigates, bound to Europe.

Since our laſt a brig arrived at Beverly, prize to the privateer ſhip Rhoades, Nehemiah Buffington, commander; her cargo proviſions.

BOSTON, Auguſt 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the ſouthward, a warm friend to the cauſe of his country.

"I cannot think, my friend, with any patience, upon the abominable trade which has been carried on with the enemy by the way of 'Statia, and which, notwithſtanding the infamous behaviour of the Britons towards that iſland, begins to revive, I am told, by the Daniſh iſlands of St. Thomas and St. Croix. This kind of commerce is ſuch an outrage upon all the ſentiments of humanity, patriotiſm and honour, that no man of principle can endure it. What feelings muſt that trader have, who knows, that for the proſpect of a little gain, he is contributing by his voyages, to the ſupport of the manufactures and mercantile intereſt, and conſequently the naval power, of the moſt bitter enemy to theſe ſtates, that any country ever had! An enemy that ſtill obſtinately perſiſts in carrying on a war againſt us in violation of the laws of nature and nations; and that, by the particular direction of the court of London, as appears from the letters of lord George Germaine, and under the inſpection of the commanders at New-York is at this moment forcing our priſoners, by a moſt deteſtable ſyſtem of cruelty, to fight againſt their own countrymen; a thing unheard of among civilized nations. Is it poſſible that any American ſhould put arms into the hands of ſuch an enemy to his native enmity; and yet this is the true conſtruction and the real effect of ſuch a commerce. For my part, I cannot but conſider thoſe concerned in it, as in no ſmall meaſure accountable for the continuance of the horrors of war; for the blood that has been ſhed in it, and for the ſhocking cruelties towards our countrymen, with which our enemies have perſiſted to conduct it. They are at once enabled and encouraged to all this by ſuch a trade, and at the ſame time led to form, in ſecret at leaſt, the moſt contemptible idea of the individuals who can furniſh them with ſuch an aid. I truſt, for the honour of my country, their number is not large. There are, doubtleſs, diſguiſed foes among us, who, for the advantage of the enemy as well as their own, would promote this commerce all in their power. But let it be carried on by whom it may, the ſeveral governments of theſe ſtates will certainly employ all their power to prevent it. They owe this to their own honour and ſecurity, to the ſafety of the people, to the ſufferings of our priſoners, and to the juſt expectations of our allies, who, while they are in the moſt generous and effectual manner aſſiſting us, muſt behold with particular indignation, any ſuch infamous aid afforded from among ourſelves to the common enemy. It muſt be the intereſt of the fair trader, now that foreign ſuppties of all kinds flow in upon us in an honourable way, to ſupport government in the execution of meaſures neceſſary to annihilate this traiterous commerce; and the body of the people, always honeſt, cannot but give their whole

weight to ſo ſalutary a purpoſe, being too enlightened not to diſcover how much their own preſervation and happineſs depend upon the vigour and ſucceſs of ſuch meaſures."

Thurſday morning laſt, as captain Stone was diſcharging his guns, one of them being ſhotted, the ſhot went over the town and fell into the alms houſe, which cut off a woman's foot and part of the other. She but a few minutes before turned her head from where her feet where, otherwiſe the ball would have taken off her head.

Saturday laſt arrived a ſnow laden with wine. She was bound from Madeira to Quebec, but put out of her way by the privateer Weazel, belonging to New-London.

A very remarkable phænomenon was lately ſeen for ſeveral days, on the diſk of the ſun. Various conjectures among the curious have ariſen to aſſign the cauſe of this appearance; which through the teleſcope ſeemed like a dark angular body, very cragged, and ſurrounded by ſomething of the nature of an atmoſphere.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 27.

"In conſequence of the notice given by Mr. Maſkelyne, the royal aſtronomer in England, to Monſ. Meſſier, aſtronomer to the navy, and fellow of the academy of ſciences, the latter deſcried a comet on the 15th inſt. and on the 23d determined its poſition. At eight o'clock, 23 mi. 33 ſe. in the evening, it had in its direct aſcenſion 85 deg. 9 min. 48 ſec. and of northern declenſion, 23 deg. 35 min. 26 ſec. following in its motion the order of the ſigns in the Zodiac. This new comet is remarkable for its brilliancy, though its radiance is rather inclining to white, ſuch as Jupiter appears in the teleſcope. At preſent no appearance of its trail can be traced."

Laſt Friday afternoon a ſmall row-boat, with four men, by ſome means overſet in the harbour, by which accident Mr. Thomas Clark, goldſmith, and Mr. William Chamberlain, both of this town, were unfortunately drowned. They have both left ſorrowful families to mourn their heavy bereavment. Diligent ſearch has been made for the bodies of the deceaſed, neither of which have yet been diſcovered.

Yeſterday the honourable John Sullivan, member of Congreſs for the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, arrived in this town on his way to that ſtate.

Same day arrived in town, on his way to the eaſtward, the celebrated chevalier John Paul Jones, captain in the American navy.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, dated 13th of May, 1781.

"Colonel Laurens has finiſhed his buſineſs agreeable to his moſt ſanguine expectations; the unwearied aſſiduity and unremitted zeal with which he has proſecuted this buſineſs, reflects honour to himſelf and reputation to his country, he carries with him ſuch proofs of the ready diſpoſition of the court of France, to aid America, as will effectually put all the wheels in motion, and give ſuch energy to the operations of the enſuing campaign, as will convince the haughty Britons, that they are unable to withſtand the united efforts of France and America, and give her that chaſtiſement which her lawleſs arm has daringly provoked."

Extract of a letter from lord Mulgrave, captain of the Courageux, a 74 gun ſhip, to Mr. Stephens, ſecretary to the admiralty, dated Spithead, 8th of January, 1781.

"I arrived here this morning with la Minerve French frigate of 32 guns and 316 men, taken by the Courageux, in company with the Valient, on the 4th of this month, about 3 P. M. Uſhant bearing E. diſtant 14 leagues. She had failed from Breſt on the 3d, with la Fine l'Aigreatte and la Diligence, to cruize for a fortnight off Scilly. The chevalier de Grimourd, who commanded, did not ſtrike until ſhe had been about an hour under the fire of our broadſide, within piſtol ſhot. From the ſhips being ſo near each other, the few ſhot fired by the frigates in the courſe of that time, neceſſarily took place, by which the Courageux had 10 men killed and 7 wounded. The fore-maſt, mizen-maſt, and bowſprit are damaged. On board la Minerve monſieur Andrize, one of the lieutenants, and 49 men were killed, and 23 wounded, among whom, it is with great concern that I mention the chevalier Gramourd, and his nephew monſieur Noſſay, both dangerouſly. All her maſts were rendered unſerviceable, and the hull much damaged. The Valiant parted from us in chaſe of one of the other frigates. The diſabled ſituation of the prize made it abſolutely neceſſary to tow her into port."

From Rivington's New-York Gazette, dated September 8, 1781.

NEW-YORK, September 8.

About the middle of June his royal highneſs prince William Henry, third ſon of our moſt gracious ſovereign, who on the 21ſt of Auguſt, entered on his 17th year, took leave of their majeſties to embark with the honourable admiral Digby, on board the Prince George of 90 guns: the latter with a powerful reinforcement to the fleet of our naval commander in chief, admiral Graves, was to leave St. Helens the firſt fair wind, and it is ſuppoſed came through the channel with the breze which brought out the Zebra.

Admiral Digby, with a formidable fleet from England, is momently expected on this coaſt.

Yeſterday arrived the Dundas galley, captain Corre, with diſpatches from the right honourable lieut. gen. earl Cornwallis, to his excellency the commander in chief. She left York-Town laſt Monday morning, and brings intelligence, that a French fleet, conſiſting of 29 ſail of the line, two of which with two frigates, were ſtationed at the entrance of York river, ſome of them were in James-river, and the remainder at the tail of the Horſe Shoe, in Cheſapeak-Bay; thoſe in James river were ſuppoſed to be diſembarking troops, deſtined to form a junction with the rebels under the command of the marquis de la Fayette, ſaid to be about 40 miles below Richmond. His majeſty's ſhips Charon, Guadaloupe, Bonetta, with the Volcano fire-ſhip, were lying cloſe by the batteries of York-Town; upon which, and thoſe of Glouceſter, on the oppoſite ſide of the river, upwards of 159 pieces of cannon were mounted.

Laſt Thurſday arrived his majeſty's ſhip Zebra, from England, via the Weſt-Indies, with government diſpatches.

We hear that the Britiſh fleet, under admiral Graves, was ſeen laſt Sunday in lat. 38. ſoundings.

We alſo hear that laſt Monday his majeſty's ſhip Zebra fell in with a fleet of French line of battle ſhips, frigates, &c. ſuppoſed to be that which lately ſailed from Rhode-Iſland, 60 leagues off the capes of Virginia.

The ſhip Fox, captain Montgomery, left Cork the 26th of July. On the 20th ult. ſhe was chaſed by a large black ſided rebel privateer brig, mounting 16 guns. The Fox, in a violent gale, clued up her ſails, but the rebels, not taking the ſame precaution, kept all ſtanding; the conſequence was, their veſſel overſet, and went down within a few cables length of the Fox.

Laſt Thurſday was ſent in by his majeſty's ſhip Medea, the Favorite privateer belonging to New London, commanded by captain Buddington; a perſon who has ever been diſtinguiſhed by the moſt gentle and gracious manners toward his majeſty's ſubjects, when any of them became his priſoners.

It is ſaid the earl of Dunmore is embarked on board admiral Digby's ſquadron, for his lordſhip's government in Virginia.

An immenſe rich fleet of Dutch Eaſt-India men, hourly expected in Holland, has occaſioned a keen look out amongſt our numerous privateers: it is ſaid to be the moſt valuable that ever arrived in Europe.

LONDON, June 28.

Captain Williams, of his majeſty's frigate Flora, ſent an expreſs this morning to the admiralty, with an account of his being arrived at Portſmouth with the ſhip under his command. He further informs the lords of the admiralty that being on a cruize the 20th inſtant, with his majeſty's ſhip Creſcent of 28 guns, captain Hope, they fell in with two Dutch frigates, of nearly the ſame force, which they engaged very cloſe for three quarters of an hour, when the Flora's antagoniſt ſtruck to her; but they had the chagrin to ſee, juſt at the ſame time, the Creſcent ſtrike her colours to the other Dutch ſhip, her maſts having juſt before fell. Captain Williams, having ſecured his prize, followed and re-took the Creſcent; her antagoniſt then making off. The next day two large French frigates met them, now in no ſituation for further reſiſtance, but a hopeleſs one, who re took the Dutch ſhip, and were in chaſe of the Creſcent when they parted company. Captain Hope had 26 of his men killed, and above 60 wounded, ſome of them dangerouſly. The Flora is a good deal damaged, both in hull and rigging.

Advices were received from Peterſburg on Monday evening, by which we learn, that admiral Grieg had taken the command of a ſquadron of 10 ſail of the line, and hoiſted his flag on board the Jezekil of 74 guns, and will ſail in a very ſhort time. The advices add, that though his deſtination remains to the public a ſecret, it is generally thought to be for England.

Tueſday a commiſſion paſſed the great ſeal, appointing Robert Digby, eſquire, rear-admiral of the red, commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips and veſſels employed on the coaſt of North America; and a commiſſion for ſir Henry Clinton, for granting pardons to his majeſty's ſubjects in America.

We are informed, that rear-admiral Graves is to ſucceed ſir Peter Parker on the Jamaica ſtation.

Prince William Henry ſet out for Portſmouth, to embark for North-America with adm. Digby on the 29th.

Extract of a letter from Oſtend, June 15.

At half paſt eleven o'clock this day, our port was declared free.----To give a deſcription of the joy in every countenance, is impoſſible; it would beggar deſcription. We ſhall have a general illumination this evening. Our merchants will diſplay fire works on this occaſion, as will our Conſul, and many more."

It is now certain that commodore Johnſtone's deſtination is for the Cape of Good Hope.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13.

We hear that all the militia of this ſtate, eaſt of the Suſquehanna, have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs for actual ſervice, and in conſequence of a requiſition of Congreſs, a great proportion will immediately take the field, and rendezvous on or in the neighbourhood of the Delaware.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, Auguſt 27.

"The 2d of this month they felt in Jamaica a very violent hurricane. Fifty ſail being in the harbour were loſt intirely. Some others periſhed upon the coaſts of the iſland. Sixty odd ſail have been totally deſtroyed.

"A ſmall fleet of Dutch men of war cruiſing off the Baltic, has taken thirty ſail of Britiſh veſſels, loaded with hemp, maſts, ſpars and naval ſtores. They have felt this loſs in England ſeverely, towards the equipping of their fleets."

By captain Aſhmead, from Cape Francois, we learn, that the homeward-bound Jamaica fleet, which ſailed ſome time in June, after being out 21 days had returned to that iſland, and that on the 2d of Auguſt they had a violent hurricane at Jamaica, in which between 50 and 60 ſail of the above fleet were drove aſhore, and many of them loſt. This account was brought to Cape-Francois, from Jamaica by a flag of truce.

A gentleman arrived in town on Tueſday from Danbury, in Connecticut, ſays, that as he croſſed the North river, a perſon of character from Seabrook informed him, that the infamous Arnold had burnd New London on Thurſday laſt.

TO BE SOLD,

A very fine collection of the moſt ESTEEMED French BOOKS, very neatly bound. Enquire of the printer.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in this city, on Saturday, the 15th of September inſtant, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the Sloop Phœnix, burthen abont 60 tons, lately commanded by captain Abbut, taken at ſea on her paſſage from New-York, to Quebec, ſent into this port, and libelled againſt as prize by Phineas Eldridge and Roger Kean, (qui tam, &c.) To the end, that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

September 12. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

New Jerſey, Middleſex County.

BY virtue of a writ of Fiere Facias to me directed, iſſued out of the Supreme Court of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, at the ſuit of Richard and Peter Footman, againſt William Calvert, adminiſtrator of all and ſingular the goods and chattles, lands & tenements of and belonging unto Elias Bland, deceaſed: I have ſeized and taken one houſe and lot of land in poſſeſſion of David Decamp; one other houſe and lot of land in poſſeſſion of Mathias Iſlton; one other lot of land lying in common; all ſituate in Perth-Amboy; alſo a houſe and lot of about 30 acres of land, where the ſaid Elias Bland uſe to dwell, together with 10 acres of ſalt meadow, in poſſeſſion of James Kinſey; alſo two ſmall houſes and about 19 acres of land in poſſeſſion of Stephen Flood; alſo one yellow-houſe and lot of land, ſituate in Spank-Town, the latter all within the townſhip of Woodbridge. All which I ſhall expoſe at publick ſale, on Monday the 5th day of November next, at the houſe of William Marriner, Innholder in New-Brunſwick, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon; all ſuch, that intend becoming purchaſers, may view the premiſſes before the day of ſale.

JOHN PIATT, Sheriff.

September 4th, 1781.

To be Let for a Term of Years,

The Merchant Mills in Briſtol,

on the Delaware, containing three pair of Stones, with a Dwelling Houſe and a Lot of five acres. The character of theſe Mills and advantageous ſituation, being only 20 miles from Philadelphia, are ſo well known as to render a particular deſcription unneceſſary. No engagements will be made for a month, that thoſe at a diſtance may have an opportunity of applying to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia.

September 1. JOHN MEASE.

Juſt Imported, and now Selling by

Richard Footman,

In Second-ſtreet, below Market-ſtreet, the following ARTICLES, ſuitable to the Seaſon:

BLANKETS, Baize, Negro Cottons, Bath Coatings, middling and ſuperfine Broadcloths, ſuperfine Serges, an Aſſortment of mens and womens worſted Hoſe, check and Bandano Handkerchiefs, Bedticks, elegant chain Gauzes, Cambricks and Lawns, white Fannels, white and ſpotted Swanſkins, double purple Chintzes and Calicoes, Scotch and coloured Threads, Holland Tapes and Bobbins, Manchester Muſlins, cotton-velvet Shapes, cotton Romal Handkerchiefs, Ruſſia Linens for towelling, black Sattins, Perſians and Taffities, ſilk Mantuas, Peelongs, Brocades, &c. &c. ALSO,

The beſt Hyſon Tea and Loaf Sugar.

TO BE SOLD,

Two, very good, ſecond-hand

SULKEYS,

With good HARNESS compleat. Enquire of JACOB MENG, Coach-maker, in Front-ſtreet, midway between Race and Vine-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

STOLEN, on the 2d inſtant, September, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merrion townſhip, Philadelphia county, A Black HORSE, with a ſtar in his forehead, white hairs round his neck, owing to its having been cut with a chain. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe and Thief, ſhall have EIGHT Dollars for each, and reaſonable charges paid by me,

WILLIAM BROADES.

To be Sold for Money or Tobacco, or ſuch Credit as may ſuit the Purchaſers,

Lands in the Kentuckey County,

in the ſtate of Virginia, to wit, A number of Tracts which were ſecured to the firſt Adventurers in that country upon pre-emption Rights; the greateſt part thereof having been marked out and improved by them in the years 1774 and 1775: A Tract of about 2000 acres, lying on Ohio river, at the lower end of the falls, acroſs which the town of Louiſville will extend: An undivived Moiety of 3000 acres, on the ſaid river, about 3 miles below the falls, ſurveyed under a military warrant in the year 1775: Alſo, Sundry large Tracts lying on or near the ſaid river, ſeveral of them within 7 or 8 miles of the falls. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

A perſon capable of teaching writing, arithmetic, and geography, will meet with great encouragement by applying to the Printer.

Drugs and Medicines.

Juſt Imported from Europe, And
To be Sold by the Subſcriber,
At the North-eaſt Corner of Market and Second-ſtreets,
a choice and neat ASSORTMENT of

MEDICINES,

Of the firſt Quality; and amongſt others the following
ARTICLES, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ALLUM,
Antimony,
Aſſafætida,
Baſelicum,
Calomel ppt.
Camphor,
Caſtile Soap,
Cochineal,
Coroſive Sublimate,
Cream of Tartar,
Flour of Sulpher,
—— of Zink,
Gum Ammoniac,
—— Arabic,
—— Myrrh,
—— Olibanum,
—— Scammony,
Jalap in Powder,
Ipeacuanna ditto,
Jeſuit's Bark,
Liquorice Ball,
Manna,
Magneſia,
Opium,
Oil of Anniſeed,
Rhubarb,
Saltpetre,
Spirits of Nitre,
—— of Wine,
Sweet Oil,
Spaniſh Flies,
Saffron,
Tartar Emetic,
Quickſilver Ointment,
Vomits and Purges of different kinds, &c. &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

ANDERSON'S Pills,
Bateman's Drops,
Daffy's Elixir,
Harlem Oil,
Keyſer's Pills,
Turlington's Balſam.

Phyſicians and Family Preſcriptions, Medicine Cheſts for Sea Surgeons, and Orders of Country Practitioners, neatly put up in the moſt approved Methods, by

HENRY LAND, Druggiſt and Apothecary.

TO BE SOLD AS ABOVE,
Ryan's incomparable Worm deſtroying

SUGAR PLUMBS,

Neceſſary to be kept in all Families.

SO exceedingly valued by all people who have had of them in Great-Britain and Ireland, for their tranſcendant excellency in the deſtroying worms of all kinds, both in the bodies of men, women and children, by not only breaking the knots of the Duodenure, or guts next the ſtomach, but they paſs through the ſmalleſt paſſages of the body, and purge away thoſe ropy and ſlimy humours which are the cauſe of thoſe pernicious vermin, and the ſource of many other diſorders: they are one of the beſt purges in the world for groſs bodied children that are apt to breed worms, and have large bellies; their operation is mild, ſafe and pleaſant; they wonderfully cleanſe the bowels of all ſtiff and clammy humours, which ſtop up the parts and prevent the juice of food being conveyed to the liver and made blood, which is often the caſe with children, and is attended with a hard belly, ſtinking breath, frequent fevers, rickets, and a decay of ſtrength in the lower parts: Likewiſe ſettled head-achs and pains in the head, ſwellings, old ſores, ſcabs, tetters or breakings out, will be perfectly cured, and the blood and ſkin reſtored to its original purity and ſmoothneſs; they purge by urine, and bring away the gravel, and effectually cure all obſtructions of the urine or ulcers in the kidneys. They at once ſtrike at the true cauſe of the ſcurvy and entirely deſtroy it, and all ſcorbutic humours and effects, root and branch, ſo as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to both taſte and ſight as loaf-ſugar.

I have by theſe plumbs cured a great many children of whooping or chin coughs and agues, which diſtempers are very common and troubleſome to families, and the want of theſe plumbs are the ruin of many children conſtitutions.

Theſe plumbs enrich and ſweeten the whole maſs of blood, carry off all groſs, corrupt and putrid humours, and create a freſh and healthy complexion in ſuch as are affected by any putrid matter.

The plumb is a great diuretick, cleanſing the reins of ſlime; it expels wind, and is a ſovereign medicine in the cholic and griping of the guts. It allays and carries off four vapours which occaſion many diſorders in the head. It opens all obſtructions in the ſtomach, lungs, liver, reins and bladder; cauſes a good appetite and helps digeſtion. It hath been found wonderfully ſucceſful to ſuch perſons as are going into chronic diſtempers, as aſthmas, phthiſics, or ſhortneſs of breath, dropſies and yellow jaundice. Now I hope all impartial perſons are ſatisfied, that the medicine which works upon ſuch humours, will almoſt reach any diſtemper, if not too far gone, ſince corruption and putrefaction are the forerunners of all deſeaſes; therefore no better phyſic can be taken for all ages, ſexes and conſtitutions, from infancy to old age. Theſe plumbs are highly ſerviceable to the female ſex, from the age of fourteen to twenty years, and from forty to fifty. Each box containing one dozen of theſe plumbs, with printed directions.

Diognoſtic Signs of Worms.

Paleneſs in the face, itching of the noſe, hollowneſs of the eyes, grating of the teeth when aſleep, dullneſs, pains and heavineſs in the head, a dry cough, an itching in the fundament, white and thick urine, unquiet ſleep, often ſtarting, loſt appetite, ſwelled belly, knawing and biting about the ſtomach, frightful dreams, extreme thirſts, the body decayed and lean, fits, often vomiting, ſtinking breath, &c.

Directions for taking them.

A child from one to two years may eat one plumb, from two to four one and a half, from four to ſix two, from ſix to eight two and a half, from eight to twelve three, from twelve to fifteen, and all above that age, may eat four plumbs, one hour or two before up-riſing, not to drink during that time, but afterwards drink warm tea, whey or water gruel: in taking them, the patient muſt ſtay two or three days betwixt each doſe.

In agues the ſame quantity muſt be taken, two, three or four hours before the fit comes on, and be repeated three times. In whooping or chin coughs give the quantity above mentioned.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 24.

Whereas ſundry Applications

have been made by the Street-Commiſſioners, to divers of the Inhabitants, to remove ſundry Obſtructions in the Streets of the City, without the deſired Effect: The Commiſſioners, therefore, think it neceſſary to re publiſh the following Extract of the Law, relative thereto, for the Information of all concerned; at the ſame time they give public NOTICE, That they are determined to put the ſaid law in force, by fineing all thoſe that do not comply therewith by the 15th day of September, next enſuing.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall hereafter ſet ſet up or place any ſign, ſign poſt, board, pole, or other device or thing whatſoever, (except ſuch perſons as ſhall keep a public inn for the entertainment of travellers with their horſes) to denote or ſhew his, her or their place of reſidence, or his, her, or their occupation or buſineſs, or the merchandize or things which he, ſhe or they hath or have to diſpoſe of, in any of the ſtreets, lanes or alleys of the city of Philadelphia, or which ſhall extend from his, her or their dwellings into the ſaid ſtreets, lanes or alleys, or if any perſon or perſons (except as is before excepted) to whom any ſign, ſign-poſt, board, pole or other device or thing, aforeſaid, already ſet up and placed as aforeſaid, ſhall permit or ſuffer the ſame to remain ſet up and placed in any of the ſaid ſtreets, lanes or alleys, or to extend into the ſame, every ſuch perſon or perſons, being thereof legally convicted, before any Juſtice of the Peace of the ſaid city, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of FIVE POUNDS, to be paid to the ſaid Commiſſioners, and by them to be applied to the paving and cleanſing the ſaid ſtreets; and the ſaid Commiſſioners are hereby authoriſed, impowered and required, to take down and remove all and every ſuch ſign, ſign poſt, board, pole and other device and thing aforeſaid (except as is before excepted) which they ſhall find ſo ſet up and placed in the ſaid ſtreets, lanes or alleys, or extending as aforeſaid into the ſame; and the ſaid Commiſſioners are hereby further authoriſed and impowered to remove or cauſe to be removed, all manner of obſtructions to the paſſage through the ſaid ſtreets, which they ſhall find remaining in the ſame an unneceſſary length of time.

"Provided always nevertheleſs, That nothing herein contained ſhall be deemed, taken or conſtrued, to prevent any perſon or perſons to ſet up or place any ſuch ſign, ſign-board, pole, or other device or thing aforeſaid, againſt the walls of their ſeveral dwellings, ſo that the ſame ſhall not project or extend into the ſaid ſtreets, lanes or alleys, more than ſix inches."

M. William Scarfe, alias Day,

Aged about 64 years, of a dark complexion, thick ſet, born in Cambridge, Old England, after an abſence of 18 or 20 years into foreign countries, returned to London in the begining of March, 1775; ſet off again about the middle of the ſame month upon another voyage, not known where, but was to be back again in 5 or 6 months, and took ſhipping, as it is ſuppoſed, at Deal, in the county of Kent, with one M. Sanders, ſuppoſed to be a clergyman, who had accompanied him through part of his voyages. As there is room to believe he is in ſome part of America, ſhould intelligence be gained of the place he now reſides, or of his death, a certificate thereof, and where buried, from the clergyman of the pariſh, will be highly neceſſary; and as this is a matter of great concern to his friends, if any perſon could be prevailed upon to make ſuch enquiries as would lead to a diſcovery whether living or dead, or of the ſaid M. Sanders, his friends would not only be glad to pay every expence attending ſuch trouble, but are deſious of offering ſome gratuity, ſuitable to that ſatisfaction it would afford his friends. Apply to the Printer hereof, who will inform them who the perſon is that is intereſted.

WANTS EMPLOY,

In Mercantile Buſineſs,

A PERSON regularly bred to Commerce, and has exerciſed in Holland, and for five years, laſt paſt, in Maryland; is tolerably well acquainted with Book-keeping and Merchants Accounts in general; underſtands the Engliſh, French, German and Dutch languages ſufficiently.

Can he not obtain a place of conſtant occupation, he would for a very moderate ſalary engage to keep accompts for 2, 3, or more gentlemen Shop-keepers, or others of buſineſs leſs extenſive.

Whereas he has done much in Tobacco buſineſs, and is well known to the Virginia and Maryland Planters, as well as to all the different Stages and Landings; he would ſtrain his utmoſt Vigilance, for the intereſt of any one inclinable to a purchaſe or undertaking of that nature. Enquire of the printer.

WAS taken up, at captain Brice's, in Darby, a ſmall Bay HORSE, about 4 or 5 years old, no marks; has a lock on one his fore feet. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold according to law, by JOHN BRICE. Aug. 24.

City Auction.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that, at the City-Vendue-Store in Front ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Goods, Wares and Merchandize are received, to be diſpoſed of, either at public or private ſale—The public ſale will be held weekly on Tueſday—The ſtore well be open for the reception of goods, from 8 o'clock in the Morning to 7 o'clock in the Evening.—On Market days, attendance will be given at the Coffee-houſe, from 11 to 1 o'clock, for the ſale of whatever articles may be ſent there; proper ſtores are provided for receiving rum, ſugar, &c. every attention will be ſhewn to the diſpoſal of goods and merchandize that may be ſent for either public or private ſale, and due diſpatch and punctuality obſerved in ſettlement. Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with dry goods for public ſale, are requeſted to ſend them to the ſtore in time for adverti ſing, which will be on Saturday preceding the ſale.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.
Philadelphia, 29th Auguſt, 1781.

FOR SALE,
Weſt-India Rum, French Brandy. Sherry Wine, Claret, Lemon Juice, Almonds, Filberts, and a Variety of EUROPEAN GOODS,

By Lacaze and Mallet,

In Water-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,
A Negro Fellow, fit for Town or Country
Alſo two Stables with Coach houſes, to be
Let. Enquire of the printer.

JOHN RUSSEL.

If John Ruſſel, ſometime a Corporal in the 26th Britiſh regiment of foot, and now ſuppoſed to be in or about Lancaſter in Pennſylvania, will apply to ALEXANDER NELSON, merchant, in Philadelphia, he will be informed of a valuable Eſtate, near Glaſgow, (Scotland) which has fallen to him by the death of his father; to which, if he does not lay claim, in a ſhort time will devolve upon his younger Brother, by a ſecond marriage, and be irrecoverably loſt to him.

WANTS A PLACE,

As a Houſe-keeper, a Woman who can be well recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away, on the 19th ult. a ſmall dark brindle COW, has four white feet, white belly, and white flanks, a ſmall head with ſmall horns turned in, who ever takes up ſaid cow, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, in Swanſon-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite colonel Knox's, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid by JAMES STEWART.

TO BE SOLD,
A Faſhionable ſecond hand CHARIOT, with harneſs complete for two horſes; alſo a ſecond hand PHAETON For further particulars enquire of GEORGE WAY, coachmaker, in Arch-Street, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets.

Thornbery, Auguſt 17.

WAS taken up, by the ſubſcriber, on the 13th of March, laſt, A Roan MARE, about 14 hands high, 3 years old laſt ſpring, no mark. Whoever owns ſaid Mare is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold in ſix weeks from the above date, by JOSEPH MACE.

WHEREAS KATY, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has ſeparated from his bed and board, and otherwiſe behaved in a moſt ſhameful and unbecoming manner: Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from crediting her, in any reſpect, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

Aug. 28. ROGER MALEY, † his Mark.

A convenient Houſe, well ſituated for Buſineſs, is wanted. Apply the to Printer.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 782.

PHILADELPHIA, September 15.

On the third day of this month, at his seat near Carlisle, died General WILLIAM THOMPSON.—Those who knew his virtues will remember and mention his character with esteem.—At the commencement of the present war, he took an active and distinguished part in the cause of liberty.—Recommended to Congress by his spirit and military knowledge, by his great popularity, and by his zeal for the interests of freedom, he was appointed by that honourable body to the command of the first regiment raised in Pennsylvania.—When he joined the army before Boston, the rank of first colonel in the service was assigned to him. At the siege of that place, intrepidity, generosity, hospitality, and manly candour, rendered his character the object of uniform admiration and esteem.

Fortune, which had hitherto smiled upon him, forsook him at a moment, when she promised to lift him to the pinnacle of fame—In a gallant attack upon the enemy at Three-Rivers, he was made a prisoner—His captivity was long and embittered.—His sensibility, generous and keen, was chiefly wounded by the reflexion, that he was precluded from signalizing himself in the defence of his country.

His death was considered as an event of universal concern and lamentation.—His funeral was the most respectable that has ever been known at Carlisle.—In the great number that was assembled on the melancholy occasion, scarcely was there one person to be found who did not drop a tear to the memory of the SOLDIER, the PATRIOT, and the FRIEND.

NEW-LONDON, August 31.

Last Friday a flag with sixty-two British prisoners sailed from this port for New York.

Monday a British sloop of war went up the Sound: Off Say-Brook she fell in with a sloop which was coming down the Sound with a load of provisions, and fired a number of shot at her, drove her close in with the shore, and sent their boat to take possession of her; but it happened that two men were mowing near to the place where the sloop was drove, who had each of them a musket; they immediately run with their scythes and guns towards the shore, which so terrified the boat's crew that they returned to the ship, and the sloop got off.

Wednesday arrived a sloop laden with wood, captured at Fire-Island-Inlet, by the Hancock, Deane and Active.

Wednesday evening was brought in by capt. Brown, in the Rainbow galley, a brig with 150 hogsheads and 21 tierces sugar, 20 hogsheads rum, and 70 bags ginger, from Jamaica, captured in sight of the light house at Sandy-Hook. She had six carriage guns, some swivels, and 13 men. The prize, the day before she was captured, fell in with an English fleet of 17 or 18 sail of the line, under the command of sir Samuel Hood, which was in sight at the time of capture.

In our last was mentioned the arrival of a large brig from Ireland. She was captured by the Navarro, a letter of marque from Philadelphia, and not by the Minerva, as was inserted.

HARTFORD, September 4.

A few days since, a party of Indians and tories, made their appearance on the north side of the Mohawk river, about six miles above Fort Rensselaer; and after setting fire to two empty houses, and three or four stacks of wheat, made an attack upon the house of Matthew Timmerman, which they were forced to quit without doing any injury; and on the appearance of a small detachment of colonel Willet's levies, and the assembling of the militia of the neighbourhood, they fled with precipitation. Colonel Willet pursued them three days, but could not overtake them: One of the party, being lame, surrendered himself prisoner, and says their number amounted to 150 Indians and others, and that they were from Bucks-Island.

Last Wednesday evening, the house of Mr. Van Tassel, a refugee from North-Castle, now living in Salem, near Danbury, was assaulted, about ten o'clock, by seven armed men, who entered and robbed it of every thing valuable that they were able to bear away. Sundry travellers who had taken lodging in the house, were also robbed, stripped, and treated with the basest indignity. The villains were pursued by a large number of the inhabitants, but whether any of them have been taken we have not yet learned.

FISH-KILL, September 6.

De Lancey's free booters, who were afraid to shew themselves while the confederate army lay near White Plains, we hear are now more bold; some of them came out last week, picked up some prisoners, and, as is their custom, robbed them of their property.

A party of the enemy, said to be 300, came out last week near Hackensack, and having collected a few cattle, were driving them off; but the neighbouring militia attacked them with their usual bravery, killed five men, and wounded many; they recovered the cattle, and drove off the plunderers without the loss of a man; only three were wounded.

We are informed, that a twelve gun brig of the enemy, in the Sound a few days ago, opposite to Stratford, having had a considerable number of horses and horned cattle on board, commanded by ——Haight, formerly of Norwalk, in a flaw of wind overset, and immediately sunk; three of the men on board were drowned.

The army under the command of major-general Heath are encamped at Peeks Kill.

We are happy to inform the public, that all our people are liberated from the Sugar-house, in New-York; they accord to the account of the British fleet's having left that place.

CHATHAM, September 5.

Last Wednesday night a party of Ward's plunderers from Bergen neck, came up to the neighbourhood of Hackinsack, where they collected a number of cattle, but our people assembled with such alacrity that they re-took the cattle, and killed and wounded several of the miscreants.

Sunday night the infamous Thomas Ward, with a party of black and white negroes, came over to Newark neck, where they concealed themselves until next morning for the purpose of kidnapping people going into the meadows: but being discovered, though not until they had taken five or six prisoners, and a number of cows, our people collected and took two of the villains prisoners. The enemy embarked with precipitancy under cover of their gun-boats.

On THURSDAY,

The Twentieth instant, September, at SIX o'Clock in the Evening, Will be exposed to SALE, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Coffee-House, the following described—

Tenement and Lots of Ground,

On the north side of South-street, in the City of Philadelphia, betwixt Water-street and the River Delaware, viz.

No. 1. A Brick Tenement, 20 feet front on South-street, and extending in depth, north and south, 27 feet: This Building has never been compleatly finished, the lower part being occupied as a Store; it is three stories high; in the third story there is a very convenient and elegant Balcony: This Building with the Yard is now let for 75 pounds per annum; the Tenant's Time will expire on the 28th of October next: This Lot is bounded, east by land of Charles Miller, north by Thomas Lake's estate, west by the next herein described Lot, and south by South-street.

No. 2. A vacant Lot, 15 feet front on South-street, and 27 feet in depth; bounded, east by the last described Lot, north by Thomas Lake's estate, west by Edward Evans's Lot, and south by South-street.

The Conditions of Sale will be, One-third of the Purchase Money to be paid at the Time of Sale; One-third in three Months after, and the remaining One-third in nine Months, with Interest, and giving Security if required. September 11.

Stolen, on the 8th instant, Sept.

some time before day, from the subscriber, living near Frankford, the following articles, viz. A woman's long chintz gown, with a patch on the left sleeve of a dark colour, bound round the tail with three different coloured patches; one black and white striped linsey petticoat, one fine apron, one double and one single handkerchief, a pair of sleeves, a pair of stockings, a fine tooth comb, a pair of lad's calf-skin shoes, a pair of Holland gloves, worked on the back with a worm; an Indian blanket, striped at each end, and four isler-holes, one in each corner, one of them torn out; one pair home made linen trowsers. The person suspected goes by the name of Rebecca, and said she came from the Battering-house: She is a middle sized woman, of a dark complexion, black hair and grey eyes: It is expected she will aim for Bristol, as she has a child and sister lives that way.

Whoever secures said thief and clothes, so that the thief may be brought to justice, shall have THREE POUNDS REWARD, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for the thief alone, with reasonable charges.

JANE M'GILL.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ff.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house, in this city, on Saturday, the 15th of September instant, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the Sloop Phœnix, burthen about 60 tons, lately commanded by captain Abbut, taken at sea on her passage from New-York, to Quebec, sent into this port, and libelled against as prize by Phineas Eldridge and Roger Kean, (qui tam, &c.) To the end, that all persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any there be, why a decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

September 12. JAMES READ, Register.

TO BE SOLD,

A very fine collection of the most ESTEEMED French BOOKS, very neatly bound.

Enquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A very likely, healthy,

Negroe MAN,

About 17 years of age: He is sold for no fault, but want of employ. Enquire of the Printer.

Haym Salomon, Broker,

At his office in Front-street, between Market and Arch-streets,

TRANSACTS all kinds of business on Commission. Buys and sells Bills of Exchange on any part of Europe. As also,

Pennsylvania and other State Money,

And which he receives in payment for

Bills of Exchange,

At the highest price given.

He gives constant attendance at his Office, from nine to one in the forenoon; and from three to seven in the afternoon.

SAMUEL MACKEAN,

In Second-street, the second door below Chesnut-street, has just opened an Assortment of

Superfine and Second Cloths,

of the most fashionable Colours, Cassimer's, Mens Silk Stockings, &c. &c.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the 29th of this instant, one MARY M'CALVEY, and has taken with her, one laylock gown, a black apron, one pair of silver buckles marked M. B. one queen's grey bonnet, one queen's night cap of gauze, one Marseilles petticoat, one white cotton and one striped ditto. She is a short, spare Girl, with her teeth out before. Whoever takes up said Girl, so that she may be had again, shall have the above Reward.

Aug. 30. MARGARET CUNINGHAM.

A SMALL QUANTITY OF

Pewter of superior quality;

A few Sheets of good Copper:

Bottoms and Breasts entire of Two STILLS, one of 1400 Gallons, the other of 500 Gallons:

An entire STILL, of about 25 gallons, and its Worm;

Also, A good, genteel PHÆTON,

lined with Leather, and Harness for two Horses,

TO BE SOLD,

By Daniel Roberdeau.

N. B. Information of a Dwelling-House to be Let, will oblige the Subscriber. Sept. 7.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

HAMBURGH, May 29.

THE rumours of peace have entirely ceased since the opening of the campaign, and the political face of Europe seems to be quite changed. Nothing is talked of but formidable alliances. The triple alliance between the courts of Petersburgh, Vienna and London, appears no longer doubtful; advices from different parts confirm the conclusion of it. The departure of the emperor for the Low Countries moreover occasion a variety of speculations. It is to be hoped that the matter now treating of in the different cabinets, will procure a speedy peace, otherwise the war may become general in Europe.

Hanover, June 15. Since the return of lieutenant general Fawcett from London, we are raising two new regiments of 1000 men each, for the service of Great-Britain; they will be sent, it is said, to the East-Indies.

Hague, June 20. It actually appears that the republic has nothing to expect from the armed neutrality. After a long time and many deliberations, of which the the British have known how to make their advantage, by weakening us, and enriching and strengthening themselves by our spoils, we learn, that we are reduced to depend on ourselves for defence, unless we agree to the pressing solicitations of the other enemies of Britain, to make a common cause, and join together in our operations to strike a sensible blow on our enemy. We are very impatient to know what steps the republic will take especially at this time, when the six months stipulated in the treaty of Breda expires.

LONDON.

May 4. The navy debt in 1770, was 1,490,000l. sterling. In the course of ten years it has progressively increased to what we now see it made up to Christmas last, 9,723,415l.

A few days ago, in digging the foundation of a house in Doncaster, a Roman altar was found, about five feet high and 18 inches broad, perfectly compleat.

May 5. The only important blow that has been given to any of the enemy's men of war, during the present contest, was the capture of the Spanish ships by admiral Rodney. This recollection may damp the courage of the Spaniards, though from the experience we have had of attempting any engagement with the French, we have no reason to think they would have skulked like the Spaniards, with such a force as they possess, under the protection of their harbour.

It must afford satisfaction to the public, to find that the secret committee of enquiry into the causes of the present state of our affairs in India, have entered upon their duty with a spirit that indicates an intention to pursue it in a manner worthy of the importance of the object. They have attended for these two days past, at a room in the India house, from ten o'clock till three, and have had a variety of papers before them for their arrangement in the progress of the enquiry. The lord advocate, and the other gentlemen of the law, who are upon the committee, seem inclined to give a strict attendance, notwithstanding it is now term time, and their legal business must of course be in a great measure neglected. The deliberations of the secret committee of the house of commons, relative to Indian affairs, will embrace all India, the result of which, it is to be hoped, will not only put a stop to the future peculations of English nabobs, but heal the present dissensions now reigning in several of the presidencies.

May 7. Sir Robert Harland has been offered the American command, with an addition of six sail of the line, four frigates, and to name all his captains.

Captain M'Kenzie, who commanded the grenadiers of lord M'Leod's regiment, was the last officer that remoaned on the field of battle, when he delivered his sword to one of Hyder Ally's soldiers, who told him he had orders to give no quarters, and killed him with his own sword.

Fresh complaints have been exhibited at the admiralty, on account of the weakness of our powder.

Extract of a letter from Dover, May 4.

"This morning landed here a foreigner of distinction, but whether he came from France or Spain we could not learn, but only that he is going to transact some business at the court of London."

The Jesse, Campbell, from Clyde to Jamaica, was taken by the Holker American privateer, to the windward of St. Kitt's.

May 15. Late advices from from France inform us, that it was the French ship l'Eveille, of 60 guns, with the Gentille, and another frigate, which (in their pursuit after Arnold and the troops he was carrying to Chesapeak Bay) took the British ship Romulus of 44 guns, besides 500 men, whom they made prisoners; they inform us that they found in it the military chest, 1500 uniforms, and 1500 stands of arms, which cloathed and armed the Virginia militia; they also set fire to 23 transport ships, which had taken refuge near the shore as a place of safety.

The account of lord Cornwallis's late victory, as given in the gazette, is so imperfect that nothing decisive can be collected from it. It is called a victory, indeed; but, if other accounts may be depended on, we have nothing to boast of. Our loss is said to be upwards of 1000 men, and if credit is to be given to other accounts, lord Cornwallis had twice been repulsed. That general Greene had fallen back to receive the reinforcement of general Morgan, who was within one day's march of him; and monf. Fayette, who was within three days march, with a reinforcement of between two and three thousand French troops. The wretched state of the army under lord Cornwallis, according to his own account, gives every reason to apprehend that the next account will be very unfavourable.

The conjecture which we hazarded a few days since, respecting the designs of our enemies, has been this day fatally realized. Gibraltar is the rock upon which we split, when Darby appeared before it.—Why was he sent there? Because ministers wanted (what they are inexcuseable in not having) proper information of the designs of France. At this moment we are exposed in every part of the kingdom to any impression they may chuse to make! and that our commerce is entirely in their power, the melancholy news of this day too clearly proves. What is there to prevent an attempt on the Charlestown fleet, if our enemies were seriously disposed to make it? They might have every ship. Let this rouse ministers to a sense of its danger.

The late news from America was not received with those demonstrations of joy usually expressed on mighty battles won. The complexion of the last gazette was too dark and gloomy. Lord Cornwallis's returns are expected with fear and trembling, least the long catalogue of departed heroes should discover, that victories, like gold, may be purchased too dear. Our loss on the above occasion, it is said, has not been less than 800 killed.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 16, 1781.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, June 15, 1781.

Extract of a letter received the 12th instant, from vice-admiral sir Edward Hughes, K. B and commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in the East Indies, to Mr. Stephens, dated at Bombay, January 2, 1781.

ON the 17th of October I sailed from Madras road, intending to proceed to the relief of Tellicherry on this coast, (closely invested by the Nairs, and a detachment of Hyder Ally's troops) and from thence to this port, to clean and refit the ships.

I arrived in Tellicherry road on the 27th of November, where I found two of the company's armed snows, and a transport ship, which had brought stores and ammunition to the garrison a few days before; in the mean time, the armed boats of the ships in Callicut road, cut out and brought away one of Hyder Ally's ships, and forced the other on shore, but in the course of their operation, the Sartine frigate being warped into shoal water to cannonade the enemy's ships, struck on the rocks at low water, and filled, so that she was totally lost; a part of her sails, topmasts, booms, and some other stores, being all that could be saved out of her.

After having left a captain of marines, with four officers, and an hundred and eighty rank and file, with one thousand barrels of powder at Tellicherry, for its defence, until a reinforcement should arrive from Bombay, I sailed with all the squadron towards Bombay, on the 5th of December last.

On the 8th of December, being off Mangelore, the principal sea port of Hyder Ally on the Malabar coast, I saw two ships, a large snow, three ketches, and many smaller vessels, at anchor in the road, with Hyder Ally's colours flying on board them; and, standing with the squadron close into the road, found them to be vessels of force, and all armed for war; on which I anchored as close to the enemy's vessels as possible, with safety to the ships, and ordered the armed boats of the squadron to attack and destroy them, under cover of the fire of the company's two armed snows, and of the prize ship cut out of Callicut road, which were anchored in shoal water, and close to the enemy's ships. This service was conducted, on the part of our boats, with a spirit and activity that do much honour to the officers and men employed in them; and, in two hours, they took and burnt the two ships, one of 28, the other of 26 guns; one ketch of 12 guns was blown up by the enemy at the instant our boats were boarding her; another ketch of 16 guns, which cut her cables, and endeavoured to put to sea, was taken; and the third ketch, with the smaller vessels, were all forced on shore, the snow only escaping into the harbour, after having thrown every thing over board to lighten her.—On this service the squadron lost lieutenant Gomm of the Burford, and ten men killed: Lieutenant Sutton of the Superb, lieutenant Maclellan of the Eagle, and fifty one men wounded, many of them since dead.

On the 20th of December I arrived with the squadron in this harbour, and immediately set about docking and refitting the ships for service, which I hope to accomplish all in the month of March."

We are told, that in the hurry to get the people on board the ships on the approach of the French at Port Praya, a number were left on shore, who being vexed at not getting to their ships, yet unwilling to be inactive, hurried away to the Portuguese fort, and wanted to cannonade Monsieur Suffering from the shore, under the Portuguese flag, but being refused permission, were exceedingly provoked, and had like to have got into a squabble with the commandant.

Extract of a letter from Harwich, June 13.

"Monday captain Hearn and his crew arrived here in a passage boat from Ostend. On Sunday evening the 3d current on his passage to Helvoet, they fell in with two large cutters, which immediately gave chace, and on the 4th, about one or two in the morning, the Prince of Wales sunk her three mails and was obliged to strike to superior force, after a chace of three hours. The cutter which first boarded captain Hearn, proved to be the Liberty lately cut out of Aberdeen by the noted Fall, and manned by some of his crew; and Fall, with his cutter the Fearnought, was at the same time a small distance astern. The packet men were immediately handcuffed, and put on board the Liberty, which proceeded with them for Flushing, but, in endeavouring to work in the haven struck upon a sand, and was lost, and the crew and prisoners narrowly escaped being drowned, by the assistance of Fall, who carried them into Flushing, in company with the packet. The behaviour of Fall was beyond expectation, but his people robbed captain Hearn and his crew of their cloaths, money, &c. and destroyed many papers of consequence of a Russian messenger, who was passenger on board captain Hearn; treated the messenger roughly, and robbed him of two valuable watches, a quantity of money, &c. Captain Hearn and his people, through the interest of the English consul at Ostend, and other friends, got permission to return to England."

General Dalling is to be ordered home, and is to be succeeded in his government of Jamaica by colonel Campbell, the present lieutenant governor. And lord Shuldham has obtained the command of the fleet on the Jamaica station, in the room of sir Peter Parker, who is expected to arrive in the convoy of the next Leeward-island fleet.

June 18. The day fixed for the raising of parliament is the 20th of July.

The Conqueror of 74 guns, captain Balfour, at Plymouth, is one of the ships ordered for America with admiral Digby.

The Santa Lucadia, just arrived at Spithead, prize to the Canada, is one of the finest frigates ever built, being 146 feet long and near 40 broad; her rate of sailing, it is said, is superior to most ships, and the Canada would never have been able to overtaken her, but by coming up with her in the night. The Spanish captain's right arm is shot off above the elbow: he is a man of high quality, and the most expert officer in the service.

The squadron ordered for the coast of Africa, will take under their convoy all the ships destined for Africa and Guinea, which consists of about 30 sail of vessels from different parts of Great-Britain and Ireland.

Since the late engagement between commodore Johnstone and the French, many passengers on board the India ships, and officers in the Company's service, have wrote home to insure to the full amount of their property.

Friday night major lord Colvill, and several other officers of 51st and 61st regiments, in garrison at Minorca, arrived in town by way of France, and brought dispatches from governor Murray to government.

In consequence of an express to the honorable captain Napier, pilots and provisions are provided for the Jamaica fleet, which is hourly expected in Leith road; and, together with the Baltic fleet, will make between five and six hundred sail now lying there.

A letter from on board commodore Johnstone's squadron says, that when the Annibal went out of the Bay disabled, the English and rest of the French squadron were engaged and continued fighting for a considerable time, and at last the French sheered off. This circumstance, which is not mentioned in the gazette, accounts for commodore Johnstone's not taking the disabled Annibal, a matter which has hitherto appeared astonishing to the public in general, and to naval gentlemen in particular. It will also be observed that it was only an extract of commodore Johnstone's letter which appeared in the gazette, therefore the public could not judge of all the particulars, unless they had seen the whole letter.

Extract of a letter from earl Cornwallis to the reverend doctor Webster, father of the late truly brave lieut. colonel Webster, of the 33d regiment, who died after the action at Guilford Court house, North-Carolina.

"Dear Sir, Wilmington, 23d April, 1781.

"It gives me great concern to undertake a task which is not only a bitter renewal of my grief, but must be a violent shock to an affectionate parent. You have for your support the assistance of religion, good sense, and an experience of the uncertainty of all human happiness. You have for your satisfaction, that your son fell nobly in the cause of his country, honoured and lamented by all his fellow soldiers; that he led a life of honour and virtue, which must secure to him everlasting happiness. When the keen sensibility of the passions begins a little to subside, these considerations will give you real comfort.

"That the Almighty may give you fortitude to bear this severest of trials, is the earnest wish of your companion in affliction, and most faithful servant,

CORNWALLIS."

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, June 19.

Extract of a letter from captain Fanshaw of the Egmont, Mr. to Stephens, dated at sea, May 31. "In the course of our voyage from Jamaica, the Endymion took the French ship le Marquis de la Fayette,—Gallathea, commander, of 1200 tons, mounting 40 guns (pierced for 60) 200 men, laden with arms and cloathing on account of the American Congress, and bound to Philadelphia, after a handsome running action of about two hours."

Copy of a letter written by the count de Byland at St. Eustatius, and addressed to the prince Stadtholder, on the subject of the capture of that island, and of the frigate which he commanded.

Most serene prince,

IT is not without the greatest concern that I find myself under the necessity of informing your highness of an event so disagreeable to me as the capture of the republic's frigate the Mars, and the surrender of the island of St. Eustatius, at discretion, to the English fleet, on the 3d of the present month. This fleet, commanded by sir G. B. Rodney, and consisting of 16 ships of the line, several frigates, bomb ketches and other small vessels, came to anchor that day in our road. I immediately dispatched a sloop to the admiral, to pay him my compliments, by lieutenant Van Stuyvezant, and to be informed if I could render any service to him or his fleet. This sloop was detained, from whence it appeared but too clearly what I had to expect; but I did not know how to make myself certain of the true situation of affairs, as a second sloop would undoubtedly have met with the same fate as the first; mean time we saw the sloop belonging to the Mars, filled with English sailors, though bearing the flag of the Republic, crow the harbour, I attempted to fire upon it, but before this could be effected, she retired behind some English vessels. In fine, at about half past one, an office from the Resolution came on board, and demanded the surrender of the frigate in the name of the king of England, who had made declaration of war against the Republic. My answer was, that I should wait for an attack. Upon the instant three ships of the line, one of 80 guns, another of 74, and the other of 64, began their fire upon the frigate, which obliged me, after having discharged a double broadside, to strike my flag, seeing that it was impossible to effect any thing against a force so much superior.

There were none of my crew either killed or wounded, the greatest part of the shot being lodged in the rigging. Little as, to my great mortification, it was within my capacity to perform, yet I am convinced, and doubt not your highness will be of the same opinion, that under such circumstances it was quite impossible for me to do more. The conduct of the admiral and his officers, so far as respects me, my officers and crew, has been in the highest degree amiable, and such as will for ever merit our gratitude.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. S. BYLAND.

On board the Sandwich in the harbour of St. Euſtatius, Feb. 6, 1781.

This letter was written, and the veſſel that was to convey it upon the point of its departure, when we received the diſagreeable news that the Mars, a veſſel of war belonging to the Republic, and its convoy, conſiſting of 23 ſail, which had ſet ſail on the 1ſt inſtant had been all taken, and that the rear admiral Crul had been killed. His veſſel was brought here in tow, which proves that it muſt have ſuffered a good deal before it ſurrended. The admiral makes me hope that I ſhall ſoon be diſpatched, together with my crew, for Europe. I wait for that moment with impatience.

F. S. BYLAND.

Bon Mot. The late ſir Thomas Robinſon, uſually called, on account of his tall ſtature, long ſir Thomas, talking with the celebrated lord Cheſterfield, ſome months previous to his deceaſe, lamented feelingly over his own lingering indiſpoſition: and when the other obſerved that his health alſo was rapidly decaying, he anſwered, "Aye, my noble friend, we are both dying by inches." "Sir, (replied his lordſhip) if that be the caſe, I give you joy of the certainty of ſurviving me; for, ſuch is your extraordinary height, and ſo diminutive is mine, that when I drop into the grave, you will be at leaſt ſix and thirty inches out of it."

Anecdote. At the breaking out of the preſent war with the French, and their joining the Americans, ſir Joſeph Yorke meeting the French ambaſſador at the Hague, cenſured his court for interfering in the diſpute, and taking ſo ungenerous a part; "you have been "guilty of a diſhonourable act, ſays he, that is un- "pardonable--no leſs than that of debauching our "daughter." "I am ſorry," replies the French ambaſſador, "that your excellency ſhould put ſuch a ſe- "vere conſtruction on the matter; ſhe made the firſt "advances, and abſolutely threw herſelf into our arms; "but rather than forfeit your friendſhip, if matrimo- "ny will make any attonement, we are ready to act "honourable and marry her."

KINGSTON (Jamaica) July 14.

ON Moday the Hero letter of marque of 28 guns, captain Beaver, returned from a cruize. Laſt Friday night about ten o'clock, this veſſel unfortunately fell in with, and engaged his majeſty's frigate Licorne of 36 guns, the honourably captain Cadogan, they mutually miſtaking each other for enemies. They fought very obſtinately within piſtol ſhot, for an hour and a quarter before they diſcovered their miſtake, during which time the Hero had three men killed and ſeven wounded, two of whom are ſince dead of their wounds. Seven are ſaid to have been killed and nine wounded on board the Licorne. The Licorne ſtill continues her cruize, but the Hero being exceedingly damaged in her hull, as well as her ſails, maſts and rigging, was obliged to return to Port Royal to be refitted, and is now under repair.

July 21. His majeſty's ſloop of war Vaughan, captain Slow, arrived at Port Royal on Tueſday, in eight days, expreſs from Barbadoes, with diſpatches from admiral Rodney to vice admiral ſir Peter Parker. By this veſſel, information is received, that the French ſquadron, conſiſting of 28 ſail of the line and ſome frigates, with upwards of 200 ſail of merchantmen under their convoy, ſailed from Fort-Royal, Martinique, the 6th inſtant, ſuppoſed to be deſtined for Cape Francois: there to be joined by the ſhips bound to Old France, from the different ports in Hiſpaniola, in order to proceed to Europe. When the Vaughan left Barbadoes, ſir George Rodney lay there with twelve ſail of the line, having diſpatched admiral Hood on a ſecret expedition with eight ſhips, a number of frigates and tranſports with troops on board.

We have alſo the mortification to learn by the Fox, that our homeward bound fleet, of which we have hitherto had ſuch favourable accounts, has been entirely diſperſed, owing to a ſeries of calm, hazy weather, and partial currents. Captain Windſor received this very diſagreeable information from captain O'Hara of his majeſty's ſhip Janus, which he fell in with on Wedneſday off the Navaſſa:—Captain O'Hara loſt ſight of the fleet on Saturday laſt in latitude 19. 30 and has not ſince ſeen any of them or the convoy, excepting his majeſty's ſhip Ruby, which had parted with them the night before.

July 28. Laſt Saturday and Sunday, the homeward bound fleet which ſailed from Port Royal the beginning of this month, returned to that harbour, with his majeſty's ſhips Albion, Princeſs Royal, Ruby, and Janus, in conſequence of orders for that purpoſe having been diſpatched to the commodore by the Reſource frigate and Punch tender.

It is ſaid the Reſource was then to proceed to Cape Francois, and the Punch to the Havanna, in order to reconnoitre thoſe harbours.

From the beſt information we can obtain, upwards of twenty of the fleet are ſtill miſſing, but we have not been able to learn with any degree of certainty.

We do not find that any of the ſhips have received any material damage, but what the public is already acquainted with: the Laing, captain Wilſon, except- ed, which has loſt her head and bowſprit.

His majeſty's ſhips Ramilies, Licorne, and Pelican, with a French brig privateer, le Cerf, prize to the latter, arrived on Tueſday. The Cerf is from Aux Cay's, mounts 16 guns with 120 men, and had been out only a few days, in which time ſhe had taken the Blandford, a ſhip from Glaſgow, and ſent her into Aux Cay's. The capt. of the Blandford, is arrived in the privateer.

It is ſaid that ſir George Rodney was in hourly expectation of a reinforcement of ten ſail of the line, under the orders of ſir John Lockhart Roſs, and that as ſoon as he is joined by them, he means to leave the windward iſlands, in order to watch the motions of the count de Graſſe, now at Cape Francois.

CHARLES TOWN, Auguſt 23.

Laſt Tueſday his majeſty's packet boat, Queen Charlotte, captain Clarke, ſailed for Falmouth. In her went paſſengers, the right honourable lord Rawdon, lieutenant colonel Doyle and his lady, Mrs. Clarke, and Mr. Anſter.

Auguſt 29. A gentleman who was paſſenger in the brig Diſpatch from Jamaica, informs us, that they left Jamaica the 31ſt of laſt month; that the French fleet were at the Cape, and that on the 1ſt of this month, in the evening, it blew a moſt ſevere ſtorm; there were then in company with the Diſpatch, the Conſtantia, Nancy, and two other ſhips, homeward bound, and the brig ——, captain M'Lean, for New-York, none of which ſuſtained any material injury.

TO THE PRINTER.

A Sympathetic feeling for the miſery of my countrymen, ſuffering in moſt obnoxious provoſts and priſon-ſhips; the many diſadvantages accruing to our cauſe from a delay to enforce an exchange; enrages my breaſt at ſuch puſilanimous proceedings, and makes me at times conclude that thoſe in power lack either Honeſty, Humanity, Judgment, or Reſolution.

There has been a moſt erroneous opinion entertained by many, with regard to the advantages given the enemy by exchanging priſoners; becauſe, ſay they, the Britiſh have three thouſand miles to bring their men, therefore cannot obtain a ſupply ſo quick as the United States. Hence ſuch conclude that if each party have a certain number of priſoners, ſuppoſe a thouſand, it would not be for the intereſt of America to forward an exchange; as we might replace our number in a much ſhorter period than the enemy could theirs; which, on a tranſient ſurvey of the matter, ſeems to have ſome appearance of good policy; but upon inveſtigation may be proved vague, and a ſuperficial way of reaſoning. One example will ſuffice to invalidate the argument; only advert to the fall of Charleſtown: out of near two thouſand continental troops made captives that day, I believe not above 8 or 900 ever rejoined the American army. Never did any body of men ſhew more intrepidity than they, during a long fatiguing ſiege: it was aſtoniſhing to obſerve their uncommon attachment to the cauſe of their country; inſomuch that I heard numbers declare, a few minutes before the ſurrender, that they would prefer marching out of the lines and boldly attack the foe, though above four to one, rather than ſubmit. The ſufferings of thoſe brave fellows made life a burthen to them, as they wanted for every neceſſary to mollify an irkſome confinement.

The barbarous enemy, by cruel uſage and meandering deceptions, forced upwards of five hundred of thoſe heroes to enliſt, under the fraudulent perſuaſion that they were not to fight againſt their countrymen: Matchleſs chicanery!

Thus the American army loſt five hundred diſciplined troops, (beſides the militia compelled to join them) which number, added to the Britiſh forces, gave them the advantage of a thouſand regular ſoldiers, ſeaſoned to the climate, and each man equal to two newly raiſed ſent from England. Therefore the enemy have been two thouſand men gainer by that ſingle inſtance. It may be aſked, whether we have not equal ſucceſs in inliſting Britiſh priſoners? I anſwer, No: the reaſon is obvious, for we do not ſupply our ſoldiers with clothing, nor have we hard money to ſend them during their impriſonment; ſo of courſe they are neceſſitated to accept of Britiſh gold and get garments to cover their nakedneſs. Priſoners in our hands are not in ſuch a deplorable ſituation.

But to lay aſide policy, humanity demands that we ſhould not delay a moment to relieve the diſtreſſed. How void of feeling muſt that man be, who can live in voluptuouſneſs and lie down at eaſe, when it is in his power, and he does not releaſe his brethren, his countrymen, from loathſome dungeon, from the moſt poignant calamity that can befall mankind. Alas! my country, what numbers of your inhabitants have expired by inches in priſons; not leſs than fifteen hundred ſtarved and periſhed to death in one winter at New-York! Stop reader and drop a ſympathiſing tear at the remembrance! O Americans! Congreſs, Congreſs! will you any longer delay to convince your inveterate enemy that you dare take vengeance for ſuch ſavage treatment of thoſe whom the fortune of war throws in their hands? Can you reflect upon theſe things without ſtarting up, one and all, in a noble rage, and determine to put Retaliation in execution? O you rulers of each of the United States, let the lamentable ſituation of your friends in captivity raiſe a fellow-feeling in your hearts, and urge you to leave to ſtone unturned, to releaſe them and mitigate their ſufferings. Have not many of your countrymen been tranſported from New-York acroſs the ocean to England, where they are now undergoing the moſt bitter heart-rending diſtreſſes? If thoſe proceedings are pemitted to go on, can you expect the bleſſings of heaven on your undertakings?

Fired with indignation at the ſufferings of my brethren, I ſhall be provoked to proclaim truths, which perhaps may be galling to many; but the times demand that every friend to America, ſhould probe its wounds to the quick! There are men, who during the war, have been like vultures preying upon the vitals of the commonwealth. Several of the quarter-maſters and commiſſaries deſerve particular notice.—Ha! I have ſtepped into a gulph of labyrinths, which if explored will aſtoniſh the world.

PLAIN TRUTH.

A Perſon capable of teaching

Writing, Arithmetick and Geopraphy, that will give Attendance once a Day at a private Houſe, to inſtruct our Children, will meet with great Encouragement. Apply to the Printer.

To be ſold cheap,

A LARGE and Valuable Aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES; and ſhop furniture, being the ſtock in hand of the late Dr. Van Solingen, deceaſed. They will be ſold all together, or in quantities, to ſuit the purchaſers, by the ſubſcriber, at her dwelling, in Second-ſtreet near Arch-ſtreet.

SARAH VAN SOLINGEN, Executrix.

N. B If the above are not ſold by private ſale by the 20 inſtant, they will be ſold by public vendue.

Sept. 6, 1781.

On MONDAY Next,

(Being the 17th Inſtant)

At TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon,

At the Marſhal's STORES, on Meſſrs. James and Drinker's Wharf, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

SIXTY boxes of Briſtol window glaſs; twenty caſes of patent ſheathing paper; a large quantity of caſt iron pots, kettles and bake pans; ſeventy groce of velvet corks; boxes and mills for ſnuff makers; harneſs and bridle leather; a caſe of 3 and a half, 4, and 4 and a half pound pins; two caſks, containing hinges; locks, bright augers, coffee mills, iron ſquares, buckles and buckle chapes, awl blades, tacks, braſs nails, bolts, gun worms, hair ſieves, gimblets, ſpectacles, &c. alſo, from packages, containing braſs candleſticks, fiſh hooks, hammers, adzes, drawing knives, trowels, ſcrew drivers, nippers, pincers, compaſſes, ſhovels and tongs, andirons, latches, curry-combs, pullies, ſhutter bolts, gimblets, gun locks, tacks, ſpurs, awl blades, ſhoe knives, ſtocks and bits, locks, ſnuffers, ſcrews, &c. &c twelve millſaws, and thirty-ſix handſaws; part of the cargo of the prize ſhip DIMSDALE.

The ironmongery will be ſold in large lots, by the original invoices.

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Office of Finance.

September 12, 1781,

IN purſuance of an act of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, Notice is hereby given, that propoſals will be received in this office, from the date hereof until the 1ſt day of October next, incluſive: For ſupplying by contract, the rations deliverable by the public at the poſt of Wyoming, to ſuch Officers, Soldiers and others, as are or may be entitled to them, from a certain time to be fixed in the contract until the expiration of twelve months thereafter. The rations to conſiſt of

One pound of Bread,
One pound of Beef, or three quarter of a pound of Pork,
One gill of good Whiſkey,
And of One quart of Salt, Two quarts of Vinegar, } to every hundred rations.
8lb. of Soap, 3lb. of Candles, } to every ſeven hundred rations.

The contractors to iſſue the ſaid rations: The payments to be made in gold or ſilver at the times to be ſtipulated in the contract. The propoſals to be ſent in ſealed and to contain the loweſt prices, and longeſt terms of payment at which the parties will contract.

N. B. The ſtipulations to be entered into may be ſeen in the draft of a contract at this office.

A further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this ſtate, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-houſe, on THURSDAY, the 20th of September inſtant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the ſame as the laſt ſales. Auguſt 31.

JACOB MORRIS,

On the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet a few doors below Walnut-ſtreet, has for Sale,

COARSE, Laval, Nombattu, Linens,
Bedticks,
Womens and mens coarſe and fine cotton Hoſe.
Briſtol window Glaſs of different ſizes,
Spaniſh Brown, yellow Oaker, and Venetian Red Paints ground in oil,
Engliſh Tin, &c. &c.

TENCH COXE

Has for SALE, on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet,

AN aſſortment of QUEENS WARE, conſiſting of Plates, Diſhes, Tureens, Mugs, and Baſons. Nombattu, Pontivy, and Laval linens; white Swanſkins, Coating, coarſe Broadcloths, dark and light Chintzes, ſtriped and clouded Luteſtrings. Alſo brown and white Sugars in hogſheads, boxes and barels; Maryland Tobacco, and a quantity of white Biſcuit in kegs.

TO BE SOLD,

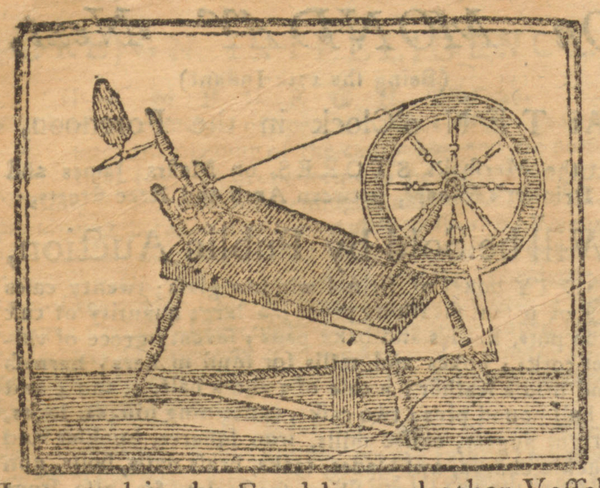
A ſtrong healthy NEGRO WENCH, about 22 years of age. Enquire of the printer.

Wanted, a Wet Nurſe that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, September 6.

STOLEN, laſt Sunday night, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Sochna townſhip, Northampton county, a dark Brown MARE, between 14 and 15 hands high, 6 years old, has a little ſtar in her forehead mixed with brown hairs, one ſaddle-mark the bigneſs of eleven penny bit, the mane hangs on both ſides, ſhe is higher behind than before, paces and trots. Whoever brings the ſaid Mare to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have SIX POUNDS Reward, or for Mare and Thief NINE POUNDS, paid by

JACOB BITTENBERNER.



Imported in the Franklin, and other Veſſels form Europe, and arrived by Land from Boſton, at
large and elegant ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

Now opening for SALE, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the Corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, viz.

SCARLET ſuperfine Broad Cloths.
Blue, brown, green, purple, ſuperfine Broadcloths, twilled and knapped.
Brown, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured ſecond Cloths.
Grey and brown, ſtrong Engliſh Knaps.
London brown, buff, ſcarlet, white and ſtriped Caſſimers.
London brown, ſtriped, purple, and a variety of Forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth coloured and white Pluſh.
Green, ſcarlet, blue and cloth coloured fine Pluſh faſhionably ribbed.
A variety of ſpotted, brown, claret coloured and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Buff, brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and ſtriped Coatings.
Black Everlaſtings.
Serge Denims.
Serge Dejean.
Prunellas,
Duroons.
A variety of corded and plain Worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemen's jackets and breeches.
A variety of ſilk Jacket and Breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and emboſſed Serges.
Emboſſed Flannels.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanſkin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worſted, cotton & ſilk Hoſe of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes.
A beautiful aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes.
Whitechapel and common Engliſh Needles.
Twelve and 14 oz. ſadlers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Plated and gilded Buttons.
Silver Locket Butons of various patterns.
Ink Pots.
Hanover Laces.
Marſeiles Quilting.
White, blue, black, garnet, crimſon, pink and ſtriped Sattins.
Black, white and blue Half Sattins.
Azure, blue, green, white, pink, and black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduaſoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Green, brown, dove, cloth colour, blue, black, white, green, and crimſon ell-wide Perſians.
Pink, blue, black, green, white and crimſon Sarſnets.
Elegant ditto do. Apron.
Skilleting and Cap Wire.
Large fine Blankets.
Yard wide and 7-8 Bed-ticks of the beſt quality,
Six-quarters, yard, 3 8, yard wide and 7-8 cotton Checks.
Black and ſcarlet Princeſs Stuffs.
Olive, white, buff, blue, brown and ſpotted Jeans
Tablecloths and toweling Diaper.
Damaſcus.
Blue, white and green India Taffeties.
Seven-eight and yard wide Ticklenburg.
Sail Duck.
Mens, womens and childrens Engliſh Leather Shoes.
Ladies Stuff Ditto.
A large aſſortment of fine Thread Lace, Edgings and Trolly.
Silk Stockings, Gloves & Mits.
Purple Gloves and Mits.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of every pattern and colour.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White and brown Sheeting.
Flowered & milnet Lawns.
Milnet lawn Handkerchiefs
Sewing Silks of all colours.
Thread of every colour & Fineneſs.
Long Lawn.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, corſe and fine.
Twiſt of different colours.
Mens coarſe Hoſe & Mits.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Cinnamon, dove colour, black and cloth colour, ed, blue, brown, changeable & clouded Mantuas, of different patterns.
Muſlins tamboured.
Tapes.
Razors of the firſt quality, in caſes, with Straps, &c.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
engals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands
Pots.
Iron Skillets.
Copper Coffee-pots and Skillets.
Braſs Candleſticks.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake ſtones, &c. Alſo,
Cinnamon, Raiſins in jars, Philberts, and Almonds by the Bag.
Some hogſheads of extraordinary Indigo, with innumberleſs other articles too tedious to mention.

An elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable Silk Gauzes, Kentings and Catgut.

J. KEAN returns his moſt grateful Thanks to thoſe who have generouſly favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to aſſure them it will be his conſtant Study to merit a Continuation of their Favours.

JUST OPENED,
Oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe, in Second-ſtreet,

Prichard's *Mental Repaſt*,

Conſiſting of an Elegant and General

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

In the various Branches of Science, and Literature: The following valuable Aſſortment on LAW claims the Attention of its moſt eminent Profeſſors.

FOLIOS.

COKE's Reports, 4 vols.
Caſes in Equity, 2 vols.
Vernon's Caſes in Chancery, 2 vols.
Saunders's Reports, 2 vols.
Wood's Conveyancing, 3 vols.
Bacon's Abridgment, 5 vols.
Burrow's Reports, 3 vols.
Williams's ditto, 3 vols.
Strange's ditto, 2 vols.
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——— Common Pleas,
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Harriſon's Chancery, 2 vols.
Richardſon's King's-Bench, 2 vols.
——— Common Pleas, 2 vols.
Fearne's Eſſay.

The other Books, on Phyſic and Divinity, are equally well choſen; a detail of which would be too lengthy for a News-paper publication.

He has alſo for SALE or to HIRE, by the ſingle volume, a pretty Collection of NOVELS, HISTORIES, VOYAGES and TRAVELS; by the beſt and moſt approved Authors.

His DRAMATIC WORKS well deſerve the approbation of the Admirers of the Theatre, in particular Bell's Britiſh Theatre, elegntly bound; wherein the exact Likeneſſes of the moſt eminent Actors of the preſent age are ſtrikingly repreſented in beautiful Copper Plates.

Said Prichard begs leave to acquaint the Public, he has ſpared no Pains or Coſt in acquiring the above valuable LIBRARY, and hopes the Encouragement he may receive, will enable him to preſerve the Collection in its preſent Luſtre and Repute.

ALSO,

All Kinds of Stationary, &c.

A General Aſſortment of the Beſt STATIONARY, and at the loweſt Price, to be had at the above Book-Store; where a Catalogue of the Library may be had.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Diſtillery-Store,

In Front-ſtreet, the ſecond Door above the Bank-Meeting, Has by

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Of excellent Quality,

JAMAICA Spirits
Weſt-India Rum,
Philadelphia ditto,
Plain Brandy,
Raſberry ditto,
Geneva,
Aniſeed Water,
Clove ditto,
Orange ditto,
Cinnamon ditto,
All Fours,
Mint Cordial,

And Spirits of Wine, proper for Medicinal Uſes, or for raiſing the Proof of Low Liquors.

N. B. He gives particular Encouragement to thoſe who Buy of him to Sell again.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1781.

Twenty Shillings Reward,

STRAYED away from the ſign of the Croſs Keys and Anvil, at the corner of Cheſnut and Fourth-ſtreets, on the fifth of this inſtant, a Grey or white MARE, with a ſaddle and bridle on, (has a colt at home.) Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, ſaddle and bridle ſo that the owner may have them again ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, by applying to DAVID GIBSON, in Kingſeſſing, or JOHN M'KINLEY at the above deſcribed place.

N. B. She was ſeen between the New-priſon and the Forage-Yard. Sept. 7th 1781.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY, the 28th Day of September next, at One o'clock, in the afternoon, at the houſe of Catharine Schneider, in New-Hanover townſhip, A

Certain Plantation, or Tract of

Land, ſituate on Sanatogue creek, in the ſaid townſhip of New-Hanover, containing about 120 acres, on which is erected a Frame Dwelling Houſe, Griſt-mill, Barn, Stables, and other Out-houſes; 10 acres whereof are excellent Meadow, and about 15 acres of Upland cleared, the remainder is Wood Land. At the ſame time and place will be Sold, One undivided Third Part of a Saw-Mill, and 50 Acres of Ground thereto belonging, adjoining the above deſcribed Plantation. Any perſon deſirous to view the premiſes, will please to apply to JACOB KROUS, in Limerick townſhip: The terms will be made known at the time and place of ſale; where attendance will be given, by HENRY DERING, Executor of the laſt will and teſtament of Henry Dering, ſenior, late of New-Hanover townſhip, deceaſed.

New-Hanover townſhip, Auguſt 28.

N. B. If NICHOLAS DERING, Son of Henry Dering, late of New-Hanover townſhip, Philadelphia county, is alive, and will apply or ſend to his Brother, Henry Dering, at Lancaſter, he may hear of ſomething to his Advantage.

Whereas Complaint has been

made to the Commiſſioners of the city and county of Philadelphia by the Collectors of Mulberry ward, that they cannot obtain the taxes now due (amounting to eight hundred and ninety-five pounds) on a large lot or piece of ground ſituate between Fifth and Sixth ſtreets and extending from Mulberry to Cherry ſtreet, ſaid to be the property of Perſons of the name of Callender, reſiding in the iſland of Barbadoes.

Notice is hereby given, That unleſs the owner or owners of the above-mentioned eſtate, their attorneies or agents, diſcharge and pay the taxes now due thereon, on or before the firſt day of November next enſuing, the whole, or ſo much of the ſaid eſtate will then be ſold, as will ſatisfy the reſpective taxes and all neceſſary expences.

JOHN BROOKE,
Philadelphia, PRESLEY BLAKISTON, } Comm.
July 31ſt, 1781. GUNNING BEDFORD,

ALL Perſons INDEBTED to the UNIVERSITY, on account of Rent, payable in Specie or Wheat, are hereby Notified, that unleſs the amounts of the ſaid rents be paid to the ſubſcriber, on or before the 1ſt of October next, they will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs. ARCHIBALD GAMBLE.

Philadelphia, September 7, 1781.

WHEREAS a certain John Nelſon, of Franklin county, North-Carolina, formerly from Kingſeſs, Pennſylvania, died laſt November in the aforeſaid ſtate, inteſtate: If there is any of ſaid Nelſon's Relations now living, they are deſired to apply to JAMES DYER, at Mr. Robert Furniſs's, in Newcaſtle, on Delaware, where they will hear of ſomething greatly to their advantage; or to Colonel Simon Jeffery's, in North Carolina.

Wanted, a good Cook, a *French*

one would be preferred. Such as can produce ſufficient recommendations of their ability, ſobriety and integrity will be well paid. Apply to the Printer.

An Apprentice to a very

genteel Buſineſs is wanted, on advatageous Terms. For further information apply to the Printer.

Beſt LIVER OIL,

In BARRELS and KEGS, of all ſizes, TO BE SOLD by RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-ſtreet.

Genteel private Lodgings to be

had at a reaſonable rate. Enquire of the printer.

To be Sold a CHAISE and pair of HORSES. Enquire as above.

Wanted immediately, a Wet

NURSE with a good Breaſt of Milk, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A number of able-bodied *Draught Horſes.*

Any Perſons having ſuch to diſpoſe of may meet with Purchaſers, and know the Terms of Payment, by applying to Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER, or SAMUEL MILES, in Philadelphia. Aug. 24

Auguſt 29.

Four Dollars Reward.

Went adrift from Lad's Cove, about two weeks ago, a large FISHING BOAT made of black Walnut timber. Whoever takes up ſaid boat, and delivers her to CHARLES WEST, at the mouth of Timber creek, or to WILLIAM HUG, at Glouceſter, ſhall receive the above reward.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price Six-Pence. [NUMB. 783.

A further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this state, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-house, on THURSDAY, the 20th of September instant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be seen at the Coffee-house, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the same as the last sales. August 31.

On THURSDAY,

The Twentieth instant, September, at SIX o'Clock in the Evening, Will be exposed to SALE, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Coffee-House, the following described—

Tenement and Lots of Ground,

On the north side of South street, in the City of Philadelphia, betwixt Water-street and the River Delaware, viz.

No. 1. A Brick Tenement, 20 feet front on South-street, and extending in depth, north and south, 27 feet: This Building has never been compleatly finished, the lower part being occupied as a Store; it is three stories high; in the third story there is a very convenient and elegant Balcony: This Building with the Yard is now let for 75 pounds per annum; the Tenant's Time will expire on the 28th of October next: This Lot is bounded, east by land of Charles Miller, north by Thomas Lake's estate, west by the next herein described Lot, and south by South-street.

No. 2. A vacant Lot, 15 feet front on South-street, and 27 feet in depth; bounded, east by the last described Lot, north by Thomas Lake's estate, west by Edward Evans's Lot, and south by South-street.

The Conditions of Sale will be, One-third of the Purchase Money to be paid at the Time of Sale; One-third in three Months after, and the remaining One-third in nine Months, with Interest, and giving Security if required. September 11.

The Subscriber informs the PUBLIC in general, and his FRIENDS in particular, That he again keeps

Horses at Livery,

At his STABLES, on the east side of Seventh-street, near Market-street (which have been occupied by the United States, since the latter end of December, 1776, and called the Continental Stables) such Gentlemen as choose to send their Horses may be assured that Justice will be done them, by

Aug. 28. JACOB HILTZHEIMER,

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, on the 22d of August, out of the pasture of Mr. Charles Dilworth, near Birmingham meeting house, in Chester county, a bay HORSE, between 13 and 14 hands high, eight years old, a natural trotter; has a black mane and tail, with a star in his forehead, his near hind foot white to the first joint, branded with an S and scar on the near buttock, shod all round. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, if stolen, shall have eight dollars reward, or four dollars for the horse, paid by CHARLES DILWORTH at Dilworths town, or GEORGE GINTHER, in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

Situated in the Town of Lebanon, Lancaster County,

A new two story Stone House,

30 feet by 40, four rooms on a floor, with a good Stable convenient to the house: A small Stone HOUSE and BARN, with two large LOTS near the center of the town: Three 10 Acre LOTS, within a quarter of a mile; and a PLANTATION, containing 180 acres, 30 of which is cleared, about one mile from the town.

Also, To be Sold, at Cornwall Furnace,

A NUMBER OF

Negroe Wenches and Children,

MARES and COLTS, and a Quantity of SALT-PANS, 6 feet by 3, and 11 inches deep. Any Person inclining to Purchase may know the Terms, by applying to CURTIS GRUBB, at Cornwall Furnace.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1781.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

THE publication of the following letter, written by lieutenant-colonel Grimke, to the commanding officer of the American prisoners at Haddrel's-Point, in South-Carolina; (and by him sent to lieutenant colonel Balfour, commandant of Charlestown) will place British candour and generosity in a true point of view, and will serve as a new precedent in judging on paroles.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN KEAN.

SIR,

IN obedience to your order of March 23d, I repaired to Charlestown, and attended at lieutenant-colonel Balfour's, for the purpose of explaining the nature of a correspondence which I had held with Mr. Kean of Port Royal*.

Captain Barry, his secretary, informed me that a court of officers had been ordered to investigate the matter, and that I must attend thereon. I was much surprised at the mode of enquiry pointed out, and expressed my sentiments accordingly; concluding with a desire that colonel Balfour would suffer me to see him, as I was certain I could explain the whole occurrence to his satisfaction, without the mediation of a court. This request was peremptorily objected to, and captain Barry demanded in a very importunate manner A SPECIFIC ANSWER, whether I would appear before the court of officers, ordered to assemble on this occasion. I reflected, as no other means of enquiry were left open to me but this court, that I should gratify my enemies in a most essential point and with the most signal advantage, had I continued to refuse the explanation in the way it was demanded of me. They might have represented that conscious of an intentional criminality in the correspondence alluded to, I had purposely avoided the enquiry, not daring to submit my conduct to the view of mankind, and that I preferred laying under the suspicion only of being guilty, rather than confirm it by my own examination. The natural consequences would have been, that I should have been conveyed to some place of confinement, and under the severest interdictions have been precluded all mode of explanation and appeal. This conduct I foresaw would have contributed to the pregnant suspicions of mankind and to my own condemnation. The subsequent part of their conduct towards me, evinces the propriety of my behaviour upon this occasion and the justice of this reflection. To remove, therefore, a calumny of the most illiberal kind, I was compelled to listen to their proposals of a court, sensible that nothing criminal could be alledged against me supported by facts.

Captain Barry laid before the court a letter written by Mr. Kean at Beaufort to me.

There are few sentences, which, even in the cooler hours of reason, considered abstractedly and unsupported by the general tenor of the subject, may not be perverted, and which may not admit of several modes of construction. In the present precarious moments which awaken suspicion and tend to create jealousies and distrusts; the fears of an enemy may be alarmed by the most trifling incidents. Several paragraphs of this letter were pointed out as obnoxious, and which required an explanation The most natural as well as the most immediate and ready answers were given to every exceptionable part, but nevertheless words were deprived of their intrinsic meaning, and a sense imposed upon the different paragraphs foreign to the intention of the writer. For instance, the word AMUSEMENT was said to mean INFORMATION, and the Latin word NUGAE, which literally and properly signies trifles, was forced to assume the meaning of FOLLY. This suspicion I deemed excusable in people who had themselves given such recent and notorious proofs, that they deemed themselves bound by no engagements, in infringing the articles of a most sacred capitulation. They could not but be of opinion, that their conduct not only merited, but would have justified any mode of retaliation. It is more than probable that men devoid of the finer feelings of honor, would suspect a recrimination of injuries from a person whom they had also previously and personally injuried. Such apprehensions are natural to the weak, the base, and the guilty, for they are incapable, from an irrecoverable baseness of heart, to conceive a soul equal to the suffering of injuries imposed on it, and to a forbearance of its just resentment at the same moment. To remove, therefore, these plausible jealousies, I candidly proposed to the court, that they would permit me to write to Mr. Kean, whom I would request to transmit immediately the necessary papers to me, and that they would defer the consideration of this matter until I could procure them. They were absolutely necessary for their information and also for my defence and aquittal. They were absolutely necessary for an elucidation of the subject.

So sudden and unexpected a proposal gave the alarm of the conciousness of my own innocency, and of the certainty of my acquittal; but this reasonable, this equitable demand was not listened to by the court. I am yet in doubt to resolve, whether this neglect proceeded from the native propensity of the court, or from the dictatorial mandate which was now delivered to them by captain Barry, and which he said proceeded from colonel Balfour. Captain Barry told the court that the contents of the letters were by no means an object of their consideration, that it was wholly out of their province to judge of the criminality of the expressions, and that be the subject ever so innocent, the fact alone of having corresponded, constituted the guilt. He added that Mr. Kean's letter sufficiently indicated that he was an enemy to the king, and that my parole provided, that no correspondence or intercourse should be held with his enemies. † I was astonished at this new doctrine and the uncandid interpretation, which was put upon the parole. I observed how inequitable it was to adopt a literal construction of the parole, and to assume a forced application for the terms of Mr. Kean's letter. That my conception of the sense of the parole was very different; I was indeed bound not to communicate any intelligence to an enemy of the king of Great Britain, but it did not appear to preclude my writing to a friend, who was a prisoner on parole, and within the enemy's lines as well as myself. Besides the correspondence was perfectly innocent, and did no injury to the cause against which we were engaged. I had not endeavoured to confirm Mr. Kean in the principles which he had adopted. If I had mistaken the parole and had been too liberal in my construction of it, that the intention ought to be weighed by the court. Supposing it possible that the interpretation given to the parole by captain Barry, should be thought the usual and received one, I must then confess that I had been guilty of a breach of it; but as it was without design, and without criminality, it could be deemed but an indiscretion, and consequently venial. In the course of this conference you will be pleased to observe that Mr. Barry changed his ground; he strenuously endeavoured to establish the criminality of the correspondence, by pointing out such passages as would bear a double meaning. But after I had offered to produce the papers, he concluded with assuring the court that it was not necessary to consider whether the expressions were criminal or not, but only whether a correspondence existed, for in that alone the guilt lay. Upon this declaration, this positive command of colonel Balfour and the letters ALONE of Mr. Kean, was founded the sentence of the court; although I observe that these proceedings ‡ positively declare an acknowledgment of a breach of parole, and that they pronounced their sentence upon that confession, without making any mention whatever of the doubts which had arisen in my breast, concerning the propriety of their interpretation or the conditionality of the acknowledgment.

I made application to captain Bluck * for a copy of the proceedings of the court, which was refused me. I must confess my uneasiness at this refusal, apprehending some ommissions, and that in so delicate a subject, the text might be attended with a variety of constructions; it ought therefore to have been as full as possible, and the instances of misinterpretation then before me, pointed out the necessity. Since you did me the honor of the perusal of the proceedings of the court, I am sorry to say I find my suspicions confirmed.

* Lieutenant-colonel Grimke, major Habersham, and Mr. Kean, were made prisoners by the surrender of Charlestown; the two former, being continental officers, were paroled to Haddrel's-Point; the latter was paroled to Beaufort on Port-Royal Island, about seventy miles from Charlestown, but in possession of the British. The correspondence existed equally among them. Major Habersham was ordered to Charlestown at the same time as colonel Grimke, went through the same examination and the same confinement; therefore the observations are equally applicable to both.

† According to this extraordinary doctrine of captain Barry, every gentleman on parole at Haddrel's-Point, who wrote a note or spoke to his brother prisoners, was guilty of a breach of it. The only difference was the distance, which could not possibly constitute the crime.

‡ The proceedings alluded to were those of the board of officers, furnished the commanding officer of the American prisoners, in which they found colonel Grimke and major Habersham guilty of a breach of parole on their own confession, without mentioning any of their doubts, or the condition of the acknowledgment.

* This gentleman acted as judge advocate on the trial.

I have therefore taken the liberty of repreſenting to you the facts as they happened, and ſupplied thoſe diſingenuous omiſſions which I have diſcovered.

In conſequence of their opinion I was detained in the CITY-GUARD for ten days, without any allowance of proviſions, fire or candle; and it is probable, that if you had not interpoſed, and repreſented the injuſtice of ſuch proceedings, that the ſame injurious treatment would have exiſted to the moment of my diſmiſſion.

Major Haberſham, who was acquainted with major M'Arthur, the preſident of the court, had two interviews with him after our confinement, wherein that gentleman very candidly diſavowed the leaſt ſuſpicion of criminality in our intention, and adviſed us to write to colonel Balfour. This advice I have reaſon to think was the reſult of a conference which he had held with that gentleman. He told us alſo that were the papers produced which were ſent to Mr. Kean it was more than probable that we ſhould immediately be diſmiſſed. Such an inconſiſtency of behavious filled me with more aſtoniſhment than the injuriour treatment I had received. At firſt the papers were refuſed to be ſeen and a court forms a ſolemn ſentence without them, tho' offered. Colonel Balfour ſends them word it is not neceſſary to conſider the contents of the letters, and afterwards he thinks it requiſite that they ſhould be laid before himſelf. I treated this childiſh behaviour with the contempt it deſerved, and would not take any ſteps to produce the papers required.

The confinement in a public priſon and the charge of a crime of the deepeſt dye, left open no door of reconciliation or further explanation on my part. One day's impriſonment drew upon me the ſuſpicions of people and the continuance of the puniſhment could avail no more.

I preſumed that as ſoon as Mr. Kean arrived in town,* he would be able to explain ſuch matters as they were ſolicitous to make appear myſterious.

The conſequence of his letter † was that on the 17th April, we were informed that colonel Balfour was convinced that we had not INTENTIONALLY been guilty of a breach of parole, but that he could not releaſe us until he had heard from lord Cornwallis, to whom he had written upon the ſubject. This was a very extraordinary confeſſion of our innocence indeed, ſince no new matter was laid before colonel Balfour, which could induce him to change his opinion. I told major Fraſer ‡ that I imagined colonel Balfour had been perfectly convinced of the purity of our intentions ever ſince he had received the proceedings of the court, which he candidly acknowledged. Whilſt I had reaſon to believe that colonel Balfour was convinced of the propriety of his own conduct, I remained ſatisfied tho' I could not approve of it. Nay, ſir, I even acknowledged the juſtice of the confinement I was ſuffering, whilſt I was perſuaded that colonel Balfour's conduct proceeded from a miſtaken principle and not from the wanton exertion of a temporary power.

It is difficult to judge what were my feelings when I was informed that I was acknowledged not to be guilty, intentionally or criminally, but notwithſtanding this declaration I had not only been puniſhed, but was to experience a continuance thereof. Could language be more inſulting, or could actions be more malicious! Is it poſſible that any man can have ſo baſe, ſo ſervile a ſpirit, as to exerciſe an office, whoſe characteriſtic function is an indiſcriminate infliction of puniſhment, without the additional property of diſpenſing juſtice or extending mercy? At length, after a confinement of five weeks ‖ I was told by major Fraſer, that letters had been received from lord Cornwallis, and that his lordſhip was of opinion, that WE HAD NOT BEEN GUILTY OF A BREACH OF PAROLE. This part of their behaviour deſerves as little attention as credulity, though it is not the leaſt extraordinary. It is well known that major Benſon §, who attended general Scott, did not ſee general Greene, and that they did not know where to find lord Cornwallis, therefore they returned without having executed that part of their commiſſion.

I am ſorry, ſir, that I was not acquainted with the opportunity you had of writing to general Greene, and of your intention of incloſing the papers relative to me in your diſpatches—Had this explanation been included in your packet, it would have given a very different appearance to this affair, than will be the reſult of the peruſal of the Britiſh papers: I have therefore to requeſt of you to communicate theſe facts to general Greene before whom the Britiſh papers have been laid, and you will add to the obligations already conferred on me.

I ſhould have repreſented my ſituation to you at an earlier period, but reflecting that I had been refuſed a copy of the proceedings of the court, I did not imagine that permiſſion would have been granted me to write you; I therefore declined it until I ſhould be releaſed from my confinement, and I take this early period to offer my warmeſt acknowledgments for your interpoſition in my favor, to aſſure you how ſenſibly I am obliged to you, and that I am,

With the ſincereſt reſpect, ſir,
Your moſt obedient, and very humble ſervant,
J. F. GRIMKE **.

* Mr. Kean arrived in Charleſtown the 12th April, and waited on colonel Balfour, who ſent him the following meſſage by captain Bluck: That in conſequence of a correſpondence between colonel Grimke, major Haberſham and himſelf, thoſe gentlemen were confined in the city-guard, to which place he muſt repair, as a correſpondence of any kind between priſoners was deemed an infraction of parole; and that colonel Balfour would receive any reaſons Mr. Kean had to alledge in his vindication in writing.

† Mr. Kean wrote colonel Balfour the 15th April, explaining the nature of the correſpondence, as it had already been in the courſe of the trial.

‡ This gentleman acted as town-major, and delivered this meſſage as an anſwer to Mr. Kean's letter.

‖ They were releaſed the 29th April.

§ This gentleman (the commandant's brigade major) accompanied gen. Scott, who obtained permiſſion to go out with a flag for the enlargement of his parole the beginning of April.

** This letter was written a few days after colonel Grimke's releaſe.

IN conſequence of this confinement, and colonel Grimke not having entered into any new engagement with the enemy, either verbal or written, he thought himſelf at liberty to return to the duty of his country.

He happily effected his eſcape from Haddrel's-Point about the 24th May, and joined the army under general Greene. His delicate ſenſe of honor would not allow him to lie under the ſhadow of an implied crime; he therefore applied for a court of enquiry into his conduct, which was granted, and they made the following report.

High-Hills, Santee, June 29 1781.

The court of enquiry, whereof colonel Harriſon was preſident, held by order of the honorable major-general Greene, at the requeſt of lieutenant colonel Grimke, report as follows:

The court, after mature deliberation, are of opinion, that by lieutenant-colonel Grimke's confinement he was liberated from the parole which he had given, and that upon being diſmiſſed from confinement, he did not enter into any new contract with the enemy, either verbal or written, and therefore that he was perfectly juſtifiable, in making his eſcape from Haddrel's Point.

O. H. WILLIAMS, D. A. G.

BOSTON, September 3

Saturday morning laſt there was a ſevere engagement juſt at the entrance of this harbour, between an Engliſh frigate ſaid to be the Aſſurance of 44 guns and ten caronades, from Halifax, and the French frigate Magicienne of 32 guns, coming round from Piſcataqua, convoy to a maſt ſhip; when after near an hour's conflict the Magicienne was obliged to ſtrike to ſuperior force. How many were killed on board either ſhip, we have not yet heard. The Briton was ſeen from the eminences and tops of houſes in town, to have loſt her mizen-top-maſt, and to be otherwiſe greatly damaged. The Aſtrea and Sagatarie frigates are gone in queſt of them; and we hope in our next to give an account of their being overtaken before they reach their port, as both the Britiſh ſhip and her prize were much ſhatter'd, the latter being in tow laſt Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M.

Yeſterday arrived the maſt ſhip abovementioned.

PROVIDENCE, September 1.

On Wedneſday arrived here a retaken ſloop, prize to the privateer ſloop Hope, captain Chriſtopher Smith, of this port. She belonging too Philndelphia, and had been captured in Delaware bay by a ſmall privateer from New-York. She has on board a quantity of ſugar and hides, taken out of a Spaniſh ſhip from the Havannah, that was lately caſt away in the Delaware.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 6.

On Friday morning laſt, between one and two o'clock, three of the enemy's veſſels, a brig of 16 guns, and two armed ſloops, came to off Weſt-Haven, and landed 150 men, who having ſecured the centinels and guard, 11 in all, they ſurrounded ſeveral houſes, where they fixed guards in ſuch a manner, that not the leaſt alarm was given, nor was the invaſion generally known to the pariſh (though compact) till near ſunriſe; all which time the enemy were collecting cattle, horſes and other plunder. Some families knew nothing of the affair, nor miſſed their cows till they went to milk them. The alarm was not given in town, till too late to afford any aſſiſtance, the enemy having effected their deſigns, and got on board the veſſels. They took off four of the inhabitants, beſides the above, and about 30 head of cattle and horſes.

In the afternoon of the ſame day, as the above veſſels were beating to weſtward, off Stratford, about a league from the ſhore, the brig coming to ſtays, and having no way a-head, a ſudden ſaw of wind heel'd her down, and the hatches being open, ſhe ſuddenly ſunk, by which accident three of the priſoners were unfortunately drowned, viz Deacon Painter, aged about 80, and two young men, named Smith and Johnſton; the enemy's loſs is ſaid to be only 6 or 7; the other veſſels with their boats coming immediately to their aſſiſtance. The brig is ſaid to have had on board 19 head of cattle which being to leeward, was the cauſe of her loſs.

Three of the priſoners are returned; viz. Mr. Silas Kimberly, capt. Catlin and another; capt. Catlin, on account of his advanced age is diſcharged, the two others are on parole.

HARTFORD, September 11.

Extract of a letter from an officer commanding militia, dated New-London, Friday, 9 o'clock September 7, 1781.

"Yeſterday morning at 10 o'clock, I received advice that the enemy were landing at New-London harbour's mouth—I immediately ordered the regiment under my command to march to New-London for its defence. I arrived here, but it was too late to afford any great aſſiſtance in repelling the enemy, as they landed at 6 o'clock, and it was ſo late before I received advice of their arrival, that before the regiment could poſſibly get down, they were embarking.

"The enemy were under the command of the infamous general Arnold, and by the beſt accounts conſiſted of from 1500 to 2000 men—They have burnt the greateſt part of the towns of New-London and Groton, near the water—The garriſon at fort Trumbull evacuated the fort and went over to fort Griſwold, were colonel Ledyard made a noble defence—repulſed the enemy two or three times, but at laſt was obliged to ſurrender the fort to ſuperior force. The enemy, after colonel Ledyard had ſurrendered murdered him and a number of others; they left 73 of our men dead, and between 30 and 40 wounded in the fort; they alſo carried off bout 40 priſoners, among which laſt number is Ebenezer Ledyard, eſq. They evacuated the fort about ten o'clock in the evening, they blew up the magazines in both forts, but did very little other damage to either of them.

"The enemy this morning were at the harbour's mouth on board their ſhipping, and came to ſail about 8 o'clock; they are ſtill juſt beyond the light-houſe, as the wind is againſt them. Their ſhipping conſiſts of about 30 ſail, 2 of which appear to be of 20 guns each.

"We cannot aſcertain the loſs the enemy ſuſtained, but by the beſt accounts imagine it muſt be as large as ours if not larger. We have taken on this ſide a few priſoners among which is an enſign, mortally wounded.

"The loſs ſuſtained in this town, in goods, proviſions, ſtores, ſhipping, &c. is very great---A conſiderable number of veſſels made their eſcape up Norwich River."

Another letter, dated fort Griſwold, Groton, 7th September, 10 o'clock, A. M. ſays, "That the enemy landed at New London and Groton early yeſterday morning, and ſoon took poſſeſſion of the works on New London ſide the river; and about one in the afternoon took poſſeſſion of fort Griſwold, in Groton, by ſtorm, after a moſt ſevere and ſpirited reſiſtance from our troops.---About ſeventy five of our men found dead in the fort, officers included, among whom is the worthy and brave lieutenant colonel Ledyard, with ſeveral other officers of diſtinguiſhed merit. Captain Shapley of fort Trumbull, is alſo dangerouſly wounded.

"The enemy embarked on board their ſhips at about 11 o'clock laſt night, after burning moſt of the houſes and other buildings on Groton bank, and many in New-London, among which are the court-houſe, church, &c."

The 31ſt of Auguſt laſt the forge at Colebrook, by ſome accident took fire, and was burnt to the ground, together with all the appurtenances belonging to it.

FISH-KILL, September 13.

The four months regiment, under the command of colonel Weiſenfelt, marched from this town to Weſt-Point laſt Friday; a fine body of men as have been raiſed during the preſent war. During their ſtay in this town, the officers were unwearied'y diligent in improving thoſe troops in diſcipline; and their pains was not loſt, for their ſeveral manoeuvres was more like veterans than young ſoldiers. This does honour to the choice of experienced officers, under whom diſcipline and order are properly maintained.

On Thurſday the 6th inſtant, captain Pearſe, of Pawling's precinct, having had a hint of a party of robbers being ſeen in the mountains, collected a few men to go in queſt of them: having divided them in three parties, one of them diſcovered four villains playing cards near a ſmall houſe in the woods; our men fired on them, and killed the noated thief Vaughan on the ſpot; Hoeg, Proſſer, and---got off. One of them (ſuppoſed to be Hoeg, by his hat which was left) was wounded, by the blood which was diſcovered in conſiderable quantities on the road. Several papers were found on Vaughan, giving an account of the diviſion of their plunder. Captain Pearſe and his men deſerve the higheſt thanks of their country for their activity, in this and other exploits. In the houſe, near where the fellows where diſcovered, were cooking for them two quarters of mutton, and two more hanging up: they pulled down the houſe which harboured the robbers, and took bail of the diſaffected man who poſſeſſed it. Captain Pearſe in the month of May laſt took ſeven robbers in a cave, ſome of which received the reward due to their deſerts.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Albany, dated September 8, 1781.

"We have juſt received the diſagreeable news, that out of forty men colonel Willet ſent out on a ſcout from fort Plain (his preſent ſtation) only twelve returned; the reſt either being killed or taken, by a ſuperior force of the enemy."

Extract of another letter from a gentleman in Albany, dated September 7, 1781.

"On Saturday laſt, a party of his moſt ſacred majeſty's ſavage ſubjects, went to the houſe of one Fietz, at Beaverdam, near Schoharie, where they performed a moſt extraordinary piece of bravery, that ſhould be told to the world; they murdered the old man and his wife, both of them at leaſt 70 years of age; his ſon's wife and five children; his ſon being a captain of militia, was kept alive to be an eye and ear witneſs to the horrid cruelties perpetrated on his dear relatives. After burning the houſe, barn, &c. they went off with their booty, the captain and eight ſcalps.

"Their conduct in this affair, confirms an account I have heard the releaſed captives brought from Montreal, that colonel Clauſe ſhould damn his copper coloured brethren, and ſay, he wiſhed they would kill old men, women and children, and not trouble him with them: how far this is true I know not, but the ſequel ſeems to ſay it is ſo. Surely Heaven will be avenged on ſuch a people as this!"

The poſt coming with the mail from Morriſtown, was taken by the enemy on Tueſday the 4th inſtant, three miles beyond Pompton church, by Moody, who took the former poſts. The neighbours, we hear, ſoon were acquainted with his being taken, but to their diſgrace, no attempt was made to rouſe the militia; had this been done, it is not improbable but the execrable villains might have been taken and the mail recovered.

CHATHAM, September 12.

Laſt week William Steel, an accomplice of Jerry King's, was taken on his way from Roxbury, and committed to Morris-town gaol. This villain had a particular account, in writing, of the troops, both French and Americans, that marched with general Waſhington, together with a liſt of all the ordnance.

BALTIMORE, September 11.

On Tueſday laſt, about one o'clock, P. M. a cutter, called the Serpent, belonging to his moſt chriſtian majeſty, commanded by M. Amie de la Laune, arrived in our harbour, with diſpatches for his excellency general Waſhington, from the count de Graſſe, who arrived in Cheſepeake on the 26th ult. with a formidable fleet of French men of war, conſiſting of 28 ſail of the line, 4 frigates, and the cutter above-mentioned.

The day this fleet arrived, they took the Britiſh ſhip Loyaliſt, of 22 guns, and blocked up York-River, with one man of war and two frigates. By late accounts there lay in York-River three men of war and one frigate. A veſſel of 24 guns, 18 pounders; and ſeveral other veſſels were ſtationed in James River, to cut off enemy's communication. The reſt of the fleet lay between Middle-Ground and Cape-Henry. Three thou-

land troops have been landed, in Virginia, from the fleet, with a view of joining the marquis de la Fayette.

Near the latitude of Charleſtown, the French fleet took a 24 gun ſhip, and a packet, bound to England; lord Rawdon was on board the latter, and is now a priſoner in the Glorieux man of war.

The following toaſts were drank, on Tueſday laſt, at Lindſay's coffee houſe, on Fell's Point, at a feu de joy, in conſequence of the arrival of the French fleet—1. Louis XIV. 2. The United States of America. 3. The Congreſs. 4. Count de Graſſe and his fleet. 5. General Waſhington, and the allied army. 6. The king of Spain. 7. The ſtates of Holland. 8. The count de Rochambeau. 9. The marquis de la Fayette and his army. 10. General Greene and the ſouthern army. 11. The American ambaſſadors at the courts of France, Spain, and Holland. 12. May the alliance between France and America be perpetual. 13. May trade and commerce flouriſh in America. 14. The ſtate of Maryland. In the evening of the ſame day, the town and point were illuminated. Fell's point, in particular, made, on the occaſion, a moſt brilliant appearance.

The Britiſh fleet, under the command of admirals Graves and Hood, it is ſaid, ſailed from Sandy-Hook, ſuppoſed for Cheſepeake, on Friday the 30th ult. They conſiſt, it is aſſerted, of about 40 ſail, 21 of which are of the line.

Laſt Saturday afternoon his excellency general Waſhington, (accompanied by adjutant general Hand, and other officers of diſtinction) arrived at the Fountain-Inn, in this town, on his way to Virginia. His excellency was received in the vicinity, and eſcorted to his quarters, by captain Moore's troop of light dragoons, where he was moſt reſpectfully complimented by a number of gentlemen. The Baltimore artillery companies gave his excellency a handſome ſalute, and the inhabitants in general, ſeemed to vie with each other in teſtifying their reſpect and affection for his perſon and character. In the evening every part of the town was elegantly illuminated. Very early the next morning, his excellency (with his attendants) proceeded on his journey, the object of which is obvious, and, undoubtedly, of the laſt importance.

On Sunday morning the count de Rochambeau, major-general and commander of his moſt chriſtian majeſty's troops in America, (under the orders of general Waſhington) with his ſuite arrived in town, and after a ſhort ſtay proceeded ſouthward. This great officer received every mark of reſpect from the inhabitants, that his ſhort continuance here admitted.

The ſame evening brigadier general Chattelux, of his moſt chriſtian majeſty's forces, alſo arrived here, and the next morning ſat out for Virginia.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Northumberland county, in the northern neck of Virginia, to his friend in this town, dated Sept. 6—7, 1781.

"There has ſcarce any thing happened, ſince the receipt of your favour, reſpecting the movements of the enemy. It is ſaid, indeed, that they have ſpiked all their cannon at Portſmouth, and evacuated all their poſts in that quarter; that previous thereto, they killed all their uſeleſs horſes. Cornwallis has collected his whole force at York and Glouceſter towns, and leaves us to gueſs at his future operations. We are told that the marquis has a very reſpectable army in the neighbourhood of Frazier's Ferry. Greene is within five miles of Charleſtown, and has entire poſſeſſion of the Carolinas, Charleſtown excepted.

"Leaving this letter open a day or two, we are made happy in the mean time, by the arrival of the French fleet. They have blocked up York and James rivers, conſiſt of 28 ſhips of the line, and landed, laſt Sunday, 5000 troops at James Town. Cornwallis has already ſent terms to the marquis, which are refuſed. Lord Rawdon on his paſſage to England, was taken by the fleet, and is now in Virginia."

Three Britiſh armed veſſels (ſaid to be a ſhip, a ſnow, and a ſloop) were captured, on Wedneſday laſt, near the mouth of Rappahannock, by a French frigate, after an obſtinate reſiſtance.

An accurate liſt of the naval armament in Cheſapeake-Bay, commanded by monſieur le compt de Graſſe, in order of battle.

White and blue ſquadron, commanded by monſieur de Monteil.

La Bourgoyne, 74 guns; le Glorieux, 74; le Vaillant, 64; le Deſtin, 74; le Languedoc, 84; [to repeat ſignals, l'Aigreete, 32] le Sceptre, 74; le Reflechi, 64; le Marceillois, 74; le Diadem, 74.

White ſquadron, commanded by monſieur de Graſſe.

Le Nortumberland, 74; le Zele, 74; le St. Eſprit, 86; le Tritton, 54; le Caſare, 74; [to repeat le Sermaque, 42] la Ville de Paris, 110; [to repeat l'Androſe Solataire, 64; l'Experiment, 50; le Sovereign, 74; [to repeat, 18] la Victorie, 74; [to repeat, l'Alerte, 16]

White ſquadron, commanded by monſ. Bougainville.

Le Palmier, 74; l'Hector, 78; le Citoine, 74; le Scipeon, 74; l'Auguſte, 84; [to repeat, la Diligente, 32] le Magnanime, 74; le Groton, 64; l'Hercule, 74; [to repeat, la Raileuſe, 40] le Pluton, 74.

Major-general baron de Viomenil, with his ſuit, and many other officers of diſtinction, (French and American) are juſt arrived town.

Paragraph of a letter, juſt received, from Annapolis, dated yeſterday afternoon.

"On Wedneſday laſt the Britiſh fleet, of 21 ſail of the line, came within our capes, and the French immediately weighed anchor and attacked them, and, it is univerſally believed, were ſuperior. On the next morning the French purſued with 25 ſhips of the line, 14 of them copper-bottomed, and the action was renewed. 'Tis believed the count de Graſſe has chaſed towards New-York, and will, probably, be joined by the count de Barras with the ſquadron from Rhode-Iſland. The French admiral left two ſeventy-fours, and two frigates, to block up York-River. There is no doubt entertained that the French were victorious."

TO BE SOLD,

The remaining Time of a Negro Girl's SERVICE—being ſeveral Years. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, Sept. 15.

"We have various reports reſpecting the fleet below; but will you believe it, not one to be relied on theſe ſeven or eight days; however one within theſe two days, ſeems to gain credit, it is that in conſequence of an engagement between the two fleets, off or at the mouth of the Capes, two Britiſh ſeventy four's, and one frigate, have been captured and brought in. The Britiſh fleet diſperſed and the French in purſuit of them. Deſerters coming daily from his lordſhip's army: one this morning in 8 days from him, gives a dreadful account of his ſituation, in general very ſick, all on half allowance; the ſickly negroes only allowed horſe-fleſh.

"Three prizes below at Annapolis on their way up. One of 400 hogſheads of rum and ſugar."

Extract of a letter from the marquis de la Fayette's army, dated Williamſburg, September 7, 1781.

"Now I have rejoiced and congratulated with you, on the arrival of count de Graſſe; let me make you acquainted with major general the marquis de St. Simon, and the French army. You have ſeen the Britiſh troops and the troops of other nations; but you have not ſeen troops ſo univerſally well made, ſo robuſt, or of ſuch an appearance, as thoſe general St. Simon has brought to our aſſiſtance. Theſe are all under the command of our general. They now encamp nearly on the ground the Britiſh occupied before they evacuated James town. I do not pretend to know the ſecrets of our commander, or I would tell you what is to be done: I pretend however to ſee a great general in the marquis de St. Simon; an affectionate politeneſs in his offices towards ours, and a general impatience in the French army, to complete the gordian knot, in which our ſecond Fabius, Fayette, has been entangling his lordſhip: ſome of its cords already preſs him, and I believe, if there were hopes of ſucceeding, he would attempt to cut it. But notwithſtanding his lordſhip is, perhaps, the firſt officer in the Britiſh ſervice, yet he may not be in poſſeſſion of the ſword of Alcides.

"The light infantry are advanced to Williamſburg; the Pennſylvanians lay near this place, and it is the talk of the camp, that the French troops will take their poſition to-morrow in its vicinity. The French ſhips lay in James river, to prevent a retreat, in York river, and at the Capes.

"You are a ſoldier as well as a philoſopher, and will experience our feelings on the preſent occaſion. We have a brave army to contend againſt, furniſhed in proviſions; with all the neceſſaries for a gallant reſiſtance, and in number fully ſufficient for the defence of their poſt, but we ſhall do very well, for to the common motives of our profeſſion will be joined an emulation ariſing from fighting by the ſide of our allies.

"The enemy are entrenching at York with great induſtry. Every thing is landed from their ſhipping, and diſpoſitions made for their deſtruction.

"A propos, yeſterday evening, a patrole of 9 or 10 militia, fell in with a patrole of colonel Tarleton's legion, of an equal number, and commanded by a lieutenant, the whole of which the militia captured; it is a trifle, but it is a trifle that was very prettily done."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated September 7.

"The frigate l'Engageante, commanded by the marquis Kergarion, anchored this inſtant in our port, after 34 days paſſage. The frigate brought the ſum of 500,000l. for M. de Barras's ſquadron. Nothing intereſting happened in Europe at the time of this frigate's departure. The naval armament under the command of M. de Guichen had arrived in 15 days at Cadiz, to join 33 Spaniſh ſhips of the line, and were ready to ſail for Gibraltar, to batter that place with cannon and mortars."

Extract of a letter from North-Carolina.

"Among the many advantages derived from the vigorous operations and addreſs of our dear general Greene, and his heroic army, I ſhall only detail a few of the moſt conſpicuous.

"He has gained a great deal of ground, exchanged or releaſed all our priſoners in Charleſtown, releaſed all the ſouthern militia amounting to more than 1500, including our great and patriotic friends at St. Auguſtine, and we ſtill have a large balance of priſoners in our favour.

"It is true Virginia has ſuffered conſiderably, but not ſo much as might have been expected. We are much indebted to the truly gallant and military conduct of general la Fayette.

"I am highly pleaſed with the ſpirit of our legiſlature and the deciſive meaſures purſued by governor Burke, which cannot fail of producing the happieſt effects. But at the ſame time it is a mortifying conſideration, that although our ſtruggle ought to be a common cauſe, and this ſtate ravaged and weakened from various cauſes, yet we have more troops in the field than ſtates who abound in men, money and commerce."

On MONDAY Next,

(Being the 24th Inſtant)

At TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon,

On Meſſrs. James and Drinker's Wharf, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

20 Hogſheads of Tobacco,

30 Hogſheads of Rum and Spirits,

20 Bags of Coffee, &c. &c. &c.

And at TWELVE o'Clock, at Noon, of ſame Day, at the Coffee Houſe,

WILL BE SOLD,

The Sloop PHOENIX,

With all her guns, tackle, apparrel & Furniture, agreeable to an Inventory to be ſeen at the Place of Sale; being a Prize to the Privateer Brigantine Holker and Fair American. By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

This is to give Notice,

To ALL whom it may concern, That SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received to the NATIONAL BANK of the United States, until the Firſt Day of October next. That the Subſcription will on that Day be cloſed: And on the Firſt Day of November next, at TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon, the ELECTION for DIRECTORS will be held, at the Long-Room in the City Tavern.

GEORGE CLYMER,
Sept. 17. JOHN NIXON.

Public Notice is hereby

GIVEN,

To the Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia,

THAT a GENERAL ELECTION is to be held for the City and County aforeſaid, at Philadelphia, Germantown and Jacob Wentz's, on Tueſday the 10th day of October next: The Election to be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which Places the Electors of the City and County are to chooſe

Two Perſons for Sheriff,

Two for Coroner, one Commiſſioner, and ſix Aſſeſſors.

The County to elect nine Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly,

And the City of Philadelphia five Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, ſix Aſſeſſors, two Commiſſioners for the Streets, and two Wardens:

And the Conſtables of the City and County are required to hold Elections in their reſpective Wards and Townſhips, on Saturday the 7th day of October next, to elect townſhip and ward Aſſeſſors and Inſpectors, to attend in their reſpective Diſtricts at the ſaid General Election; which Inſpectors, when met, are to chooſe for each Diſtrict three fit Perſons for Judges of Election.

Sept. 17. WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

To the Free and Independent ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia,

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my warmeſt Thanks for the Honour done me, in chooſing me your Sheriff at the laſt Election; the Continuance of your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election will oblige Gentleman your humble Servant, WILLIAM WILL. Sept. 17.

Two Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or Strayed from out of a Yard in Water-ſtreet, on the Night of the 14th inſtant, A Flea-bitten Grey GELDING, about 10 years old, rough mane, white tail, and ſhod all round, ſmall marks of ſaddle-bags on his ſides, is a ſtrong full-bodied Horſe. Whoever finds ſaid Horſe, and delivers him to STEPHEN ROWE, at the Fountain, in Cheſnut ſtreet, or to THOMAS STAINES, at the corner of Spruce and Fifth-ſtreets, ſhall receive the above Reward.

Sept. 17. JONATHAN JOHNSON.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subſcriber,

THAT beautiful ſituated Farm, called FAIR VIEW, containing two hundred and ſixty five acres of land: One hundred acres of which are extraordinary good meadow, and well bank'd, having lately been put into the beſt order; another hundred acres are fit for the plow; and the remaining ſixty five are wood land about two miles from the houſe. A beautiful two ſtory frame houſe well finiſhed, forty-four feet front by thirty-eight feet deep, four rooms on a floor, with fire places in each, a good garret with four good rooms ſuitable for ſervants, in one of which is a fire place; a large entry, ten feet by thirty-eight, through the centre; four good airy cellars under the whole, paved with brick and ſeparated by lattice, one of them was deſigned for a kitchen, having a fire place and oven in it. A well of good water at the door: a fine ſpring-houſe on a never failing ſtream, a few yards from the houſe, capable of containing the milk of a large dairy; barn, ſtables, cow-houſe with ſtalls for twenty ſix cattle, cyder-houſe, two large ſheds, barracks, coach-houſe, granary, corn cribs, &c. two fine orchards of between two and three hundred apple-trees; one of them containing about ninety trees is in its prime, and the other began to bear this ſeaſon: peach orchard, pears, plumbs, and cherries of the beſt kind; a good garden near the houſe. The whole under good fence, with cedar and rails.

This plantation is ſituated in a good neighbourhood, on the river Delaware, and on the great road from Philadelphia to New-York; nineteen miles from Philadelphia, half a mile from the borough of Briſtol, and one mile from Burlington in New-Jerſey. For farther particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JOHN CLARK.

To be Sold for Money or Tobacco, or ſuch Credit as may ſuit the Purchaſers,

Lands in the Kentuckey County,

in the ſtate of Virginia, to wit, A number of Tracts which were ſecured to the firſt Adventurers in that country upon pre-emption Rights; the greateſt part thereof having been marked out and improved by them in the years 1774 and 1775: A Tract of about 2000 acres, lying on Ohio river, at the lower end of the falls, acroſs which the town of Louiſville will extend: An undivived Moiety of 3000 acres, on the ſaid river, about 3 miles below the falls, ſurveyed under a military warrant in the year 1775: Alſo, Sundry large Tracts lying on or near the ſaid river, ſeveral of them within 7 or 8 miles of the falls. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

Best possible image

JUST IMPORTED,

In the laſt Veſſels from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD, By

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the North Side of Market ſtreet, oppoſite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Aſſortment of the

Following Articles, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured ſuperfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and ſcarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and ſcarlet Caſſimers and Wiltons,
Crimſon, brown, blue, ſtriped, black, ſpotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys, Tickſets and Durooms,
Barragons,
Childrens worſted Hoſe,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimſon, green, ſky-blue and pink Ruſſels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fuſtians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineneſs,
Corded Worſteds and Everlaſtings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An aſſortment of Iriſh Linens,
Fine and coarſe Hollands,
Yard and half-yard and 3-8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings, Dowlaſs and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muſlins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto ſilk Mitts,
Mens ſilk Gloves,
A beautiful Aſſortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarſe Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damaſcus,
Ducapes, Paduaſoys, Mantuas, Luteſtrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Perſians and Sarſnets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Muſſlemans,
Ell-wide Perſians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hoſe,
Elegant Tambour Waiſtcoat Patterns,
Beſt Sewing-ſilk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Beſt ſcarf Twiſt, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, ſecond and coarſe Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Beſt Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Toſſels,
Bandana, ſilk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Buſineſs, and Willingneſs to Pleaſe, that it will be the Intereſt of his Cuſtomers to continue their Favours.

Reed and Forde,

Have now opened, at the STORE formerly occupied by Budden, Lawrence, and Company, in Front-ſtreet, two doors above Market-ſtreet,

A neat Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE,
Which they will ſell low for Specie, Bills of Exchange, or the new Emiſſions of any of the ſtates.—
Among which are

BEST ſuperfine and ſecond Cloths, of white, blue, green, brown, orange, and Barree colours,
Caſſimers of different colours,
Iriſh and French Linens, Britannias and Dowlaſs,
Cotton and linen Checks,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Camblets, Cambletees and Mecklingbergs,
Crapes, Poplins, Meſſinets and Brilliants,
A neat variety of verry fine thread Hoſe,
Cambricks, Lawns and Kentings,
Catgut and Gauzes,
Beſt Luteſtrings, Sarſenets and Perſians,
Peelongs, Allamodes, &c. ALSO,
Weſt-India Rum and Jamaica Spirits by the hogſhead,
Muſcovado Sugars,
Coffee in barrels and bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes; with a variety of other neceſſary Articles.

City Auction.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that, at the City-Vendue-Store in Front ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Goods, Wares and Merchandize are received, to be diſpoſed of, either at public or private ſale—The public ſale will be held weekly on Tueſday—The ſtore well be open for the reception of goods, from 8 o'clock in the Morning to 7 o'clock in the Evening.—On Market days, attendance will be given at the Coffee-houſe, from 11 to 1 o'clock, for the ſale of whatever articles may be ſent there; proper ſtores are provided for receiving rum, ſugar, &c. every attention will be ſhewn to the diſpoſal of goods and merchandize that may be ſent for either public or private ſale, and due diſpatch and punctuality obſerved in ſettlement, Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with dry goods for public ſale, are requeſted to ſend them to the ſtore in time for adverſiſing, which will be on Saturday preceding the ſale.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.
Philadelphia, 29th Auguſt, 1781.

On the ancient and newly revived DOCTRINE of

Univerſal Redemption.

Lately come to Hand, and to be Sold, by WILLIAM MENTZ, in Race-ſtreet, and by WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſnut ſtreet,

A FEW COPIES of the EVERLASTING GOSPEL; commanded to be preached by JESUS CHRIST, Judge of the living and the dead unto all creatures. MARK, xvi. 15 v. Concerning the eternal Redemption found out by him; whereby the Devil, Sin, Hell and Death, ſhall at laſt be aboliſhed, and the whole Creation reſtored to its primitive Purity.

TO BE SOLD, A

Stout, well-ſet, Negro BOY,

about 12 years of age, has had the ſmall-pox and meaſels, is ſtrictly honeſt, and will not drink ſtrong liquor: The only reaſon that induces his maſter to diſpoſe of him is, his fondneſs for play, and being conſtantly in the ſtreets; he would make an excellent Servant to any perſon living in the country. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, living in Third-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite St. Paul's Church.

September 11. ANDREW DOZ.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's ſtable, at the Northern Liberties Ferry, on the 8th inſtant, September, A bright Bay MARE, 13 hands high, about 5 or 6 years old, a natural trotter, appears as if ſhe had lately come off a journey. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

JOSEPH VANDYKE.

To be SOLD,

A SULKEY, and fall back top CHaiſe, both compleatly finiſhed. Enquire of GOSNER and HANSE, Coach makers, in Walnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, where

All Manner of CARRIAGES are made and repaired.

Wanted to Hire, a Waiter who is capable of taking Care of a Pair of Horſes, and can drive a Carriage; none need apply but thoſe who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

WAS loſt, on Saturday the 25th of Auguſt laſt, between Cheſter and Wilmington, or in Wilmington market, a Silver WATCH, with a China Face, a buckſkin ſtring with a ſteel key and hook to it, the maker's name J. Williamſon, London, No. 2206. Any perſon finding it, and will deliver it to JOHN THELWELL, in Wilmington, or to SAMUEL JOHNSON, at the Croſs-Keys, in Cheſter, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward: All Watchmakers and others, to whom it may be offered for ſale, are deſired to ſtop it. September 8.

Whereas the Partnerſhip of ARMSTRONG & TOLAND diſſolved on the 1ſt of June laſt, by mutual Conſent:

ALL perſons indebted to the ſaid Partnerſhip are requeſted to make immediate Payment to Henry Toland, at their late ſtore in Third-ſtreet oppoſite Church-Alley. And thoſe who have any Demands againſt the Partnerſhip are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be paid.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the honourable Thomas M'Kean, eſquire, chief juſtice, the honourable William Auguſtus Atlee, eſquire, ſecond juſtice, the honourable John Evans, eſquire, third juſtice, and the honourable George Bryan, eſquire, fourth juſtice of the Supreme Court, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of Auguſt, inſtant, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, at the State-Louſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday the twenty-fourth day of September next:

And whereas the honourable Francis Hopkinſon, eſq. judge of admiralty, for Pennſylvania, and the honourable William Auguſtus Atlee, John Evans and George Bryan, eſquires, juſtices, as aforeſaid, of the Supreme Court, aforeſaid, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the ſaid twenty ſeventh day of Auguſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of Admiralty Seſſions for the United-States of America, at the ſaid State-houſe, on the ſaid twenty-fourth day of September:

And whereas the ſaid honourable Thomas M'Kean, Francis Hopkinſon, William Auguſtus Atlee, John Evans and George Bryan, eſquires, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the ſaid twenty-ſeventh day of Auguſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of Admiralty Seſſions for the State of Pennſylvania, at the ſaid State Houſe, on the ſaid twenty-fourth day of September: NOTICE is hereby given, to all juſtices of the peace, the coroners, eſcheators and conſtables within the ſaid city and county, that they be then and there in their, own perſons, with their rolls, records, inditments and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices, in that behalf, appertain to be done; alſo, all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the gaol of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the twenty ninth day of Auguſt, in the Year of Our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, and in the Sixth Year of American Independence.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

FOR SALE,

By Alexander Neſbitt, and Co.
In Front-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet, oppoſite to Mr. James Meaſes,

BOHEA TEA by the cheſt, Printed Calicoes and Chintzes, Brittanias and Laval Linens, Havana Sugars in boxes, a few boxes of Mould Candles.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. M'Fall, who conducted a brigade of teams, raiſed in Bucks county, from Trenton to Camp, near Hackenſack, in Auguſt, 1780, laden with cloathing and ſtores for the Pennſylvania line, is requeſted to take NOTICE, That a Box of Cloathing in one of his teams, driven by William Delaware, had been broken open, and Two FUR HATS (which coſt in Philadelphia, at that time, a Half-Johannes each, taken out; I made the diſcovery immediately after the teams left camp; Mr. M'Fall will therefore please to ſtop that ſum in payment from William Delaware, as I will call on him ſhortly for the Money; having been obliged to pay the gentleman to whom the Hats belonged.

ANDREW LYTLE, lieut. 5th Penn. Reg.
At that time ſtate Commiſſary to the Pennſylvania Line.

Reading, Aug. 20.

Six Pounds Specie Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Wedneſday the fifth inſtant, a Negro BOY named TRIM, 18 years old, has a ſcar on his forehead, is about five feet five inches high and well made: He took with him a coarſe brown cloth coat, a green coatee, lined with ſcarlet durant; and ſundry other wearing apparel, which very probably he may change, as well as his name. He was met on Thurſday morning on the road to Cheſter, with the ſecond diviſion of the French troops, which it is expected he will accompany to Virginia, as he ſpeaks a little French, and was ſeveral times ſeen ſkulking about their encampment.

Whoever will apprehend and ſecure ſaid Negro, ſo as the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

Sept. 10. WM. BINGHAM.

TENCH COXE

Has for SALE, on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet,

AN aſſortment of QUEENS WARE, conſiſting of Plates, Diſhes, Tureens, Mugs, and Baſons. Nombattu, Pontivy, and Laval linens; white Swanſkins, Coating, coarſe Broadcloaths, dark and light Chintzes, ſtriped and clouded Luteſtrings. Alſo brown and white Sugars in hogſheads, boxes and barels; Maryland Tobacco, and a quantity of white Biſcuit in bags.

WHEREAS MARGARET WARNER, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has behaved in a moſt unbecoming manner, theſe are therefore to forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

September 4. HUGH WARNER.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

THURSDAY, THE SEPTEMBER 20, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 784.

A further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this ſtate, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-houſe, on THURSDAY, the 20th of September inſtant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee houſe, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the ſame as the laſt ſales. Auguſt 31.

On THURSDAY,

The Twentieth inſtant, September, at SIX o'Clock in the Evening, Will be expoſed to SALE, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Coffee-Houſe, the following deſcribed—

Tenement and Lots of Ground,

On the north ſide of South-ſtreet, in the City of Philadelphia, betwixt Water-ſtreet and the River Delaware, viz.

NO. 1. A Brick Tenement, 20 feet front on South-ſtreet, and extending in depth, north and ſouth, 27 feet: This Building has never been compleatly finiſhed, the lower part being occupied as a Store; it is three ſtories high; in the third ſtory there is a very convenient and elegant Balcony: This Building with the Yard is now let for 75 pounds per annum; the Tenant's Time will expire on the 28th of October next: This Lot is bounded, eaſt by land of Charles Miller, north by Thomas Lake's eſtate, weſt by the next herein deſcribed Lot, and ſouth by South-ſtreet.

NO. 2. A vacant Lot, 15 feet front on South-ſtreet, and 27 feet in depth; bounded, eaſt by the laſt deſcribed Lot, north by Thomas Lake's eſtate, weſt by Edward Evans's Lot, and ſouth by South-ſtreet.

The Conditions of Sale will be, One-third of the Purchaſe Money to be paid at the Time of Sale; One-third in three Months after, and the remaining One-third in nine Months, with Intereſt, and giving Security if required. September 11.

TO BE SOLD,

THE FOLLOWING

Plantations and Tracts of Land.

FOUR PLANTATIONS in Richland townſhip, Bucks county, viz. One in the tenure of Stephen Beiſſler, containing 250 acres; one in the tenure of James Walton, containing 200 acres; and two others, containing 175 acres each, in the tenure of Iſaac Walton and Ludowick Fluke, all adjoining each other: On each of them are a dwelling Houſe, Barn, Orchard, and other improvements; the upland is moſtly good, and a conſiderable quantity of meadow is already well improved, and more may be made; near one half of the land is in wood, and a great part of it well timbered.

Six Hundred Acres of WOODLAND, near the upper end of Penn's-Neck, Weſt New-Jerſey, chiefly Cedar Swamp, whereon is a great quantity of excellent Timber, within one mile of a good Landing on the river Delaware, from whence the wood may be conveyed to Philadelphia at a moderate expence; and it is expected a great part of this Tract may be drained and converted into meadow, one of the branches of Salem creek leading into it.

Four Hundred Acres of MARSH, laying on Hope-creek, below Alloway's-creek, and bounding on the river Delaware.

A TRACT of near 1100 Acres, in Weſt Jerſey, ſituate at Hyppaunk, at the head of Maſcanecung river, and bounding on the Great-Pond; this chiefly Woodland, on part of which meadow may be made; there are ſome improvements thereon; now in the tenure of Chriſtian Smith. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers in Philadelphia.

GEORGE LOGAN,
CHARLES LOGAN,
THOMAS FISHER.

SAMUEL MACKEAN,

at Second-ſtreet, the ſecond door below Cheſnut-ſtreet, has juſt opened an Aſſortment of

ſuperfine and ſecond Cloths,

of the moſt faſhionable Colours, Caſſimer's, Mens Silk Stockings, &c. &c.

THOSE who may pleaſe to favour this Paper with Advertiſements, are requeſted to ſend the Money with them, and thereby ſave themſelves and the Printer the Trouble very generally attending after Settlements.

A SMALL QUANTITY OF

Pewter of ſuperior quality;

A few Sheets of good Copper:

Bottoms and Breaſts entire of Two STILLS, one of 1400 Gallons, the other of 500 Gallons:

An entire STILL, of about 25 gallons, and its Worm;

Alſo, A good, genteel PHÆTON, lined with Leather, and Harneſs for two Horſes,

TO BE SOLD,

By Daniel Roberdeau.

N. B. Information of a Dwelling Houſe to be Let, will oblige the Subſcriber. Sept. 7.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A number of able-bodied *Draught Horſes.*

Any Perſons having ſuch to diſpoſe of may meet with Purchaſers, and know the Terms of Payment, by applying to Mr. JACOB BILTZHEIMER, or SAMUEL MILES, in Philadelphia. Aug. 24.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 29th of this inſtant, one MARY M'CALVEY, and has taken with her, one laylock gown, a black apron, one pair of ſilver buckles marked M. B one queen's grey bonnet, one queen's night cap of gauze, one Marſeilles petticoat, one white cotton and one ſtriped ditto. She is a ſhort, ſpare Girl, with her teeth out before. Whoever takes up ſaid Girl, ſo that ſhe may be had again, ſhall have the above Reward.

Aug. 30. MARGARET CUNINGHAM.

Twenty Shillings Reward,

STRAYED away from the ſign of the Croſs Keys and Anvil, at the corner of Cheſnut and Fourth-ſtreets, on the fifth of this inſtant, a Grey or white MARE, with a ſaddle and bridle on, (has a colt at home.) Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, ſaddle and bridle ſo that the owner may have them again ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, by applying to DAVID GIBSON, in Kingſeſſing, or JOHN M'KINLEY at the above deſcribed place.

N. B. She was ſeen between the New-priſon and the Forage-Yard. Sept. 7th 1781.

Genteel private Lodgings to be had at a reaſonable rate. Enquire of the printer.

To be Sold a CHAISE and pair of HORSES. Enquire as above.

NEW-YORK, September 6.

A letter from Bermuda, dated the 6th ult. incloſed the manuſcript copy of the following ſpeech of his excellency George Bruere, eſquire; governor of that iſland, at the opening of the ſeſſion, a few days before the date of the letter; as we have been favoured with ſaid copy, we lay it before our readers.

Gentlemen of the council, Mr. ſpeaker, and gentlemen of the aſſembly,

WHEN Faction ſteps forth diſguiſed in the robes of patriotiſm, to inflame and diſquiet the minds of a people, it is the duty of every virtuous citizen, from the higheſt to the loweſt, to ſtrip the fury of her borrowed dreſs, and expoſe her wiles and wickedneſs to the community.—By London letters intercepted on their return in the late ſpurious flag Porgey, from Boſton, I find intrigues were tried by the pretended public agent of this place with the miniſtry, to palliate and cover the intercourſe between theſe iſles and America: an agent ſuppoſed for the general weal, ſoliciting place for himſelf and the leaders of cabal, even for the clerk, who was alſo one of the principal promoters of an aſſociation againſt privateering, to be judge of the admiralty, by diſplacing his then avowed friend and late judge. The ſyſtem pointed out from the ſame channel to be followed here is, "by various means to diſunite the crown officers, to gain over the military to join in a repreſentation againſt the governor's meaſures, to bring the cuſtom houſe entirely to the intereſt of the confederacy; by tampering with the ſon to influence the father; adviſing your leaders to ſet aſide the aſſociation, as it was conſidered a direct oppoſition to government. And after treating miniſtry, the late governor, and the newly appointed crown officers, with indecent and unbecoming familiarity, recommended civility to them, in ſhew at leaſt, as Great Britain was more determined and united than ever, and would never want men, money or ſhips; cautions them againſt the lieutenant governor's making a party; which is alledged (contrary to fact) he declared he would endeavour."

Gentlemen, you are, and have long been greatly impoſed on: I am above all party, and have ever been purſuing the line, law, reaſon, and inſtructions preſcribed. By thoſe who wiſh well to their country, and are not deceived, I muſt be followed. Thoſe who have deluded you into illegal aſſociations, ſalt trade, and acts, which would in any but a Britiſh government, have been attended with the moſt tragical conſequences, will I fear, be ſtill ſtiring up miſchief. Look into your records, and for more thon fifty years you will find oppoſition, bitter invective, and groſs abuſe on every governor, whenever the ſchemes of the faction were thwarted, though reaſon and duty pointed out their evil tendency.

The plan of altering the ſeat of government, and eſtabliſhing different ports of entry, is again in contemplation here, inſidiouſly without even the knowledge of either houſe.

Gentlemen of the aſſembly,

Imagine not that I wiſh to rake up grievances and that thoſe who have been miſled, ſhould not conciliate themſelves to government; I even wiſh it poſſible the authors of all late errors would repent, and become good ſubjects.—It is my duty to ſet before you plans, in my opinion ſubverſive of order, government and happineſs. Situation and the wiſdom of your anceſtors, pointed out and continued St. George's the ſeat of government and trade: fortunate it would be for Bermuda, if the country was left to culture, and the merchants eſtabliſhed here; but contrary to the general good, every man from private intereſt ſtrives to have the town contiguous to his own eſtate, though nature muſt be forced to effect his ſelfiſh views. Do not vainly imagine a wiſe and able adminiſtration is to be duped into opening harbours for ſmuggling, by a people whoſe miſconduct in aſſiſting the rebels, has been honeſtly ſet forth from every quarter.—All the different places in poſſeſſion of his majeſty's troops, and the American governments not in rebellion, are ſo much on their guard, from the tricks already played by ſome of your veſſels, that it is with dicffiulty we are allowed to load proviſions; perhaps we may again want; to prevent ſo dire a calamity, imitate Barbadoes; throw your vales into cultivation; they will yield abundantly and will return much greater profit than the growth of timber, for which there is ample room on the hills and lands leſs adapted for agriculture. It is well known you formerly exported corn and tabacco; and why not in times threatning diſtreſs, do we not ſtrive to have ſufficient produce of grain for home conſumption?

Conſider whether your agent has been ſoliciting the affairs of the people, or the private buſineſs of a few; examine into the public ſervices he has performed, and weigh whether the country can ſupport the heavy tax of five hundred pounds ſterling a year, more than the moſt opulent Weſt India iſle has in general allowed their agent. Yet he complains that ſum is not ſufficient for him; requiring one hundred pounds ſterling more annually to roll in his chariot. Out of what fund is he to be paid? you cannot ſuppoſe any repreſentative of his majeſty will aſſent to its being taken from the liquor tax, which is by the act, to be appropriated to the forts, fortifications, and contingencies of government; they, we all know, require more than there is at preſent in the treaſury. Remember the large arrears long due the late governor; the ruinous and almoſt uninhabitable condition of the government houſe; contraſt the ſituation of a governor or lieutenant governor, his neceſſary expences for the dignity of this, as well as the mother country. Little, nay nothing do I perſonally hope from you; and little do I care. The ſhort time I expect to remain in command I will to the utmoſt of my ability, maintain the credit of my ſtation. All I now requeſt is, that you will expedite public works and buſineſs, that we may have this country in a proper ſtate of defence, and appear to better advantage to our momently expected governor. I ſhall, by meſſage, acquaint you of every thing neceſſary in the order its importance requires.

Best possible image

To LORD CORNWALLIS.

My Lord,

As a generous enemy I mean to addreſs you with candour. I poſſeſs not the acrimony of a ſatyriſt, nor the diſpoſition to encourage it. I wiſh only to approach you with the confidence of truth, and by telling you what you really are, make you reflect on what you really may be.

Your panegyriſt in the Charleſtown paper has laboured to give a brilliant and finiſhed portraiture of your military character. What he ſays of your qualities I believe in general terms to be true. Your mental powers I am told are heightened and refined by a genteel and liberal education, and your commerce with the world, it is ſaid, has taught you a knowledge of all the motives of action, and the principles which are beſt calculated to impoſe upon the credulity of the world.

To give a poliſh to your military atchievements, I obſerve by your public letters, is the particular object of your attention; the great outlines by which truth alone is to be aſcertained are ſo loſt in the pomp of your deſcriptions, that the garb ſeems better ſuited to the glitter of a Roman triumph than the ornament of a little action. But you wreſted the laurels from the conqueror of Burgoyne, and fought the battle of Camden.—yes my lord you did, and for your conduct deſerve to be handed down to poſterity with ſome degree of credit. It was a ſtroke, indeed, ſevere and painful to our intereſt, but you did not improve the advantage as a great man ought to have done; it was far, very far from being deciſive, and by no means ſo very important, my lord, as you would feign make your ROYAL MASTER and the world in general believe it was. Who can read your publication without pitying our EXPIRING LIBERTIES? Who is there that lives three thouſand miles from the ſcene of action, but from your repreſentation, would ſuppoſe that all America had fallen proſtrate at your feet?—Had Cæſar given ſuch a puff to the battle Pharſalia, it would, in the ſame ratio have gone infinitely beyond the powers of any language to encompaſs the magnitude of its conſequences. As it is, it only runs parallel with your famous battle of Camden, and the conqueror of the world now finds a competitor for fame in the earl of Cornwallis.

The gloſs given to the battle of Guilford is equally INGENIOUS, but why you ſhould relate circumſtances ſo palpably erroneous is ſomething ſo very ſtrange, and of a nature ſo very extraordinary (when you might have confined yourſelf to truths that would reflect equal honour on your conduct without betraying ſo much ingenuity) that I am willing to ſuppoſe your letter had either been altered by the miniſtry in England, or that the printer in a fit of negligent induſtry had publiſhed the rough original inſtead of the corrected copy. You aſſert, with great confidence, that colonel Tarleton had given lieutenant colonel Lee a handſome drubbing in the morning of the action; whereas, on the other hand, that gallant partizan drove Tarlton's dragoons up to the head of the Britiſh column, cut down ſeveral of them in their flight, killed a captain (which was the object of his meeting you) for [illegible] army of an hour. During your halt general Greene was buſily employed in arranging his little army in order of battle. I will here beg leave to remark, my lord, that our force conſiſted chiefly of militia, and our numbers on that day did not exceed 3300 men; the Britiſh army, on the other hand, conſiſted of at leaſt 2500 old veteran ſoldiers, inured to action, and made firm by diſcipline to oppoſe them. When you advanced the Britiſh troops ruſhed on with a confidence that did honor to themſelves and their country; but it muſt be acknowledged, my lord, that you met with a warm reception; and that the greater part of the militia poured into your ranks the ſevereſt and longeſt fire that, perhaps, ever was known by any irregular body of men upon any former occaſion. You were heard to acknowledge, at Croſs-creek, that the Virginia militia were nearly equal to regulars; and that if the North-Carolinians had made the ſame oppoſition, your army muſt have been inevitably ruined. Your old veterans were ſeveral times ſtaggered; victory for ſome minutes appeared doubtful, and ſo very much cut to pieces were they, when they got up to the continental troops, that had it not been for an unlucky circumſtance which occaſioned a part of the Maryland line to give way, we ſhould have balanced the battle of Camden; and your lordſhip would no longer have been thought the Hannibal of the Britiſh army. Whilſt every thing was giving way, and a retreat was ordered, the firſt regiment of Marylanders made a charge, and being ſeconded by the horſe, the guards were cut to pieces, and a check given to the purſuit of your whole army; whilſt Mr. Tarlton, at an awful diſtance, with three times the number of horſe that Waſhington had on the field, beheld with aſtoniſhment, ſuch an inſtance of ſuperior firmneſs. Yet, my lord, notwithſtanding thoſe violent efforts, you only loſt between 4 and 500 men. Was I allowed the liberty of judging upon this occaſion, I ſhould determine nothing ſhort of 700. It is certain a return was brought from your orderly-office, which made your loſs in killed, wounded and taken, 663 men, excluſive of officers. But if your loſs was ſo very trifling as you affect to repreſent. How comes it about, that you ſhould retreat before us with ſuch precipitation three days after the action? And why ſhould your officers, particularly thoſe who have ſeen the longeſt ſervice declare, upon every occaſion, that it was the hotteſt and bloodieſt action, by a very great deal, that had happened in America ſince the revolution? And why, great ſir, ſhould you leave ſo many of your wounded behind you at New-Garden, with a requeſt, that we ſhould take charge of them in your abſence? All theſe circumſtances ſeem to prove your loſs to be heavy, and fix upon you all the conſequences of a defeat; or ſurely my lord, as a great general, you ought to have fought us again. We puſhed you hard you muſt acknowledge, and offered you opportunities of giving us battle every day during the purſuit but as if your army had been compoſed of ſo many nimble-feeted Mercuries, you flew with the celerity of a light corps; and by making a timely eſcape over Deep river, ſaved the deſtruction of your army. You were permitted to go and enjoy your viſionary conqueſts in Wilmington, whilſt general Greene moved into South Carolina and Georgia, and recovered thoſe two ſtates from the moſt oppreſſive tyranny. From Wilmington you took your courſe to Virginia, triumphing as you went, in the ruin of individuals, without one ſingle proſpect of gaining any advantage, either to yourſelf or to the nation for which you fight. But here, my lord, I muſt carry you back to the memorable 17th of January, when the [illegible] of the Britiſh legion delivered up his laurels to the eminently great general Morgan of the American army. What a ſcene for a pen like your's! You have handled it indeed, my lord, with an art peculiar to yourſelf. No man but you dare give it ſuch a touch; whilſt it labours for A RAY OF TRUTH, it holds out the ſpaciouſneſs of FACTS.

You acknowledge the ſtroke to be unexpected, but will not allow the conſequence of a defeat. You ſay 400 men were killed, wounded and taken, but that Tarleton retook his baggage, and gave colonel Waſhington a drubbing. Is it poſſible my lord that you dare deceive your countrymen with ſuch a tale? Where was the neceſſity of concealing facts that muſt force themſelves upon the world?—If you are ſo IGNORANT of circumſtances I will inform you that upwards of one hundred were killed on the field, two hundred wounded, and five hundred and thirty brought off priſoners, after a purſuit of twenty miles. It was the moſt finiſhed defeat I ever heard of, and Mr. Tarleton altho' at the head of three hundred cavalry was routed, and loſt near an hundred of his beſt dragoons, by lieutenant colonel Waſhington who appeared at the head of only ninety.—Whilſt your favorite hero had nothing to oppoſe himſelf but a few raw and undiſciplined militia he did great WONDERS; and every news paper was filled with eulogiums, and England was intoxicated with his worth. But when diciplined ſoldiers met him, all the honours he had ever reaped, were loſt, and that ſame Tarleton who was but as yeſterday the terror of the militia, is now the object of their ridicule and contempt. You my lord owe ſome of your fame to this ſame kind of ſucceſs; as yet you have never had a regular force equal to your own to contend with. But I wiſh not to retract from your military character it is a good one; and were you engaged in any other cauſe it would be a great one. You have by fluſhes of ſucceſs raiſed your name to a very conſiderable pitch, but take care that ſome ill fated blow does not level you with your friend Tarleton. Fortune is whimſical and often plays tricks with characters, who venture as much as you do. At preſent you are the admiration of your countrymen; but one ill fated blow may make you the object of their reſentment. America has felt too ſenſibly your inſults ever to let an army like yours trample upon her liberties whilſt ſhe has the means of preventing it. When your royal maſter ſhall be able to maintain a force of 200,000 men on the continent of America, then, and not till then, my lord, can he poſſibly hope for conqueſt over a free and independent people.

LEONIDAS.

South Carolina [illegible]

The following are part of a very large packet of letters lately taken by general Marion, near Monk's-Corner, in South-Carolina.

New-York, May 30, 1781.

My dear colonel,

I Received yours of the 7th March and 27th of April a few days ago, and am happy to find you have recovered your health. At your requeſt I waited on general Skinner, but he is ſo inattentive to buſineſs, that it is almoſt impoſſible to get him to do any thing, However, after waiting ſome time, I got him to write to colonel Innis, and waited on Innis, but received for anſwer, that general Skinner attended to nothing but commiſſions for his officers; that he could do nothing in the matter. I then informed him that captain Campbell's ſituation was very diſagreeable, that he muſt know that he could not do duty, as he had never been in orders nor had he any commiſſion; I begged he would put the matter to himſelf, and think what a diſagreeable ſituation he muſt be in. After a good many arguments and more imperious airs, (which you know he is famous for) he thought he had been in orders, and wheeled off: I attacked him again, and told him at your requeſt I had applyed to him, that I thought he was treating us with neglect, that if he meant that as anſwer, I ſhould take another method where I poſſibly might be heard; he then turned about and told me that it muſt have been omitted by colonel Campbell, but he always thought he had been in orders; but as to a commiſſion, he ſays, he would have had one long ago, if he had not wanted it dated from the time he came in, which he thought it very extraordinary himſelf, but more ſo when ſeveral of our officers informed him that they ſhould never ſubmit to be commanded by a junior officer; I then told him that captain Campbell gave that matter up, he then deſired me that I would write you, and beg of you to write to lord Rhoden, who would put him in orders directly; and he would get him his commiſſion ſigned as ſoon as he could, and begged I would call on him in two or three weeks.

As to Ned and the reſt of the gentlemen, he can do nothing at preſent, but will think about it when the hurry of buſineſs is a little over at head-quarters, you may depend I ſhall perſevere and do every thing I can. There is betwixt two and three thouſand troops under orders, but to go where I know not; but they have been countermanded and in orders no leſs than three different times in two weeks, and are in orders again: I hope they will go, as I ſhall go with them with ſix of my men, and try if I can get ſome good men, as there is none to be had at this place. They are contracting the lines at Staten-Iſland, only one regiment at Richmond, and one at the Flag ſtaff, leveling the redoubts at the Watering place, which makes me conjecture they are going to keep a poſt in Jerſey, if the militia dont frighten them again.

I have inliſted twelve men ſince I have been here, but can only ſhew two preſent, ſome run on board ſhips, and ſome to the rebels, ſo I have ſpent my time and money for nothing, and what is worſe, I fear you'll have but a very indifferent opinion of me, but I can only ſay this I have been indefatigable in my buſineſs tho' it as not had the deſir'd effect. I have been unfortunate in ſending into the country, loſt two men taken, one killed, and not got a man in. There as been no deſertions from the rebels this winter, owing to the great diſtance Mr. Waſhington's army lays from this place (which is at New-Windſor) and the militia laying along the lines, which makes it impoſſible for any to get in here, the few that men that have been liſted at this place this winter as been chiefly privateers men, and priſoners from the priſon ſhips; & recals that as been let out out of the provoſt—Recruiting at this place is the moſt diſagreeable ſervice any man was ever put on, they are continually making new regs. before they compt. the old ones already on foot. Sir Henry as order'd ſix guins bounty to be given for the ſpace of ninety days, for all good men, but no ſailors, or bad men, they won't inſpect any but likely ſtout fellows; which will be a ſaveing to government, for theſe new batts. will take any thing that is in the ſhape of a man: what effect this large bounty may have I now not; but this I know, if they don't extend their lines they wont get many. Colonel Barretons tryal is over, & a filthy piece of buſineſs it as been; he had nothing to do with is men, o he let them to building houſes and ſold them in New York—I think he muſt go to the right about. Lawrence expects to get the commd. of the batt. but I believe he will be diſappointed, I think the batt will be diſbanded, as we are to have only two on the eſtabliſhment. I have at laſt by going to head-quarters, got an order for my pay and the mens, who I have never received a ſhilling ſince laſt December. Had it not been for Dick Hartſhorne, I ſhould not have had a ſhilling to bleſs myſelf with.

Morrifs batt. is ordered to Staten Iſland to be draſted by companies into the 4th, which will provide for ſome of the captains and ſubalerns. I have ſome expectations we ſhall get ſome of the men who are ſtraggling about: Was the men to have their choice as firſt propoſed I ſhould have got all of them.

I am, dear ſir, Yours, &c. JOSEPH LEE,
Capt. 1ſt Batt. N. J. V.

DEAR SON, London, January 1, 1781.

I Expect to ſend this by a gentleman to New York, therefore put it under cover to colonel Allen. I now have to acquaint you, that I wrote two letters to you when I left New-York, in September laſt, which my friends there promiſed to ſend to you. I wrote another as ſoon as I arrived in London pr. packet.

I now have to acquaint that I have had a conference with ſome of our great men, the lords of the treaſury, and, as ſome compenſation, they have given me 300l. in caſh, and eighty pounds per annum, and likewiſe my cuſtom houſe ſalary, during my abſence from my port. Had I been fortunate enough to have come three or four years before, I might have had four or five hundred pounds a year, as Andrew Allen, who was attorney general at Philadelphia, as one of the moſt violent rebels, and raiſed a company of rebel rifle men; is now here, and has four hundred pound per annum, and number of others, of the whitewaſh'd ſort, have from eighty to five hundred pounds a year: Thus government has been much impoſed on by theſe arch jockeys, and has overdone herſelf, but cannot, with propriety, retract, therefore the king's real friends fare the worſe, and ſome have been petitioning for two or more years to no purpoſe. Mr. Roberts, of Virginia, and doctor Sullivan, of Philadelphia, and ſeveral others, are of the unfortunate ſort.

Your unkle Walter has, with his old Mary and treaſury together, eighty pounds per annum, he is married again to a witch-church woman of little fortune, they have one child and live in London. Your unkle Sam lives as uſual, and has three children: your unkle Thomas as uſual has no child, and Sam's only ſon live with him. We have been ever ſince our arrival in L——, at your unkle Birk's, who behaves exceeding genteel. Your mama and I are with great thanks to the almighty God very well, and from an invitation of your unkle Thomas's, going in a week's time to ſee Shropſhire. I am not yett determined where we ſhall fix, therefore write to me at Mr Birk's, and pray let it be often and give every perticulars of occurrances, and fitt to ſhew to gentlemen, as I know they may be of great ſervice to you. Not any of my friends who are members in parliament, are yett come to town, but I ſhall not omit any oppertunity to get them to ſerve you, therefore your letters would be eſteem full. Sir John Wrothley has been much my friend at the treaſury. I have, has I before informed you, packed up all your books and ſome of my goods, all packed up in a box, at Mr. Peter Arells, ſtore keeper in Cherry ſtreet, New-York, where, when you want them you may have; he and his wife behaved exceeding civil to us when there. I told before that the retracting man of Staten Iſle, ſeem not much inclined to ſerve you. I deſire you never will take any notice of Raccoon Coe or his wife, for reaſons too teadious to tell. There is no other new here than common, excepting we commenced hoſtilities againſt the ſcoundrel Dutch, and are everry day bringing in their ſhips. A ſon of the rebel governor Trumble and Lawrens, the congreſs preſident, and ſome others of the curſed tribe are in priſon here, but no talk of their tryal. Great Britain's ſpirit is raiſed of late and all ſeem pleaſed with her being determined to chaſtiſe the Dutch, and the rebel party fall faſt thank God. As the gentleman waites I can only join your mama in fincerly wiſh that providence may ever direct and protect you wherever you are, and in what ever youdo, and am,

Your ever loving and affectionate father,
JOHN HATTON.

To lieut Hatton of the 3d batt. of New Jerſey Vol.

N. B. Pray write to Mr. Birke and remember his two daughters and ſon, who all deſire their love to you. The queen's rangers and York volunteers are on the eſtabliſhment.

Best possible image.

ANNAPOLIS, September 13.

On Friday last the 4th Maryland regiment, commanded by major Alexander Roxburgh, marched from this city to join the marquis la Fayette. This regiment is completed to its full complement, consisting of upwards of 600 rank and file; and it has been generally observed that they are the best men inlisted in this state since the war. The short time in which the third and fourth regiments have been raised, and the excellence of the men, give an additional testimony of our increased ability to prosecute the war, to the perfect establishment of our sovereignty and independence.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12.

Last Monday arrived, in six weeks, his majesty's sloop of war, the Lively, of 14 guns, commanded by captain Manley, by which we learn, that admiral Digby, in the Prince George, of 90 guns, with other line of battle ships, sailed from Portsmouth nine days before his departure, on board of which ship it was said was embarked his royal highness prince William Henry their majesties third son.

We feel vast regret in mentioning the noble and brave lord Rawdon, on his passage to England on board a South Carolina packet, in an infirm state of health, has been taken by the French fleet commanded by M. de Grasse; but the disaster is somewhat softened when we reflect that his lordship is become prisoner to a power ever distinguished by the most elegant manners and the tenderest sensibility.

We have been favoured with the following extracts, from the English news papers brought by the Lively, captain Manly.

The countess of Northampton died lately in Switzerland.

A letter from Cadiz arrived at Dublin, July 12, mentions, that by the arrival of a Danish Indiaman from St Helena, who reports that four days before he left that island, commodore Johnstone, with part of his convoy arrived there in a very disabled condition, in consequence of a second engagement between his fleet and the French, who had attacked him at the island of St. Jago, in which one of the French men of war was sunk: but it was feared by the English that two of their East India ships and one of the transports had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The Mary Ann of Bristol for New York, is retaken by the Lightening privateer of Liverpool. The Diana, from Philadelphia for Gottenburg, with 104 hogsheads of tobacco, is taken and conducted to Londonderry. A convention is signed for the exchange of British and Spanish prisoners, by which six thousand of our subjects will be set at liberty.

Philadelphia, Sept. 20.

Extract of a letter dated West Point, 20 miles from York, September 10, 1781.

"On Friday last appeared off our bay a British fleet, the number unknown. The French fleet put to sea, leaving three of 74 guns in York river, which proves their superiorty, and they had an engagement at sea. Yesterday it was confidently reported that they had returned with three British frigates and one 74, which they had taken. The French and American troops have joined, and are between York and Williamsburgh. No doubt Cornwallis will fight hard, as he is making the greatest exertions to defend himself; he will soon lose all his cavalry, they are greatly reduced already, and the whole almost unfit for service."

Extract of a letter from Williamsburgh, September 9, 1781.

"Admiral Hood looked in here, and with ten ships attacked four of the line that were stationed at Cape Charles. On count de Grasse's appearance with his fleet, the admiral pushed off, and could not be overtaken. The French fleet have again taken their station in the bay, four at the entrance of York river, four at each Cape, the main body at Hampton road."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, September 16.

"I am happy to congratulate you on the junction of the two fleets, count de Barras and count de Grasse, in the bay. The former has taken a 44 gun ship, two frigates, and two transports; and it is said the latter has had an action with the British, before the arrival of the Rhode-Island fleet, in which they took a 64 gun ship, but this is only report."

Tuesday afternoon arrived in this city, on his return from France, the honourable colonel Armand, marquis de la Rouerie, with a number of arms and cloathing for his legion.

Tuesday last arrived the private ship of war Congress, captain Geddis, of this port, from a cruize. About seven days ago, off Charlestown she fell in with the British sloop of war Savage, captain Stirling, of 20 guns, with whom she engaged upwards of six glasses, most of the time yard arm and yard arm; when the Congress attempting to board her she struck. We hear the Savage had between 50 and 60 men killed and wounded, and the Congress 8 killed and between 20 and 30 wounded, several of them since dead. The Congress brought in near 100 prisoners from the prize, which may be hourly expected. —— Too much praise cannot be given to the officers and privates of the Congress, for their gallant behaviour during the action, and their generosity to their vanquished enemy after it was over.

Head-quarters, Peek's-Kill, Sept. 6th, 1781.

COLONEL Nicola, of the invalid regiment, was tried at a general court martial, appointed by major general M'Dougal, at West Point the 21st ult. whereof col. M. Jackson was president, on the following and sundry charges exhibited by capt. Woelper.

The court having considered the nature of the several charges exhibited against colonel Nicola, with the evidences, and his defence; on mature deliberation, are of opinion, That the said colonel Nicola is not guilty of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th (except the former part, viz. that he has taken George Saville, quart. mast. serg. out of the guard house, when he was confined for adulterating officers rum, without trial or punishment, but are of opinion he was justifiable in so doing) and of the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th charges, and do honourably acquit him.

The general approves of the opinion of the court, and orders colonel Nicola to be released from his arrest immediately.

Transcript of general orders transmitted by colonel Grosvenor, D. A. G.

E. HASKELL, D. A. G. at West Point.

Pursuant to a Decree of the Court of Admiralty for the State of Delaware,

Will be Sold at Newport,

On TUESDAY,

(Being the 25th Instant) At TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon,

The Cargo of the Prize Schooner

BETSEY, consisting of Two Hundred and Thirty Barrels of Superfine FLOUR, and One Hundred and Twenty five Barrels of SHIP BREAD:

And at SIX o'Clock in the Evening of the same Day, the aforesaid SCHOONER, together with all her Tackle and Apparel, compleatly fitted for Sea, will also be Sold. The Sale to be ready for Money only.

GEORGE LATIMER, Marshal.

Newport, Sept. 11.

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Auction, on Saturday

The Twenty-second Day of September, at 6 o'Clock in the Evening, at the Coffee-House,

SUNDRY LOTS, of Ten Acres each of excellent good CEDAR SWAMP, laying in the County of Gloucester, in the state of New-Jersey, about 36 miles from Philadelphia, and 3 and a half from Great Egg-Harbour landing; it being part of a tract of swamp of near 1000 acres, and the purchasers have the advantage that they may work or cut timber in any part of the whole, it being exceeding good timber for shingles, boards and rails, &c. Shingles are brought to Cooper's Ferry by land in great quantities from said swamp, and a valuable trade may be carried on, by either sending lumber to Egg-Harbour or bringing it to Philadelphia.

The conditions of sale will be, one half to be paid in three days after the sale, in any kind of goods or cash and the remainder in four weeks; and an indisputable title will be given.

Any person inclining to purchase any of the above Premises at private sale, may, by applying to JAMES BUTLAND, in Second street, between Walnut and Spruce streets; or any person willing to Work on the Shares, may have a good opportunity, and like wise 8 or 10 Men that understand making Shingles, will meet with good Encouragement.

N. B. Said Butland has several PLANTATIONS in Pennsylvania, with good titles, which he will Sell for Goods or Cash.

FOR SALE,

The old established Ferry, a little below the Falls of Trenton, on the Jersey side with two good BOATS, and any quantity of Land, from 3 to 100 acres. The proprietor would prefer disposing of the Ferry with about 15 acres of Land, pleasantly situated, having a handsome front on the river Delaware, and extending up the Ferry lane, opposite colonel Cox's land; part of which 15 acres adjoining the river, commands a most beautiful and extensive prospect, and is of course capable of very great improvment.

Any person inclining to become a purchaser, may know the terms (which will not be unreasonable) by applying to HUGH RUNYAN, near Trenton.

Trenton, September 16. tho6t.

Goods sold on Commission by

PETER LOHRA and Co.

At their STORE, the North West corner of Arch and Water-streets. Those who may please to favour them with their commands, may depend on punctuality, care and dispatch.

Wanted to Purchase,

A Negro Coachman who can be well recommended for his care and sobriety in driving a carriage; any person having such a man to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser, by applying to the printer.

TO BE LET, A

Genteel, well-furnished House,

Three story high, with two Parlours, six Chambers, a good Kitchen, Stable and Coach-house. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

Two Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or Strayed from out of a Yard in Water-street, on the Night of the 14th instant, A Flea-bitten Grey GELDING, about 10 years old, rough mane, switch tail, and shod all round, small marks of saddle-bags on his sides, is a strong full-bodied Horse. Whoever finds said Horse, and delivers him to STEPHEN ROWE, at the Fountain, in Chesnut street, or to THOMAS STAINES, at the corner of Spruce and Fifth-streets, shall receive the above Reward.

Sept. 17. JONATHAN JOHNSON.

From the Extraordinary Gazette, of Sept. 12, 1781.

The contents of a new

PACKET MAIL,

(Being the Fifth) which was taken by a party of

REFUGEES,

On Tuesday last.- In justice to the several writers, their epistles are, and will be, presented verbatim & literatim.

The Mystery of Iniquity,

Or a warning to all dealers in bills with the Congress.

A government giving private instructions to their own agent, to protest their own bills of exchange. The printer is ready to shew the following letter, and its inclosure, to any enquirer, who may call upon him. ——Admirable financing this, truly Mr. Morris! But what else can be done by the financier of a bankrupt commonwealth.

Office of Finance, Aug. 15, 1781.

SIR,

INCLOSED you have a list of sundry bills of Exchange drawn on you, I wrote you relative to these bills on the twenty ninth day of July last with sundry enclosures explanatory of my letter. I am now to inform you that the advices contained in that letter must from particular circumstances be totally disregarded. Should any of the bills mentioned in the enclosed list come to your hands you will be pleased

TO PROTEST THEM,

and assign, if you please, as a reason therefor, that you have express instructions to that purpose. The uncertainty whether you have received my cypher prevents my using it on this occasion. The importance of the subject obliges me to write, and as I send many copies, the risque of capture and inspection is too great to be more particular.

The Gazettes will furnish you with our latest intelligence, that of New-York announces the arrival of near 3000 Hessian troops, and the capture of the Trumbull frigate, neither of these are very agreeable circumstances However we must wait the course of events, and struggle as well as we can against adverse fortune. Our affairs to the southward wear no unpleasing aspect, and altho' it is impossible at this distance to determine what effect European movements may have on American politicks, our government acquires daily a firmness and stability which will not be easily shaken. I have the honour to be,

with great respect,
Your most obedient,
ROBERT MORRIS.

His excellency
JOHN JAY, esq.

The following are the Bills alluded to.

No. 94 to 132 inclusive 39 setts dated 20th May 1780, for 444 Mexican dollars each in favour of Joseph Carleton or order signed by Francis Hopkinson esq. treasurer of loans, and counterfigned by Thomas Smith esq. commissioner of the continental loan office in the state of Pennsylvania.

No. 153 to 164 inclusive 12 setts same.

No. 211 to 230 inclusive 20 setts dated 2nd. October 1780. same sum each in favour of same paymaster to board of war, signed &c. as before.

No. 37. 1 sett dated 20th May 1780. for 333 Mexican dollars in favour of Joseph Carleton or order signed by Francis Hopkinson esq. treasurer of loans, and counterfigned by Thomas Smith, esq. commissioner of the continental loan office in the state of Pennsylvania.

No. 250 to 279 inclusive 30 setts same date for same sum in favour same paymaster to board of war, signed as before.

No. 285 & 286. 2 setts dated 6th October 1780. same.

No. 289 to 298. inclusive 10 setts same.

No. 134 to 142 inclusive 9 setts dated 20th May 1780 for 225 Mexican dollars each in favour of Joseph Carleton or order, signed by Francis Hopkinson esq. treasurer of loans and counterfigned by Thomas Smith esq. commiss. of the loan office in the state of Pennsylvania.

No. 904. 1 sett dated 2d. October 1780. for same, in favour of same paymaster to board of war, signed &c as before.

No. 916 to 923. inclusive 8 setts same.

No. 934 to 943. inclusive 10 setts same.

No. 944 to 969 inclusive 26 setts dated 6 October 1780. Same.

No. 185 to 195 inclusive 11 setts dated 12th July 1780, for 333 Mexican dollars each in favour of George Clymer and John Nixon directors of the Pennsylvania bank or their successors or order signed by Francis Hopkinson esq. treasurer of loans and counterfigned by Thomas Smith esq. commissioner of the continental loan office in the state of Pennsylvania.

No. 464 to 538. inclusive 75 setts dated 12th July 1780. for 225 Mexican dollars each in favour of same. signed &c. as the last.

No. 564 to 638 inclusive 75 setts same.

No. 664 to 738 inclusive 75 setts same.

No. 764 to 797 inclusive 34 setts same.

No. 822 & 823. 2 setts same.

Mr. Rivington, by publishing this genuine letter, is entitled to thanks from every true American, becaufe he thereby multiplies the chance of communicating it to Mr. Jay. The Bills were remitted on public account, in setts, with orders to throw the packets over board in case of capture. The vessel was taken. It was possible that their orders might not have been obeyed, and if so it was more than probable that the Bills would have been presented for payment with forged Indorsements. Such Tricks have been already attempted, and such Tricks are very easy and natural to the Counterfeiters of Money and their Employers. The letter in question was written to prevent an improper payment. The Printer presents his Compliments to Mr. Rivington, and requests, that if he should come across any such in future, he will give them a place in his very Facetious Gazette.

Wanted, a Wet Nurse that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

WALTER ROE, & Company,

At their Store, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, four doors below Fourth-ſtreet, in Mr. Owen Jones's houſe,

ARE now opening a large and neat aſſortment of merchandize, imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, which they will ſell by wholeſale and retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready money, viz.

Superfine Broad Cloths of various colours
Second ditto
Brown, claret, olive, black blue and ſpotted Corduroys
Black Everlaſtings
Serge Deneſme
Durants of all colours
Shalloone ditto
Corded & flowered Dimity,
Blue, black, and crimſon calimancoes,
Bengals and Ginghams,
A large aſſortment of beautiful Chintzes and calicoes
Marſeilles Quilting
Black and white Sattins
Black and white Modes
Sarſnetts and Peelongs
White, brown, green, blue and ſtriped ell-wide Perſians
Half yard ditto
Taffetys and Matuas,
Brocades and Luteſtrings
Sewing Silks of all colours
Cambricks and Lawns
Flowered and Minionet Lawns
Muſlin and Kenting Handkerchiefs
Plain and ſtriped Muſlin
Bandanoe and Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs
Iriſh and Ruſſia Sheetings
Iriſh, French and German Linens
Lavall Linens
Three-fourths and Yard-wide Britannia's
Fine and coarſe Scoch Threads
Coloured ditto
Silk, Cotton, Thread and Worſted Hoſe
Silk and Worſted Breeches Patterns
Purple and white Gloves
Ladies Fans
Tapes and Bobbins
Black, Blond and Thread Lace
Ribbands
Seven-eights, yard-wide, and yard and three-eights cotton Checks
Spotted and coloured Jeans
Pins by the Packet
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Writing Paper
Snuff in Bottles
A neat Aſſortment of Glaſs and China Ware
A ſmall Aſſortment of Ironmongery
Clock Movements and Faces
Salt
Cotton by the Bag and ſmaller quantity
Bohea Tea, &c. &c. &c.

Said Roe and Company hope for encouragement from the public, as they are determined to pay the ſtricteſt attention to buſineſs, and, as far as in their power, give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom.

They hope to be excuſed the common mode of telling the public, their goods are remarkably low: they wiſh, and only wait, for an opportunity of convincing them, by ſhewing the quality, and telling the prices of their goods, which they flatter themſelves, will be the beſt and moſt pleaſing method to convince the purchaſers that their prices are moderate.

New-Jerſey, Middleſex County.

BY virtue of a writ of Fiere Facias to me directed, iſſued out of the Supreme Court of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, at the ſuit of Richard and Peter Footman, againſt William Calvert, adminiſtrator of all and ſingular the goods and chattles, lands & tenements of and belonging unto Elias Bland, deceaſed: I have ſeized and taken one houſe and lot of land in poſſeſſion of David Decamp; one other houſe and lot of land in poſſeſſion of Mathias Iſelton; one other lot of land lying in common; all ſituate in Perth-Amboy; alſo a houſe and lot of about 30 acres of land, where the ſaid Elias Bland uſe to dwell, together with 10 acres of ſalt meadow, in poſſeſſion of James Kinſey; alſo two ſmall houſes and about 19 acres of land in poſſeſſion of Stephen Flood; alſo one yellow-houſe and lot of land, ſituate in Spank-Town, the latter all within the townſhip of Woodbridge. All which I ſhall expoſe at publick ſale, on Monday the 5th day of November next, at the houſe of William Marriner, Innholder in New-Brunſwick, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon; all ſuch, that intend becoming purchaſers, may view the premiſſes before the day of ſale.

September 4th, 1781. JOHN PIATT, Sheriff.

To be Let for a Term of Years,

The Merchant Mills in Briſtol,

on the Delaware, containing three pair of Stones, with a Dwelling Houſe and a Lot of five acres. The character of theſe Mills and advantageous ſituation, being only 20 miles from Philadelphia, are ſo well known as to render a particular deſcription unneceſſary. No engagements will be made for a month, that thoſe at a diſtance may have an opportunity of applying to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia.

September 1. JOHN MEASE.

Juſt Imported, and now Selling by

Richard Footman,

In Second-ſtreet, below Market-ſtreet, the following ARTICLES, ſuitable to the Seaſon:

BLANKETS, Baize, Negro Cottons, Bath Coatings, middling and ſuperfine Broadcloths, ſuperfine Serges, an Aſſortment of mens and womens worſted Hoſe, check and Bandano Handkerchiefs, Bedticks, elegant chain Gauzes, Cambricks and Lawns, white Fannels, white and ſpotted Swanſkins, double purple Chintzes and Calicoes, Scotch and coloured Threads, Holland Tapes and Bobbins, Manchester Muſlins, cotton-velvet Shapes, cotton Romal Handkerchiefs, Ruſſia Linens for towelling, black Sattins, Perſians and Taffities, ſilk Mantuas, Peelongs, Brocades, &c. &c. ALSO,

The beſt Hyſon Tea and Loaf Sugar.

Drugs and Medicines.

Juſt Imported from Europe, And

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

At the North-eaſt Corner of Market and Second-ſtreets, a choice and neat ASSORTMENT of

MEDICINES,

Of the firſt Quality; and amongſt others the following ARTICLES, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ALLUM,
Antimony,
Aſſafætida,
Baſelicum,
Calomel ppt.
Camphor,
Caſtile Soap,
Cochineal,
Coroſive Sublimate,
Cream of Tartar,
Flour of Sulpher,
—— of Zink,
Gum Ammoniac,
—— Arabic,
—— Myrrh,
—— Olibanum,
—— Scammony,
Jalap in Powder,
Ipecacuanna ditto,
Jeſuit's Bark,
Liquorice Ball,
Manna,
Magneſia,
Opium,
Oil of Anniſeed,
Rhubarb,
Saltpetre,
Spirits of Nitre,
—— of Wine,
Sweet Oil,
Spaniſh Flies,
Saffron,
Tartar Emetic,
Quickſilver Ointment,
Vomits and Purges of different kinds, &c. &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

ANDERSON'S Pills,
Bateman's Drops,
Daffy's Elixir,
Harlem Oil,
Keyſer's Pills,
Turlington's Balſam.

Phyſicians and Family Preſcriptions, Medicine Cheſts for Sea Surgeons, and Orders of Country Practitioners, neatly put up in the moſt approved Methods, by

HENRY LAND, Druggiſt and Apothecary.

TO BE SOLD AS ABOVE,

Ryan's incomparable Worm deſtroying

SUGAR PLUMBS,

Neceſſary to be kept in all Families.

SO exceedingly valued by all people who have had of them in Great-Britain and Ireland, for their tranſcendant excellency in the deſtroying worms of all kinds, both in the bodies of men, women and children, by not only breaking the knots of the Duodenure, or guts next the ſtomach, but they paſs through the ſmalleſt paſſages of the body, and purge away thoſe ropy and ſlimy humours which are the cauſe of thoſe pernicious vermin, and the ſource of many other diſorders: they are one of the beſt purges in the world for groſs bodied children that are apt to breed worms, and have large bellies; their operation is mild, ſafe and pleaſant; they wonderfully cleanſe the bowels of all ſtiff and clammy humours, which ſtop up the parts and prevent the juice of food being conveyed to the liver and made blood, which is often the caſe with children, and is attended with a hard belly, ſtinking breath, frequent fevers, rickets, and a decay of ſtrength in the lower parts: Likewiſe ſettled head-achs and pains in the head, ſwellings, old ſores, ſcabs, tetters or breakings out, will be perfectly cured, and the blood and ſkin reſtored to its original purity and ſmoothneſs; they purge by urine, and bring away the gravel, and effectually cure all obſtructions of the urine or ulcers in the kidneys. They at once ſtrike at the true cauſe of the ſcurvy and entirely deſtroy it, and all ſcorbutic humours and effects, root and branch, ſo as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to both taſte and ſight as loaf-ſugar.

I have by theſe plumbs cured a great many children of whooping or chin coughs and agues, which diſtempers are very common and troubleſome to families, and the want of theſe plumbs are the ruin of many children conſtitutions.

Theſe plumbs enrich and ſweeten the whole maſs of blood, carry off all groſs, corrupt and putrid humours, and create a freſh and healthy complexion in ſuch as are affected by any putrid matter.

The plumb is a great diuretick, cleanſing the reins of ſlime; it expels wind, and is a ſovereign medicine in the cholic and griping of the guts. It allays and carries off four vapours which occaſion many diſorders in the head. It opens all obſtructions in the ſtomach, lungs, liver, reins and bladder; cauſes a good appetite and helps digeſtion. It hath been found wonderfully ſucceſful to ſuch perſons as are going into chronic diſtempers, as aſthmas, phthiſics, or ſhortneſs of breath, dropſies and yellow jaundice. Now I hope all impartial perſons are ſatisfied, that the medicine which works upon ſuch humours, will almoſt reach any diſtemper, if not too far gone, ſince corruption and putrefaction are the forerunners of all deſeaſes; therefore no better phyſic can be taken for all ages, ſexes and conſtitutions, from infancy to old age. Theſe plumbs are highly ſerviceable to the female ſex, from the age of fourteen to twenty years, and from forty to fifty. Each box containing one dozen of theſe plumbs, with printed directions.

Diognoſtic Signs of Worms.

Paleneſs in the face, itching of the noſe, hollowneſs of the eyes, grating of the teeth when aſleep, dullneſs, pains and heavineſs in the head, a dry cough, an itching in the fundament, white and thick urine, unquiet ſleep, often ſtarting, loſt appetite, ſwelled belly, knawing and biting about the ſtomach, frightful dreams, extreme thirſts, the body decayed and lean, fits, often vomiting, ſtinking breath, &c.

Directions for taking them.

A child from one to two years may eat one plumb, from two to four one and a half, from four to ſix two, from ſix to eight two and a half, from eight to twelve three, from twelve to fifteen, and all above that age, may eat four plumbs, one hour or two before up-riſing, not to drink during that time, but afterwards drink warm tea, whey or water gruel: in taking them, the patient muſt ſtay two or three days betwixt each doſe.

In agues the ſame quantity muſt be taken, two, three or four hours before the fit comes on, and be repeated three times. In whooping or chin coughs give the quantity above mentioned.

FOR SALE,

West-India Rum, French Brandy, Sherry Wine, Claret, Lemon Juice, Almonds, Filberts, and a Variety of EUROPEAN GOODS,

By Lacaze and Mallet,

In Water-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

A Negro Fellow, fit for Town or Country. Alſo two Stables with Coach houſes, to be Let. Enquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, September 4, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given to all COLLECTORS of PUBLIC TAXES, that unleſs their Duplicates are fully ſettled with the County Treaſurer by the firſt day of next month, that every delinquent will be proceeded againſt as the law directs, without reſpect of perſons, or any farther notice.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,
GEORGE HONEY, junr. Clerk.

TO BE SOLD,

Two, very good, ſecond-hand

SULKEYS,

With good HARNESS compleat. Enquire of JACOB MENG, Coach-maker, in Front-ſtreet, midway between Race and Vine-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

STOLEN, on the 2d inſtant, September, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merrion townſhip, Philadelphia county, A Black HORSE, with a ſtar in his forehead, white hairs round his neck, owing to it having been cut with a chain. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe and Thief, ſhall have EIGHT Dollars for each, and reaſonable charges paid by me.

WILLIAM BROADES.

Deſerted from his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's regiment of Xaintonge, a Muſician, who plays on the clarinett; and is of a good figure. Whoever apprehends him, ſo that he may be brought to his regiment, ſhall receive THREE GUINEAS from the Commanding Officer.

Stolen, on the 8th inſtant, *Sept.* ſome time before day, from the ſubſcriber, living near Frankford, the following articles, viz. A woman's long chintz gown, with a patch on the left ſleeve of a dark colour-colour, bound round the tail with three different coloured patches; one black and white ſtriped linſey petticoat, one fine apron, one double and one ſingle handkerchief, a prir of ſleeves, a pair of ſtockings, a fine tooth comb, a pair of lad's calf-ſkin ſhoes, a pair of Holland gloves, worked on the back with a worm; an Indian blanket, ſtriped at each end, and four iſlet-holes, one in each corner, one of them torn out; one pair home made linnen trowſers. The perſon ſuſpected goes by the name of Rebecca, and ſaid ſhe came from the Bettering-houſe. She is a middle ſized woman, of a dark complexion, black hair and grey eyes: It is expected ſhe will aim for Briſtol, as ſhe has a child and ſiſter lives that way.

Whoever ſecures ſaid thief and clothes, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have THREE POUNDS REWARD, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for the thief alone, with reaſonable charges.

JANE M'GILL.

Haym Salomon, Broker,

At his office in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets,

TRANSACTS all kinds of buſineſs on Commiſſion. Buys and ſells Bills of Exchange on any part of Europe. As alſo,

Pennſylvania and other State Money,

And which he receives in payment for

Bills of Exchange,

At the higheſt price given.

He gives conſtant attendance at his Office, from nine to one in the forenoon; and from three to ſeven in the afternoon.

Wanted immediately, a Wet NURSE with a good Breaſt of Milk, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, THE SEPTEMBER 22, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 785.

Office of Finance.

September 12, 1781,

IN pursuance of an act of the United States in Congress assembled, Notice is hereby given, that proposals will be received in this office, from the date hereof until the 1st day of October next, inclusive: For supplying by contract, the rations deliverable by the public at the post of Wyoming, to such Officers, Soldiers and others, as are or may be entitled to them, from a certain time to be fixed in the contract until the expiration of twelve months thereafter. The rations to consist of

One pound of Bread,
One pound of Beef, or three quarter of a pound of Pork,
One gill of good Whiskey,

And of { One quart of Salt, / Two quarts of Vinegar, } to every hundred rations.
{ 8lb. of Soap, / 3lb. of Candles, } to every seven hundred rations.

The contractors to issue the said rations: The payments to be made in gold or silver at the times to be stipulated in the contract. The proposals to be sent in sealed and to contain the lowest prices, and longest terms of payment at which the parties will contract.

N. B. The stipulations to be entered into may be seen in the draft of a contract at this office.

This is to give Notice,

TO ALL whom it may concern, That SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received to the NATIONAL BANK of the United States, until the First Day of October next. That the Subscription will on that Day be closed. And on the First Day of November next, at TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon, the ELECTION for DIRECTORS will be held, at the LOBBY-Room in the City-Tavern.

GEORGE CLYMER,
JOHN NIXON.

Sept. 17.

On MONDAY Next,

(Being the 24th Instant)

At TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon,

On Messrs James and Drinker's Wharf, between Arch and Race streets,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

20 Hogsheads of Tobacco,
30 Hogsheads of Rum and Spirits,
20 Bags of Coffee, &c. &c. &c.

And at TWELVE o'Clock, at Noon, of same Day, at the Coffee-House,

WILL BE SOLD,

The Sloop PHOENIX,

With all her guns, tackle, apparrel & Furniture, agreeable to an Inventory to be seen at the Place of Sale; being a Prize to the Privateer Brigantine Holker and Fair American. By Order of the Court of Admiralty.

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

Pursuant to a Decree of the Court of Admiralty for the State of Delaware,

Will be Sold at Newport,

On TUESDAY,

(the 25th Instant) At TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon,

The Cargo of the Prize Schooner

BETSEY, consisting of Two Hundred and Thirty Barrels of Superfine FLOUR, and One Hundred and Twenty five Barrels of SHIP BREAD:

And at SIX o'Clock in the Evening of the same Day, the aforesaid SCHOONER, together with all her Tackle and Apparel, compleatly fitted for sea, will also be Sold. The Sale to be ready for Money only.

GEORGE LATIMER, Marshal.

Newport, Sept. 11.

ANY Persons having Accounts or Demands upon the Managers of the House of Employment or Overseers of the Poor, for Support of the Poor in said House, are requested to bring them in to Mr. CHRISTOPHER MARSHAL, junr. Treasurer to that Corporation.

By order of a Board of Managers, &c.

JOHN CUMMINGS, Steward.

Philadelphia, September 17.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the last Vessels from Europe,

AND TO BE SOLD, By

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-street, opposite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Assortment of the Following Articles, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, superfine and second Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured superfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and scarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and scarlet Cassimers and Wiltons,
Crimson, brown, blue, striped, black, spotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys,
Ticklets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worsted Hose,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimson, green, sky-blue and pink Russels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fustians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineness,
Corded Worsteds and Everlastings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3 4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An assortment of Irish Linens,
Fine and coarse Hollands,
Yard and half yard and 3 8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Platillaroyals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marseilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muslins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto silk Mitts,
Mens silk Gloves,
A beautiful Assortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarse Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damascus,
Ducapes, Paduasoys, Mantuas, Lutestrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffitas,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Persians and Sarinets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Mufflemans,
Ell-wide Persians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hose,
Elegant Tambour Waistcoat Patterns,
Best Sewing-silk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Best scarf Twist, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, second and coarse Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Best Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Tossels,
Bandana, silk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his best Thanks to those who have heretofore favoured him with their Custom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Business, and Willingness to Please, that it will be the Interest of his Customers to continue their Favours.

ALL Persons INDEBTED to the UNIVERSITY, on account of Rent, payable in Specie or Wheat, are hereby Notified, that unless the amounts of the said rents be paid to the subscriber, on or before the 1st of October next, they will be proceeded against as the Law directs.

ARCHIBALD GAMBLE.

Philadelphia, September 7, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Auction, on Saturday

The Twenty-second Day of September, at 6 o'Clock in the Evening, at the Coffee-House,

SUNDRY LOTS, of Ten Acres each of excellent good CEDAR SWAMP, laying in the County of Gloucester, in the State of New-Jersey, about 36 miles from Philadelphia, and 3 and a half from Great Egg-Harbour landing; it being part of a tract of swamp of near 1000 acres, and the purchasers have the advantage that they may work or cut timber in any part of the whole, it being exceeding good timber for shingles, boards and rails, &c. Shingles are brought to Cooper's Ferry by land in great quantities from said swamp, and a valuable trade may be carried on, by either sending lumber to Egg-Harbour or bringing it to Philadelphia.

The conditions of sale will be, one half to be paid in three days after the sale, in any kind of goods or cash, and the remainder in four weeks; and an indisputable title will be given.

Any person inclining to purchase any of the above Premises at private sale, may, by applying to JAMES BUTLAND, in Second street, between Walnut and Spruce streets; or any person willing to Work on the Shares, may have a good opportunity, and likewise 8 or 10 Men that understand making Shingles, will meet with good Encouragement.

N. B. Said Butland has several PLANTATIONS in Pennsylvania, with good titles, which he will Sell for Goods or Cash.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN or Strayed from out of a Yard in Water-street, on the Night of the 14th instant, A Flea-bitten Grey GELDING, about 10 years old, rough mane, switch tail, and shod all round, small marks of saddle-bags on his sides, is a strong full-bodied Horse. Whoever finds said Horse, and delivers him to STEPHEN ROWE, at the Fountain, in Chesnut-street, or to THOMAS STAINES, at the corner of Spruce and Fifth-streets, shall receive the above Reward.

Sept. 17. JONATHAN JOHNSON

FELLOW CITIZENS.

I HAVE often times lamented, when I considered the many heavy taxes this city pays: it is a truth, that taxes in a state cannot be avoided, for the support of government, which each freeman ought to pay chearfully; but when the community is burdened with heavy taxes, not only unnecessary, but of a most grievous nature; it is time for every freeman to enquire where the fault lies; and when that is found out, early to have the evil remedied. This city pays the most grevious tax to all sorts of hucksters, particularly in the market. Let us view the market after ten or eleven o'clock, you will see it full of vegitables in the hucksters hands, of different ages, and the most part young, which could earn their bread with their labour: It might be said, you are not obliged to purchase from hucksters; it is true, if you go early to market you may perhaps avoid it; but the reason of that tax lays, not only in buying of hucksters; the causes are various and many, of which I'll point out one or two—When the country people come to market, their first business is to ask the hucksters, how they sell the same articles they bring; which prices afterwards the country people ask for theirs; or the hucksters buy, or at least bespeak the same immediately; they go to the waggons and carts in the streets, and buy openly, and if a house keeper tries to get some they get an abuse instead of it. If vagabond comes to town, let it be from where it will, she turns a huckster: If a mother-huckster has seven daughters, they are brought up hucksters, because it is an idle and profitable trade, as they dont take less than one, or two, and even three hundred per cent. Would it not be a great saving, if the city maintained ten or twelve old huckster women in the alms-house? Formerly the corporation kept order and regulation in the city, which is since the happy revolution, left with the city magistrates; but, alas! most of our magistrates dont trouble their heads about any thing which brings them in nothing. They even are the greatest extortioners, as they raise their fees six, seven and eight for one. Now, my fellow citizens, how can you groan so quietly under such a tyranny? Every freeman ought to petition the general assembly for a regulation of fees; as the abuse in this particular is so general, I doubt not the house of assembly is willing to ease the community of all unreasonable and illegal extortions.

A FELLOW-SUFFERER.

Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1781.

N. B. Constitution, sect. 30. says, No justice of the peace shall be allowed to take any fees, nor any salary or allowance, except such as the future legislatures may grant.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF PEERS, Wednesday, July 18.

THIS day his majesty came to the house, and being seated on the throne, the usher of the black rod was sent to the house of commons, to desire their attendance. The commons being come, the speaker took his stand at the bar, and holding in his hand the East India company's bill, made the following speech to the king.

SIRE,

"Your majesty's faithful commons have, in the course of the present session, granted every supply which your majesty has asked, in order to enable you to answer all the emergencies of the present crisis of public affairs, and to resist effectually the unprovoked confederacy which has been formed against this country; and, although in the raising of those supplies, they have done every thing in their power to render them as little burthensome to the people as possible, and have found the resources of this country equal to every demand which has been made upon it; yet, as the burthens which the necessity of the times obliged them to impose were great indeed, however cheerfully imposed, his majesty's faithful commons trust, that his majesty's humanity and wisdom will take care, that the supplies they have so liberally granted, shall be applied only to the purposes for which they have been voted.

"SIRE,

"I have the satisfaction to inform you, that during the present session your faithful commons have paid particular attention to the support and extension of public credit, and the improvement of the public revenues, in order to be the better prepared to strengthen your majesty's arms, and to enable them to answer the future exigencies of affairs."

"SIRE,

"I have in my hand the last of the bill's which make up the supply of the current year. It is an act for enabling your majesty to enlarge the charter of the united company of merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, and for securing to your majesty, for public use, the four hundred and two thousand pounds; which bill I most dutifully present from your faithful commons, who humbly entreat that it may receive your majesty's royal approbation."

The royal assent was then given to the following bills, viz.—To the East-India new charter, Bengal judicature, and insolvent debtors bills; bill to amend an error in the cocoa nut act; bill to regulate the driving of cattle; that to provide places of residence for the parochial clergy; bill for erecting new buildings near the Bank; bill to prevent the stealing of iron rails, pewter, brass, solder, &c. Plymouth-dock bill, and several public and private bills.

After which his majesty made the following speech to both houses:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"ALTHOUGH the business of this session has required a longer attendance than may have been consistent with your private convenience, yet I am persuaded that you look back with satisfaction on the time you have employed in a faithful discharge of your duty to your country, in the present arduous and critical state of public affairs.

"I cannot let you depart into your respective counties, without assuring you of my entire approbation of your conduct, and of my perfect confidence in the loyalty and good affections of this parliament.

"The zeal and ardor which you have shown for the honor of my crown, your firm and steady support of a just cause, and the great efforts you have made to enable me to surmount all the difficulties of this extensive and complicated war, must convince the world that the ancient spirit of the British is not yet abated or dimished.

"In the midst of these difficulties you have formed regulations for the better management and improvement of the revenue; you have given additional strength and stability to public credit; and your deliberations on the affairs of the East-India company have terminated in such measures as will, I trust, produce great and essential advantages to my kingdoms.

"I have observed, with much satisfaction, that during the course of that important business, your attention was not more anxiously directed to the benefits to be derived from the territorial acquisitions, than to the happiness and comfort of the inhabitants of those remote provinces.

"Whatever may remain to be done for securing those valuable possessions & for restraining the abuses to which they are peculiarly liable, you will, I doubt not, proceed to provide for at your next meeting, with the same wisdom and temper that have governed your late proceedings and enquiries."

"Gentlemen of the house of commons.

MY particular thanks are due to you for the ample provision you have made for the service of the current year. I see with great pleasure that you have had it in your power to apply so large a sum to the discharge of the debt of the navy, and that the supplies which you have granted have been raised in a manner the least burthensome to the property and industry of my faithful people.

"My lords, and gentlemen,

"While I lament the continuance of the present troubles, and the extension of this war, I have the satisfaction to reflect, that the constant aim of all my councils has been to bring back my deluded subjects in America to the happiness and liberty they formerly enjoyed, and to see the tranquility of Europe restored.

"To defend the dominions, and to maintain the rights of this country, was on my part, the sole cause, and the only object of the war. Peace is the earnest wish of my heart; but I have too firm a reliance on the spirit and resources of the nation, and the powerful assistance of my parliament, and the protection of a just and all-ruling providence, to accept it upon any other terms or conditions than such as may consist with the honour and dignity of my crown, and the permanent interest and security of my people.

Then the lord Chancellor, by his majesty's command, said,

"My lords and gentlemen,

"It is his majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the thirteenth day of September next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the thirteenth day of September next."

[CONTINUATION.]

The following are part of a very large packet of letters lately taken by general Marion, near Monk's-Corner, in South-Carolina.

Dear Peter, New York, June 18, 1781.

IT was not nessasary you shou'd make any apology, though I have wanted money bad enough I know'd you wou'd pay me as soon as you cou'd, I have been Obilig'd to hire money at 20 p Cent discount, and it was a favour to get it, I have now got my pay and shall be able to pay of some of my debts, for I have run to damnd expence in Recruiting and have but few men to shew, there being nothing here to hil except some Scoundrils who have been in the provost or prisoners from the prison-ships.

I wish you wou'd pay the Colol. the amount you owe me; as I was obilig'd to use some of is money he sent here and I shall be with you shortly and will settle with him. I wish we cou'd persuade that heaven born Major to sell out or resign it would be a means of providing for Ned at the same time, If all the officers don't support each other the Comm. in Chief will fill up all the Vacancies with some of his own pets that he wants to provide for, Barbarie should not have had that company as there is not an instance of one Second Officer being providd. for but him the first Batt. have two Lieut. provd. for & will have a 3d. now as Benton is dead the Comr. in Chief attempd. to fill up vacans. but the officers wou'd not do duty with any unless the promotion went in the Batt. so they will never Attempt it any more I hope the 3d. wont be behind them. I spoke to Innis about yr. Commisn. who promises me he will get it for you from the time you purcas'd, as he says you can have no pretentions to it before, I am sorry you did not write sooner I cou'd have got it for you when Innis was at the Southard without any dificulty In the mean while get the Coll. to write to Ld. Rhoden to have you put in Orders imidiatly as it is a matter of the utmost Consequence to you do not do any duty until you are in Orders, for there is not a doubt but we are on the establishment.

Make my Complits. to all the Officers of the Battn. & believe me to be Yr. Sincere Friend,

JOSEPH LEE.

Capt. Peter Campbell 3d Batt. Skinners,
Ninety Six, South Carolina.

Dear Charles,

I Am to thank you for your favor of the 15th July which I received by Mr. Fleming two Days after our arrival at this place and where you did not expect it would find me. I also thank you for the detail of your operations, it being the first account we had of any of you since you went up the country. I find you have had a good deal of moving, but it should seem your opponents move as fast as you, as they have not suffered you to speak with them, though the Gentlemen coming and encamping within four miles of you was pretty bold I hope you are now better supplied than when you wrote, as I understand one or two convoys went from hence to your relief which I presume arrived safe. I understand from Fleming you want a tent to be sent you: I shall send you no such thing, for in the first place I have no method of conveyance & in the next I conceive it would be a perfect incumbrance to you: We had not a tent amongst us all (except the colonel) during the time we were out, and I promise you when we go out again I will not carry one.

No doubt but you have been informed of the cause which brought us so unexpectedly into this Town. We thought ourselves unable to cope with the Enemy at Monks Corner therefore thought it expedient to leave that place, & on the march we lost every atom of Baggage we had: All the Officers Baggage, Mens Tents, Knapsacks, Blanketts, &c. &c. were all burnt, destroyed or pillaged, & what does not redound much to the Honor of the Nineteenth, most of the pillaging was done by our own people who lagged behind & sold all our things to the Rebells. Mr. M'Cloud the Musician was at the Head of this party, for which he has got a black R set against his name that he won't easily get the better of. My Trunk unfortunately could not be saved: It however fell into Gen. Sumpter's hands who made prize of the money but was civil enough to take care of my books, and Serjeant Laidlow is gone a few days ago to him to get them again. I am ashamed to say how much Money was in the Trunk but assure you it was a very considerable sum. I had the Honor of exchanging the first shot with the Enemy, for on the 16th July having the Picquet at a Bridge leading from Monks Corner to Bigging Church, they came & attacked me there, but I having fortified my bridge secundem artem did not fear them much: in this affai Caulfield who was one of my officers got a Wound in his Shoulder, which if the Ball does not work itself out (for the Surgeons cannot get at it) will lose him the use of his left Arm. We marched all that Night & a little after day break on the 17th crossed Hugee's Bridge where we thought ourselves safe & took a little rest, but about nine o'Clock a party of the Rebells galloped over the Bridge in the face of our Field Piece, rode through the Regiment and wounded two men: it was the most daring thing I ever heard of: one of them made a stroke at the Colonel which he turned of with his Hanger; Mc. Phuen instantly brought him down, but not with his Clarinett, It was a plain common Muskett Shot.

Three of the five paid for their temerity. About this time Colin Campbell with part of the Rear Guard, Sick, Stragglers &c. & the Waggon with my Trunk were taken Prisoners within three hundred yards of the Regiment. They gave them all their Parole to go to Charlestown there was upwards of Sixty of them. We next took Post in Shewbricks Plantation a very commanding Height. We saw them during the day making disposition to attack us: on our part you may suppose we were not Idle in preparing to defend: about half after four the attack began, and the firing kept up with great Spirit on both sides for about forty minutes: I never saw more regular firing at a Field day than was ours: the enemy went off much faster than they came on & we were not in a situation to pursue them. I wish you had been with us to have pencilled it off, it would have been well worth while, for it was really a pretty fight. We had Six men Killed & 38 wounded four of whom are since dead.

The best information we could get, say they could not be fewer than 1500. they must I am confident have suffered considerably. On the morning of the 19th, Colonel Gould arrived from Charlestown with 700 men to our relief and conducted us here, where we arrived on Sunday the 22d and I do not care how soon we leave it for it is the most extravagant place mortal man ever set his Foot into. If Majoribanks or you or any of you want any thing here let me know your Commands & I will endeavour to execute them the best in my power.

Ever since we came here untill yesterday that Skerret came off command, I have been the only Capt. doing duty and we have had only two Subalterns, they have been all sick, but are now mending except Wray who is yet very bad. The colonel has also been very ill ever since we came here, but he now begins to go out. Our Parade for some time was only one Brevett Major one Capt. and one Lieut. Deputy Adjutant. General Leslie is expected here every Hour, a Vessell having arrived which sailed two days after the Cary's fort on board which the general is. Lord Rawdon who was to have sailed last Tuesday waits his arrival. Gem is doing very well though his wound is not yet healed. He will never be the man he was again. As I suppose Majoribanks Smith and Sleigh will see all or the greatest part of this Letter, for which you are obliged to a very rainy day, let it be my apology for not writing to any of them at this time but assure them, I have them not the less in my remembrance. Remember me also to the rest of the Boys particularly my Lieut. Lord Edward and tell him I have heard, of his Exploits.

Adieu dear Charles and believe me
yours affectionately
D. J. B.

Charlestown 11th August, 1781.

A further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this state, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-house, on THURSDAY, the 27th of September instant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be seen at the Coffee-house, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the same as the last sales. September 21.

AS the Subscriber intends to embark for Europe in a very short time, he requests that those Persons, who have any unsettled Accounts with the late Partnership of CARSON, BARCLAY and MITCHELL, that of BARCLAY and MITCHELL, with the Estate of William Mitchell, deceased, or with the Subscriber, will bring them in, as soon as convenient, that they may be settled and discharged.

Sept. 21. THOMAS BARCLAY.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On WEDNESDAY, the Third Day of October next, at the Sign of the King of Prussia,

A Parcel of Feather Beds,

Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Iron Stoves, and Eight Day Clock, and all Sorts of Houshold and Kitchen FURNITURE; late the Estate of Adolph Gilman, deceased. Attendance will be given by

MICHAEL SHUBART,)
ANDREW BURKHARD,) Executors.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17.

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of said ADOLPH GILMAN, are requested to bring in their Accounts properly proved, in order for settlement; and those Persons who are Indebted to said Estate, either by Bond, Note, Book debt, or otherwise, are requested to discharge the same, on or before the 15th Day of November next, or they may expect their Accounts will be put into the Hands of an Attorney. MICHAEL SHUBART,)
ANDREW BURKHARD,) Executors.

Philadelphia, Sept 17.

To be Disposed of by pritvate SALE,

At the CITY VENDUE STORE, in Front street, between Market and Arch-streets,

PLAIN and striped Lutestrings,
Satins and Peslongs,
Black Silk Laces,
Striped Muslins,
Furniture Chintzes,
Coarse and fine Lawn Linens,
Womens linen Gloves and Mitts,
Scotch Sheetings,
Russia Duck,
Dutch and Scotch Oznabrigs,
German Serges,
Small Locking Glasses,
Writing Paper, &c. &c.

LONDON, July 4.

YESTERDAY were brought up to receive the judgment of the court, at Weſtminſter hall, Mr. Joſeph Cooper, Mr. Henry Pace, Mr. James Barr, and Mrs. Say, they having ſuffered judgment to paſs by default againſt them, upon ſeveral informations filed by order of the king, for a libel on Monſieur Simolin, the Ruſſian envoy. Mr. Cooper, the printer of the London Courant, offered his affidavit, ſupported by his apothecary, of his being confined to his bed with a rheumatic fever and gout, at the time when the paragraph appeared; that he never knew of or ſaw it; nor was permitted by his phyſician to attend to any buſineſs in the violent ſtate of his complaint, and therefore was as innocent a publiſher as any man could be.

Mr. Pace, the publiſher of the Noon Gazette, offered an affidavit, ſtating that he was but a nominal publiſher, being retired into the country, and only his name made uſe of upon the paper, he having parted with the property he formerly held in that paper before the paragraph appeared; and that in fact, before any information, and without the leaſt knowledge of the paragraph, he could hardly be ſaid to be more than legally or technically a publiſher, without any conſciouſneſs of bad intent or guilt.

Mr. Barr, printer of the Morning Herald, as an excuſe for himſelf, ſaid, he had copied the paragraph from the other paper, and hoped for the mercy of the court.

Mrs. Say alledged, that as a woman, ſhe could not be ſo liable to guilt in the publication of the paper, as ſhe leaves thoſe things to her ſervants; that ſhe was the executrix to her huſband, with ſeveral children; and that ſhe carried on the buſineſs for their benefit: that a few days after the appearance of the libel, there was inſerted a paragraph in her paper, contradicting the former as void of foundation, and calculated to create a miſunderſtanding between this country and Ruſſia, and therefore had manifeſted a deſire to wipe off the reflection contained in the firſt paragraph.

There was another information againſt M. Pace, for another paragraph on the ſame ſubject.

The attorney general commented upon the ſeveral affidavits, and ſaid, that the paragraph was intended to make a war with Ruſſia, by reflecting on the honour of the envoy; that in queen Anne's time, the very parliament had paſſed an act, and ſent it to Peterſburg, to ſhew what a ſenſe they had of the injuſtice then done to that court: that this would probably have been conſidered as an inſult to the empreſs, whoſe repreſentative he was; that upon a late occaſion of arreſt upon an ambaſſador, the foreign courts had thought there was great deficiency in the government of this country, that the laws of it did not permit a higher puniſhment; and as foreigners expected the higheſt puniſhment, the court ought to puniſh theſe men beyond former examples; and as they were equally guilty they ſhould equally ſuffer.

Mr. Juſtice Willis then addreſſed the defendants, and having ſtated the charge againſt them, he ſaid he was glad to find that ſo many informations had of late been moved for; that too much indulgence had been given to licentious ſcandal from a certain quarter, and it was highly neceſſary now to make examples of all infringements of the law in ſuch caſes. He alſo talked of the conſequence of the envoy, and that ſuch a paragraph was much to be dreaded, becauſe our good ally the empreſs might take it amiſs, and declare war with England. That his majeſty had very wiſely ordered the proſecution the ſecond day after the libel appeared, and before the envoy had ſeen it. And having ſhewn in very ſimple terms the true cauſe of the puniſhment he was going to pronounce,

He ſaid, "That the Court did adjudge—that you Joſeph Cooper, for example, be committed to the cuſtody of the marſhal for the ſpace of twelve months, and that you do ſtand once, within that time, in and upon the pillory at or facing the Royal Exchange.

"That you Henry Pace be alſo committed for 12 months, and do pay a fine of 100 pounds, and for the ſecond offence be impriſoned ſix months after the expiration of the firſt ſentence, and do ſtand once in and upon the pillory at Charing Croſs.

"That you James Barr be impriſoned for 12 months and pay a fine of 100 pounds

"And that you Mary Say, in conſideration of your ſex, be only impriſoned for ſix months, and pay a fine of fifty pounds."

Philadelphia, Sept. 22.

The General Aſſembly of this ſtate is now ſitting at the ſtate-houſe, agreeable to adjournment.

Various have been the reports circulating through this city the week paſt, relative to the movements of the enemy. All that can be depended on are, that a body of about 5000 men, with light artillery, waggons, &c. &c. were embarked on board about 80 tranſports at New-York, and were laying laſt Sunday in the Narrows ready for ſailing, delayed as was ſuppoſed merely to know the iſſue of admiral Graves's attempt on the fleet of our royal ally in the Cheſepeak. This was announced to them on Wedneſday laſt, by the return of the Engliſh fleet, with the loſs of the Ruby man of war, of 64 guns, and the Roebuck, of 44, taken by count de Graſſe, and the Terrible, of 74 guns, which, after the engagement, ſunk at ſea, they being able only to ſave her ſtores and men; four other ſhips are alſo greatly diſabled.

It is ſaid that the expedition from New-York, in conſequence of the failure of admiral Graves in the Cheſapeak, is deſigned for this city; where it is not doubted, ſhould they be ſo hardy as to venture, ſuch a reception would be given them by the virtuous yeomanry of this and the neighbouring ſtates as would bring to their minds the well fought fields of Bunker's Hill and Bennington. General St. Clair, with part of the Pennſylvania brigade and a conſiderable body of militia, are expected in the neighbourhood of this city in a day or two

We are happy to inform our readers, that Monſ. de Graſſ has certainly joined count de Graſſe in the Cheſepeak, and that lord Cornwallis had broke up the baron men of war to improve her plank and timbers towards building a fort.

HITHERTO America hath ſhewn no cruelty in her diſpoſition towards even a mercileſs enemy, and when ever juſtice or true policy made it neceſſary to adopt a ſevere meaſure, the execution of it hath been attended with painfulneſs and reluctance: But Clinton will inſtruct her in the practice of cruelty, by making it our intereſt, and, in ſome degree, our preſervation, to retaliate. After burning of New-London, America might juſtly have declared, that if any further burnings or devaſtations were committed on the inhabitants, that no terms ſhould be granted to Cornwallis, but that he and his whole garriſon ſhould be put to the ſword: for Cornwallis is more certainly within our power than any enterprize Clinton may attempt is within his.

It is talked, that Clinton with about four or five thouſand men, intends to penetrate thro' the Jerſies towards this city. This may probably put an end to the war at once, for it is to be remembered, that excluſive of the rivers he has to paſs, he muſt return by the ſame way he came, or not at all; and before he ſhall have marched half the diſtance towards the Delaware, he may find the Jerſey militia and the continental troops in that quarter, like Burgoyne's "GATHERING STOAM," hanging on his rear in that ſtate, a formidable oppoſition in this; and if in the mean time the French fleet ſhould take a turn up to the Hook, his retreat will be effectually cut off, and New-York falls in conſequence. C——.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, Friday 21ſt Sept. 1781.

Ordered, That the bill to amend the act to recruit the Pennſylvania line, be printed for public conſideration.

S. STERETT, Clerk.

An act to alter and ſupply an act, entitled, "An act for recruiting the Pennſylvania line in the army of the United States"

WHEREAS, a number of the claſſes have not procured recruits according to the direction of the act, intitled, "An act to recruit the Pennſylvania line," &c. which this act is intended to alter and ſupply, paſſed 25th June, 1781:

And whereas, it is abſolutely neceſſary that money be procured from the delinquent claſſes, and that the recruiting of the ſaid line be carried on to effect, in the moſt expeditious manner: Therefore,

Be it enacted, &c. That the commiſſioners of the ſeveral counties within this ſtate, proceed, without delay, to levy the ſum of Twenty Pounds ſpecie on each of the delinquent claſſes within the city and the ſeveral counties; and cauſe the ſame to be collected and paid into the treaſury of each county in the manner, and under the pains and penalties, directed in and by the act, entitled, "An act to raiſe effective ſupplies for the year 1781"

And be it further enacted, &c. That all monies brought into the treaſury of each county in purſuance of this act, ſhall remain there ſubject to the orders of the ſupreme executive council of this ſtate, for the ſole purpoſe of recruiting the Pennſylvania line in the army of the United States.

And be it further enacted, &c. That all recruits, who may or ſhall be inliſted, in purſuance of this act, ſhall be inliſted for a term not leſs than 18 months from the date of their reſpective inliſtments.

And be it further enacted, &c. That the ſupreme executive council of this ſtate, be and hereby is authorized and impowered, to take ſuch meaſures as to them may ſeem moſt expedient and effectual for inliſting the recruits neceſſary to compleat the line of this ſtate, as directed by this act, and the act which this act is intended to alter and ſupply.

And be it further enacted, &c. That the act, intitled, "An act for recruiting the Pennſylvania line in the army of the United States;" paſſed the 25th of June, 1781, and which this act is intended to alter and ſupply; and every clauſe, matter and thing contained therein, (except what is herein altered or ſupplied) ſhall be, and continue, in force and effect.

And whereas, it is abſolutely neceſſary that ſome method be ſpeedily taken more effectually to prevent deſertion. Therefore,

Be it enacted, &c. That any perſon who ſhall, according to an act to diſcourage deſertion, paſſed 20th of February, 1777 apprehend and deliver to the ſheriff or gaoler of the county, a deſerter from the line of this ſtate, ſhall be exempted from his two next ſucceeding tours of militia duty, on producing the certificate of the ſheriff or gaoler of the county, of his having delivered ſuch deſerter into his cuſtody, to the lieutenant of the county, or ſuch other officer or officers whoſe duty it may be to ſuperintend the appeals held on the calls of the militia, when it would have been otherwiſe the turn of ſuch perſon to have ſerved.

Mr. Claypoole,

IT is probable that the aſſembly will now think of finiſhing their bill for the regulating of fees, therefore remarks on it, may now be ſeaſonable. A work of this nature, to be uſeful, requires great attention & aſſiſtance. The eſſay layed before the public is valuable, as a FIRST DRAUGHT. But it is deficient both as to ſervices for which fees are taken, daily, and as to the proportion of the reward to the trouble. There are alſo ſome miſtakes in it. Thus the clerk of the quarter-ſeſſions is allowed for taking the bonds given by public-houſe keepers, when by law and long uſage, this is due to the prothonotary of the county. Again, this laſt is enabled to take a ſmall fee for recording the title of the deed of a ſheriff, when land is ſold upon execution, and nothing for recording the SUBSTANCE of the deed; as the practice is. Is the officer to take this trivial fee, for the whole buſineſs; or will he be entitled to the new allowance, and the uſual fee for RECORDING the deed itſelf?

Then, as to the judge of the admiralty; his fees in a PRIZE cauſe are given, in as general words, as before the late enquiry. By that it ſeemed as if the LUMP fees, for a ſhip or veſſel taken from the enemy, were underſtood to be meaned only as a reward for deciding the queſtion, "Whether prize or not?" But the caſe of a contradictory claim between captors or ſuppoſed captors, was found to be a ſeparate matter. If it be ſo, let there be a fee given for it, and for appointing agents for abſent captors, and other duties. I am, &c. X.

Notice is hereby given to the

Freeholders and other Electors of the County of Philadelphia, that a Meeting will be held on Buſineſs of importance, at the Houſe of JACOB NEFF, near Cheſnut-hill, on Saturday the 29th inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Philadelphia county, Sept. 21.

Head-quarters, Peek's-Kill, Sept. 6th, 1781.

COLONEL Nicola, of the invalid regiment, tried at a general court-martial, appointed by major general M'Dougal, at Weſt Point, the 21ſt ult. whereof col. M. Jackſon was preſident, on the following and ſundry charges exhibited by capt. Woolpper.

The court having conſidered the nature of the ſeveral charges exhibited againſt colonel Nicola, with evidence, and his defence; on mature deliberation, are of opinion, That the ſaid colonel Nicola is not guilty of the 1ſt, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th (except the former part, viz. that he has taken George Saville, quart. maſt. ſerg. out of the guard houſe, when he was confined for adulterating officers rum, without trial or puniſhment, but are of opinion he was juſtifiable in ſo doing) and of the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th charges, and are of opinion that the charges are groundleſs and vexatious and do honourably acquit him.

The general approves of the opinion of the court, and orders colonel Nicola to be releaſed from his arreſt immediately.

Tranſcript of general orders tranſmitted by colonel Groſvenor, D. A. G.

E. HASKELL, D. A. G. at Weſt-Point

TO BE SOLD,

A Negro Man, Woman, and two Children: the man underſtands driving a carriage and taking care of horſes; he likewiſe underſtands all kinds of work about a farm. the woman can do every kind of houſe work. Apply to the printer.

Whereas it is reported, that a certain John Sottenſhall was lately poiſoned, by taking too large a doſe of mercury: And it has been ſaid, that the ſaid John Sottenſhall obtained the ſaid mercury from me. The truth of the matter, ſo far as reſpects me, is, that he took half a ounce of ſalts from one of my ſhelfs, which I had put up in a piece of paper, and told him to go and take one ounce of cream of tartar, and mix them both in molaſſes, and take a teaſpoon full night and morning, while he was drinking the diet drink he was to fetch the next morning from me, and which I had prepared for him. As for ſaying he got it off my ſhelf, he could make no miſtake, as he ſee it put up and laid on the edge of the ſhelf, where I put it, wrapped up in a bit of paper. Now I do ſwear and proteſt, that if he or any body elſe, ſearched ever ſo long, they could have found none in my houſe.

PATRICK WILSON.

Philadelphia, Sept. 21.

The Subſcriber begs leave to in-

form the PUBLIC, and his FRIENDS more particularly, that he is removed to that commodious and well-known ſtand, at the Sign of the King of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, where he is furniſhed with large and excellent LIVERY STABLES. All Gentlemen who ſhall pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on being received in the beſt Manner, and the greateſt Care and Attention paid to themſelves and horſes: By their humble Servant, ISAAC ALLEN, Junior.

WHEREAS MAGDALENA, my wife, has eloped from my bed and board, this is to forwarn all perſons, not to truſt her on my account, for I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. MATTHEW WILLDANCKER.

Philadelphia, Sept. 10.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subſcriber,

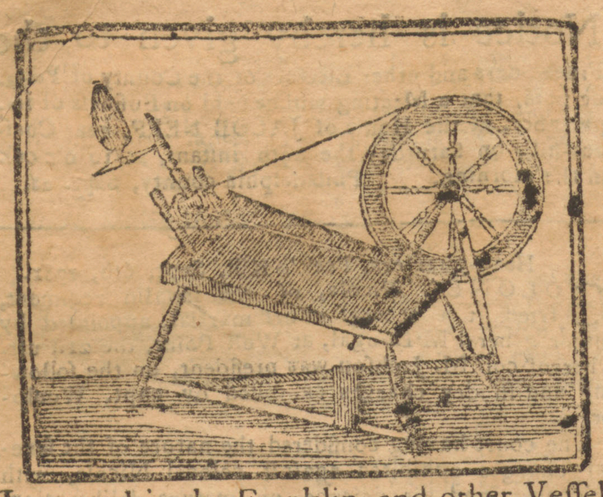
THAT beautiful ſituated Farm, called FAIR VIEW, containing two hundred and ſixty-five acres of land: One hundred acres of which are extraordinary good meadow, and well bank'd, having lately been put into the beſt order; another hundred acres are fit for the plow; and the remaining ſixty five are wood-land about two miles from the houſe. A beautiful two ſtory frame houſe well finiſhed, forty-four feet front by thirty-eight feet deep, four rooms on a floor, with fire places in each, a good garret with four good rooms ſuitable for ſervants, in one of which is a fire place; a large entry, ten feet by thirty-eight, through the centre; four good airy cellars under the whole, paved with brick and ſeparated by lattice, one of them was deſigned for a kitchen, having a fire place and oven in it. A well of good water at the door: a fine ſpring-houſe on a never failing ſtream, a few yards from the houſe, capable of containing the milk of a large dairy; barn, ſtables, cow-houſe with ſtalls for twenty ſix cattle, cyder-houſe, two large ſheds, barracks, coach-houſe, granary, corn cribs, &c. two fine orchards of between two and three hundred apple-trees; one of them containing about ninety trees is in its prime, and the other began to bear this ſeaſon; peach orchard, pears, plumbs, and cherries of the beſt kind; a good garden near the houſe. The whole under good fence, with cedar and rails.

This plantation is ſituated in a good neighbourhood, on the river Delaware, and on the great road from Philadelphia to New-York; nineteen miles from Philadelphia, half a mile from the borough of Briſtol, and one mile from Burlington in New-Jerſey. For farther particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JOHN CLARK

Wanted, a Wet Nurſe that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Best possible image



Imported in the Franklin, and other Veſſels form Europe, and arrived by Land from Boſton, at large and elegant ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

Now opening for SALE, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the Corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, viz.

SCARLET ſuperfine Broad Cloths.
Blue, brown, green, purple, ſuperfine Broadcloths, twilled and knapped.
Brown, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured ſecond Cloths.
Grey and brown, ſtrong Engliſh Knaps.
London brown, buff, ſcarlet, white and ſtriped Caſſimers.
London brown, ſtriped, purple, and a variety of Forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth coloured and white Pluſh.
Green, ſcarlet, blue and cloth coloured fine Pluſh faſhionably ribbed.
A variety of ſpotted, brown, claret coloured and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Buff, brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and ſtriped Coatings.
Black Everlaſtings,
Serge Denims.
Serge Dejean.
Prunellas,
Duroons.
A variety of corded and plain Worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemen's jackets and breeches.
A variety of ſilk Jacket and Breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and embоſſed Serges.
Emboſſed Flannels.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanſkin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worſted, cotton & ſilk Hoſe of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes.
A beautiful aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes.
Whitechapel and common Engliſh Needles.
Twelve and 14 oz. ſadlers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Plated and gilded Buttons.
Silver Locket Butons of various patterns.
Ink Pots.
Hanover Laces.
Marſeilles Quilting.
White, blue, black, garnet, crimſon, pink and ſtriped Sattins.
Black, white and blue Half Sattins.
Azure, blue, green, white, pink, and black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduaſoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Green, brown, dove, cloth colour, blue, black, white, green, and crimſon ell-wide Perſians.
Pink, blue, black, green, white and crimſon Sarſnets.
Elegant ditto do. Apron.
Skilleting and Cap Wire.
Large fine Blankets.
Yard wide and 7-8 Bed. ticks of the beſt quality,
Six-quarters, yard, 3 8, yard wide and 7-8 cotton Checks.
Black and ſcarlet Princeſs Stuffs.
Olive, white, buff, blue, brown and ſpotted Jeans
Tablecloths and toweling Diaper.
Damaſcus.
Blue, white and green India Taffeties.
Seven-eight and yard wide Ticklenburg.
Sail Duck.
Mens, womens and children Engliſh Leather Shoes.
Ladies Stuff Ditto.
A large aſſortment of fine Thread Lace, Edgings and Trolly.
Silk Stockings, Gloves & Mitts.
Purple Gloves and Mits.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of every pattern and colour.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White and brown Sheeting.
Flowered & milnet Lawns.
Milnet lawn Handkerchiefs
Sawing Silks of all colours.
Thread of every colour & Fineneſs.
Long Lawn.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, coarſe and fine.
Twiſt of different colours.
Mens coarſe Hoſe & Mits.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Kattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Cinnamon, dove colour, black and cloth colour, ed, blue, brown, changeable & clouded Mantuas, of different patterns.
Muſlins tamboured.
Tapes.
Razors of the firſt quality, in caſes, with Straps, &c.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
engals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands
Pots.
Iron Skillets.
Copper Coffee-pots and Skillets.
Braſs Candleſticks.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake-ſtones, &c. Alſo,
Cinnamon, Raiſins in jars, Philberts, and Almonds by the Bag.
Some hogſheads of extra-ordinary Indigo, with innumberleſs other articles too tedious to mention.

J. KEAN returns his moſt grateful Thanks to thoſe who have generouſly favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to aſſure them it will be his conſtant Study to merit a Continuation of their Favours.

TO BE SOLD,

Situated in the Town of Lebanon, Lancaſter County,

A new two ſtory Stone Houſe,

50 feet by 40, four rooms on a floor, with a good Stable convenient to the houſe: A ſmall Stone HOUSE and BARN, with two large LOTS near the center of the town: Three 10 Acre LOTS, within a quarter of a mile; and a PLANTATION, containing 180 acres, 20 of which is cleared, about one mile from the town.

Alſo, To be Sold, at Cornwall Furnace,

A NUMBER OF

Negroe Wenches and Children,

MARES and COLTS, and a Quantity of SALT-PANS, 6 feet by 3, and 11 inches deep. Any Perſon inclining to Purchaſe may know the Terms, by applying to CURTIS GRUBB, at Cornwall Furnace.

JACOB MORRIS,

On the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet a few doors below Walnut-ſtreet, has for Sale,

COARSE, Laval, Nombattu, Linens,
Bedticks,
Womens and mens coarſe and fine cotton Hoſe.
Briſtol window Glaſs of different ſizes,
Spaniſh Brown, yellow Oaker, and Venetian Red
Paints ground in oil,
Engliſh Tin, &c. &c.

TENCH COXE

Has for SALE, on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet,

AN aſſortment of QUEENS WARE, conſiſting of Plates, Diſhes, Tureens, Mugs, and Baſons. Nombattu, Pontivy, and Laval linens; white Swanſkins, Coating, coarſe Broadcloaths, dark and light Chintzes, ſtriped and clouded Luteſtrings. Alſo brown and white Sugars in hogſheads, boxes and barels; Maryland Tobacco, and a quantity of white Biſcuit in kegs.

Philadelphia, September 6.

STOLEN, laſt Sunday night, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Sochna townſhip, Northampton county, a dark Brown MARE, between 14 and 15 hands high, 6 years old, has a little ſtar in her forehead mixed with brown hairs, one ſaddle-mark the bigneſs of eleven penny bit, the mane hangs on both ſides, ſhe is higher behind than before, paces and trots. Whoever brings the ſaid Mare to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have SIX POUNDS Reward, or for Mare and Thief NINE POUNDS, paid by

JACOB BITTENBERNER.

TO BE SOLD,

A ſtrong healthy NEGRO WENCH, about 22 years of age. Enquire of the printer.

A Perſon capable of teaching

Writing, Arithmetick and Geopraphy, that will give Attendance once a Day at a private Houſe, to inſtruct four Children, will meet with great Encouragement. Apply to the Printer.

WHEREAS a certain John Nelſon, of Franklin county, North Carolina, formerly from Kingſeſs, Pennſylvania, died laſt November in the aforeſaid ſtate, inteſtate: If there is any of ſaid Nelſon's Relations now living, they are deſired to apply to JAMES DYER, at Mr. Robert Furniſs's, in Newcaſtle, on Delaware, where they will hear of ſomething greatly to their advantage; or to Colonel Simon Jeffery's, in North Carolina.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Diſtillery-Store,

In Front-ſtreet, the ſecond Door above the Bank Meeting, Has by

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Of excellent Quality,

JAMAICA Spirits
Weſt India Rum,
Philadelphia ditto,
Plain Brandy,
Raſberry ditto,
Geneva,
Anniſeed Water,
Clove ditto,
Orange ditto,
Cinnamon ditto,
All Fours,
Mint Cordial,

And Spirits of Wine, proper for Medicinal Uſes, or for raiſing the Proof of Low Liquors.

N.B. He gives particular Encouragement to thoſe who Buy of him to Sell again.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1781.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the honourable Thomas M'Kean, eſquire, chief juſtice, the honourable William Auguſtus Atlee, eſquire, ſecond juſtice, the honourable John Evans, eſquire, third juſtice, and the honourable George Bryan, eſquire, fourth juſtice of the Supreme Court, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of Auguſt, inſtant, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, at the State-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday the twenty-fourth day of September next:

And whereas the honourable Francis Hopkinſon, eſq. judge of admiralty, for Pennſylvania, and the honourable William Auguſtus Atlee, John Evans and George Bryan, eſquires, juſtices, as aforeſaid, of the Supreme Court, aforeſaid, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the ſaid twenty ſeventh day of Auguſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of Admiralty Seſſions for the United-States of America, at the ſaid State-houſe, on the ſaid twenty-fourth day of September:

And whereas the ſaid honourable Thomas M'Kean, Francis Hopkinſon, William Auguſtus Atlee, John Evans and George Bryan, eſquires, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the ſaid twenty-ſeventh day of Auguſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of Admiralty Seſſions for the State of Pennſylvania, at the ſaid State-Houſe, on the ſaid twenty-fourth day of September: NOTICE is hereby given, to all juſtices of the peace, the coroners, eſcheators and conſtables within the ſaid city and county, that they be then and there in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, inditements and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices, in that behalf, appertain to be done; alſo, all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the gaol of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the twenty-ninth day of Auguſt, in the Year of Our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, and in the Sixth Year of American Independence.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Public Notice is hereby

GIVEN,

To the Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia,

THAT a GENERAL ELECTION is to be held for the City and County aforeſaid, at Philadelphia, Germantown and Jacob Wentz's, on Tueſday the 10th day of October next: The Election to be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which Places the Electors of the City and County are to chooſe

Two Perſons for Sheriff,

Two for Coroner, one Commiſſioner, and ſix Aſſeſſors.

The County to elect nine Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly,

And the City of Philadelphia five Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, ſix Aſſeſſors, two Commiſſioners for the Streets, and two Wardens:

And the Conſtables of the City and County are required to hold Elections in their reſpective Wards and Townſhips, on Saturday the 7th day of October next, to elect townſhip and ward Aſſeſſors and Inſpectors, to attend in their reſpective Diſtricts at the ſaid General Election; which Inſpectors, when met, are to chooſe for each Diſtrict three fit Perſons for Judges of Election.

Sept. 17. WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

To the Free and Independent ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia,

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my warmeſt Thanks for the Honour done me, in chooſing me your Sheriff at the laſt Election; the Continuance of your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election will oblige Gentlemen your humble Servant, WILLIAM WILL. Sept. 17.

Wanted, a good Cook, a French

one would be preferred. Such as can produce ſufficient recommendations of their ability, ſobriety and integrity will be well paid. Apply to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

The remaining Time of a Negro Girl's SERVICE—being ſeveral Years.

Enquire of the Printer.

To be Sold for Money or Tobacco, or

ſuch Credit as may ſuit the Purchaſers,

Lands in the Kentuckey County,

in the ſtate of Virginia, to wit, A number of Tracts which were ſecured to the firſt Adventurers in that country upon pre-emption Rights; the greateſt part thereof having been marked out and improved by them in the years 1774 and 1775: A Tract of about 2000 acres, lying on Ohio river, at the lower end of the falls, acroſs which the town of Louiſville will extend: An undivived Moiety of 3000 acres, on the ſaid river, about 3 miles below the falls, ſurveyed under a military warrant in the year 1775: Alſo, Sundry large Tracts lying on or near the ſaid river, ſeveral of them within 7 or 8 miles of the falls. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

Best possible image.

TUESDAY, THE SEPTEMBER 25, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price Six-Pence. [NUMB. 786.

THOSE who may please to favour this Paper with Advertisements, are requested to send the Money with them, and thereby save themselves and the Printer the Trouble very generally attending after Settlements.

A further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this state, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-house, on THURSDAY, the 27th of September instant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be seen at the Coffee-house, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the same as the last sales. September 21.

Public Notice is hereby

GIVEN,

To the Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia,

THAT a GENERAL ELECTION is to be held for the City and County aforesaid, at Philadelphia, Germantown and Jacob Wentz's, on Tuesday the 9th day of October next: The Election to be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which Places the Electors of the City and County are to choose

Two Persons for Sheriff,

Two for Coroner, and one Commissioner,

The County to elect one Counsellor and nine Representatives in General Assembly,

And the City of Philadelphia five Representatives in Assembly, two Commissioners for the Streets, and two Wardens:

And the Constables of the City and County are required to hold Elections in their respective Wards and Townships, on Saturday the 6th day of October next, to elect township and ward Assessors and Inspectors, to attend in their respective Districts at the said General Election; which Inspectors, when met, are to choose for each District three fit Persons for Judges of Election.

Sept. 17. WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

To the Free and Independent ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia,

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my warmest Thanks for the Honour done me, in choosing me your Sheriff at the last Election; the Continuance of your Votes and Interest at the ensuing Election will oblige Gentlemen your humble Servant, WILLIAM WILL. Sept. 17.

Haym Salomon, Broker,

At his office in Front-street, between Market and Arch streets,

TRANSACTS all kinds of business on Commission. Buys and sells Bills of Exchange on any part of Europe. As also,

Pennsylvania and other State Money,

And which he receives in payment for

Bills of Exchange,

At the highest price given.

He gives constant attendance at his Office, from nine to one in the forenoon; and from three to seven in the afternoon.

A Person capable of teaching

Writing, Arithmetick and Geography, that will give Attendance once a Day at a private House, to instruct four Children, will meet with great Encouragement. Apply to the Printer.

Wanted, a good Cook, a French

one would be preferred. Such as can produce sufficient recommendations of their ability, sobriety and integrity will be well paid. Apply to the Printer.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

Is there not stored in heaven's wrath, some red hot thunder bolts to come hurling down with dreadful vengeance upon the unaccountable miscreant wretch, whose serpentine soul betrays his country, and sets the place of his nativity in flames?

TO THE TRAYTOR GENERAL ARNOLD.

READ and tremble at the above awful question! Light as you may think of it, there is a tremendous Judge.

Your actions are so infamous, that if general Clinton had employed the devil and all his imps to have raked hell for a complete villain, they could not have found youre qual.

When I consider you as a man mounting rapidly to the highest pitch of honour, all on a sudden descending from that pinnacle of glory to the mean Lucrative Traitor; I am indeed surprized. But, as if your crimes were not yet sufficient, when I find you slaughtering your countrymen, and carrying on the ravages and devastations of the war with a degree of inveteracy never before heard of; I stand confounded and shocked at the thoughts of such a viper ever being brought into the world. And as if you were determined to outdo the furies of the infernal regions; you have, contrary to what human nature could be supposed capable of, set New-London, the neighbourhood of your nativity in flames, while you murdered its inhabitants and your most intimate acquaintance.

To make up your measure of iniquity, and to hand your name down to posterity, as the most consummate damon that ever existed; there is only a few crimes more for you to commit, viz. to rip open the womb which gave such a rancourous serpent birth, to embrue your hands in the blood of your dearest connections, then tear out the heart of your patron and protector general Clinton, and to close the scene lay violent hands on your own life.

I took up my pen with an intent to shew a reflective glass, wherein you might at one view behold your actions; but soon found such a horrid ugly deformity in the out lines of your picture, that I was frightned at the sight, so the mirrour dropped and broke to pieces! each of which discovered you to be a gigantick overgrown monster, of such a variety of shapes, all over ulcerated, that it is in vain to attempt to describe them.

Sept. 19, 1781. PLAIN TRUTH.

The glorious privileges of British subjects, the freedom of their elections, and disinterestedness of their parliament, will appear in a striking point of view from the following extracts from the life and military exploits of sir George Bridges Rodney, published in a late English magazine, and will also shew the propriety and necessity of sir George's plundering St. Eustatia, which has been a matter of astonishment to all persons prejudiced in favour of British government.

"ON the 21st of January, 1764, the admiral was created baronet of Great Britain, and on the 3d of December, 1765, was appointed governor of Greenwich hospital. In March, 1766, he was married to miss Clyse, by whom he had several children. In the parliament which met at the accession of his present majesty, he had been chosen member for Penryn, in Cornwall, and in 1768, he engaged in a contested election at Northampton, that was productive of the most ruinous consequences to the principal parties. The interest of this town seemed to be divided between the earls of Halifax, Northampton and Spencer, whose seats were in the neighbourhood. The three peers not being able to settle the point by a coalition, respectively set up their candidates: sir George Osborne being supported by the earl of Halifax, sir George Bridges Rodney by the earl of Northampton, and Mr. Howe by earl Spencer. In the sequel the two first joined interest. After lavishing immense sums and involving the town and neighbourhood in inveterate enmities, the return was made in favour of the two baronets. A petition however being immediately presented to the house of commons, Mr. Howe's right appeared so evident, that before the matter came on to be heared, it was agreed that the two baronets could not both sit for Northampton in that parliament. Their council therefore ageed to decide by chance which should be the member, and the lot fell on sir George Bridges Rodney. In a word such were the ruinous consequences of this contest, that the earls of Halifax and Northampton embarrassed their circumstances in such a manner that the former continued poor and distressed during the remainder of his life, and the latter was compelled to exile himself; and sir George's fortune was so involved, that he was also under the necessity of leaving his native country."

LONDON, July 3.

YESTERDAY Mr. Whieldon, publisher of the Whitehall Evening Post, and Mr. Ayre, printer of the Middlesex Journal, were called up to receive judgment in the court of King's bench for a libel against the Russian ambassador, and were each sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the King's bench, and 100l. fine. Mr. Baldwin, printer of the St. James's Chronicle, was also called up to receive judgment for the like offence, and fined 100l.

As the Russian ambassador has received so ample satisfaction by the heavy sentence, passed on the ostensible authors of the libel against his sacred person, it is to be hoped he will further vindicate the honour of his country, not the least distinguished for its generosity, by pleading for a remission of the severest parts of the penalty to the unfortunate, and, perhaps, unintentional offenders.

What have English martyrs to fear from a pillory, when the cause in which they suffer is likely to make it a triumphal car, amidst the plaudits of their generous countrymen? The British zeal which has made it an instrument of death to the base, will make it a vehicle of glory to the virtuous sufferers.

Yesterday the news-men held their anniversary feast at the Adam and Eve at Pancras. Several printers and other members of the typographical order attended on the occasion, when plenty and variety spread the tables as usual, and the whole day was spent in the most perfect harmony and order.

The following toasts were drank, with three huzzas,

The liberty of the press.

Every thing lord Mansfield deserves.

The several printers and publishers confined in the King's Bench.

May truth never be deemed a libel.

The restriction of public comments upon judicial proceedings, as lately recommended from the bench, could only be meant as applicable to those prejudicatory remarks which may tend to bias the minds of jurymen. The publicity of judicial decisions is the greatest security against their abuse, at the same time that it extends the knowledge of the laws by which we are governed. A desire of concealment and a fear of after scrutiny, must argue a want of confident and conscious rectitude.

The rumour of a peace being upon the tapis was very prevalent yesterday in the city; it is said to be negotiated by the emperor, and the empress of Russia.

A letter from Paris dated June 23, says, "It seems to be confirmed by ministry, that M. de la Mothe Piquet shall go commander in chief to the East-Indies, the latter end of September at furthest, with a strong naval and military reinforcement; and that Hyder Aly Cawn is to be assisted by that officer with all the forces he may be able to spare."

Captain Duddingstone, of his majesty's ship Boston, and the Martin cutter, are to be ready the 28th instant to convoy the linen ships from Dublin to Liverpool, Park Gate and Chester.

Six vessels are now fitting out in the river, on a peculiar construction: they are intended to carry two long 48 pounders brass, and in the center there are beds for mortars, after the manner of the Spanish gun boats.

The Experiment privateer of London, captain Balfour, in company with the Jupiter of Bristol, has taken the brigantine Diana, from Philadelphia to Marstrand, and sent her for Derry.

Admiralty-Office, July 3, 1781.

Extract of a letter from lieutenant Hayne, of the Cruizer cutter, to admiral sir Thomas Pye, commander in chief of his majesty's ships at Portsmouth, dated off Beachy-Head, June 30, 1781.

"On the 29th at four in the morning, we saw a cutter close in with the land near Shoreham, and at seven took her. She proved to be L'Eveille, of Dunkirk, of 8 carriage guns, 10 swivels, and 29 men. This privateer was commanded by one Richard Boorn, an Englishman, who ran her on shore before we could board her, and with 17 more men of the subjects of Britain, went on shore near the village of Worthing, in Sussex, and declaring themselves a band of smugglers, with pistols and cutlasses, passed through it unmolested. We got the cutter off without the least damage"

Yesterday doctor Cornwallis kissed the king's hand at St. James's, on being appointed bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, and is to be succeeded as dean of Canterbury by doctor Stinton.

On Saturday evening the fireworks in Windsor gardens were the most curious that have been exhibited for many years. Their majesties and all the royal family, with several of the nobility, were present; and several of the machineries were lighted by prince William Henry, who was eager to distinguish himself during the continuance of the exhibition.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, Saturday, 22d Sept. 1781.

Ordered, That the bill for making provision for the defence of the state, &c. be printed for public consideration. SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk.

An act to make more effectual provision for the defence of this state, in case the motions of the enemy should indicate an invasion thereof.

WHEREAS the intelligence received, of the preparations made by the enemy at New-York, indicate an invasion of the state, against which it is our duty to make every provision of defence, which the circumstances of this commonwealth admit; and that the executive authority of the state be furnished with sufficient powers to draw forth the resources thereof, with the utmost vigour and dispatch:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the president (or vice president) in council, be and is hereby authorized to call forth such and so many waggons, as shall appear to them necessary for the transportation of the necessary baggage and stores of such troops, either continental or militia, as may be called forth into actual service on this emergency, or for the transportation of the records, books and papers, or other public property, either of the united states or of this state.

And be it further enacted, That the late waggon-masters, of the several counties in this state, and their deputies (or such other persons as shall be appointed by the supreme executive council) and the constables be impowered and are hereby required to do the several duties in the premises, which were enjoined by the former waggon law of this state, and that the owners of all such waggons, be entitled to receive the sum of twenty five shillings specie per diem for a waggon and four horses, and the sum of fifteen shillings specie per diem for a waggon and two horses, they the said owners finding the driver, and necessary forage for their respective teams.

And be it further enacted, That, in case a sufficient number of waggons cannot be procured in the manner above-mentioned, the president (or vice-president) in council, be and hereby is authorized and impowered, to direct his warrant, under his hand and seal, to such persons in any city or county in this state, as shall be deemed proper, authorizing such persons to seize and impress any waggons, horses, boats, sloops or shallops, for the transportation of the several articles above mentioned, and in the mean time to detain all waggons, horses, boats, or other vessels, which any persons may endeavour to remove.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the president (or vice-president) in council, be and hereby is, in like manner, authorized and impowered to seize and impress arms, ammunition and military stores, and provisions, and forage of all kinds whatsoever, belonging to any private persons or companies, and apply them, if need be, to the public use; such seizure to be duly certified, and the value thereof ascertained, as nearly as possible, in specie.

And be it further enacted, That the president (or vice-president) in council be, in like manner, authorized and impowered to billet and quarter such troops, as may be called together for the special defence of the state in this emergency, upon any public houses, or, in case of their insufficiency, upon private houses, having due respect to the number and convenience of families.

And whereas the usual mode of calling out the militia by classes, may be attended with fatal delay to the interests and property of the good people of this state:

Be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the president (or vice-president) in council, be and is hereby authorized and impowered (if the designs of the enemy shall, in their judgment, make it necessary) to call forth the whole of the militia, without any respect to classes, and in that case every person now serving on a tour of militia duty shall repair to and join his own proper battalion, orders being first received therefor, and be allowed for the service already done.

And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons so called forth by the president (or vice president) in council, in manner aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to perform a tour of militia duty, the person or persons so neglecting or refusing, shall be subject to the same fines and penalties, as in other cases when called forth in classes by virtue of the law for regulating the militia of this state, any thing in the said law to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, That the president (or vice-president) in council, be authorized to draw upon the treasury for such money as may be necessary, in the present emergency, for preparing and procuring arms, ammunition, and for other contingent expences attending the present service.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case it shall become necessary to remove the prisoners of war to distant parts of the state, the late commissaries of purchase, or such other persons as the supreme executive council shall appoint, be directed to procure subsistence for them in the most expeditious and frugal manner, keeping regular accounts thereof to be laid before a future assembly, and that the faith of the state be pledged for payment thereof.

And be it further enacted, That the president (or vice president) in council, be authorized and impowered, when occasion shall require, to impress by warrant under hand and seal, such and so many horses and waggons, as he may judge necessary for the removal of the families and property of those inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, and the northern liberties, and the districts of Southwark, who may be in actual service against the enemy, and of such other citizens and persons who in his opinion may be entitled to and require the same; the hire of all such horses and waggons to be paid by the persons making use thereof: Provided nevertheless, That if any horses or waggons shall be impressed by virtue hereof, and no use made thereof by the citizens and persons for whom they may be impressed, the expence thereof shall be paid by the state treasurer upon the order of the president (or vice president) in council.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall be and remain in force until days after the meeting of the next general assembly of this commonwealth, and no longer.

From the Roval Gazette, N. York, Sep. 19.

An account of B. Gen. Arnold's expedition to New-London.

SIR, Sept. 16, 1781.

You are desired to publish the enclosed letter from brigadier general Arnold to his excellency the commander in chief. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, O. DELANCEY, Adjutant General.

To Mr. James Rivington.

SIR, Sound, off Plumb Island, 8th Sept. 1781.

I HAVE the honour to inform your excellency, that the transports with the detachment of troops under my orders, anchored on the Long-Island shore on the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. about 10 leagues from New-London; and having made some necessary arrangements, weighed anchor at 7 o'clock, P. M and stood for New-London, with a fair wind. At 1 o'clock the next morning, we arrived off the harbour, when the wind suddenly shifted to the northward, and it was 9 o'clock before the transports could beat in. At 10 o'clock the troops in two divisions, and in four debarkations were landed; one on each side the harbour about 3 miles from New-London; that on the Groton side, consisting of the 40th and 54th regiments, and the 3d battalion of New-Jersey volunteers, with a detachment of Yagers and artillery were under the command of lieutenant-colonel Eyre. The division on the New-London side consisted of the 38th regiment, the Loyal Americans, the American Legion, Refugees, and a detachment of 60 Yagers, who were immediately on their landing put in motion, and at 11 o'clock, being within half a mile of fort Trumbull, which commands New London harbour, I detached captain Millet, with four companies of the 38th regiment to attack the fort, who was joined on his march by captain Frink, with one company of the American legion. At the same time I advanced with the remainder of the division, west of fort Trumbull, on the road to town, to attack a redoubt which had kept up a brisk fire upon us for some time; but which the enemy evacuated on our approach. In this work we found six pieces of cannon mounted, and two dismounted; soon after I had the pleasure to see captain Millet march into fort Trumbull under a shower of grape shot from a number of cannon, which the enemy had turned upon him; and I have the pleasure to inform your excellency, that by the sudden attack and determined bravery of the troops, the fort was carried with the loss of only four or five men killed and wounded. Captain Millet had orders to leave one company in fort Trumbull, to detach one to the redoubt we had taken, and to join me with the other two companies. No time on my part was lost in gaining the town of New-London. We were opposed by a small body of the enemy with one field piece, who were so hard pressed that they were obliged to leave the piece, which being iron was spiked and left.

As soon as the enemy were alarmed in the morning, we could perceive they were busily employed in bending sails, and endeavouring to get their privateers, and other ships up Norwich river, out of our reach, but the wind being small, and the tide against them, they were obliged to anchor again. ——From information I received before and after my landing, I had reason to believe that Fort Griswold, on Grotton side, was very incomplete; and I was assured (by friends to government) after my landing, that there were only twenty or thirty men in the fort; the inhabitants in general being on board their ships, and busy in saving their property. On taking possession of fort Trumbull, I found the enemy's ships would escape unless we could possess ourselves of fort Griswold; I therefore dispatched an officer to lieutenant colonel Eyre, with the intelligence I had received, and requested him to make an attack upon the fort as soon as possible; at which time I expected the howitzer was up and would have been made use of.—On my gaining a height of ground in the rear of New London, from which I had a good prospect of fort Griswold, I found it much more formidable than I expected, or than I had formed an idea of from the information I had before received; I observed at the same time, that the men who had escaped from fort Trumbull, had crossed in boats and thrown themselves into fort Griswold, and a favourable wind springing up about this time, the enemy's ships were escaping up the river, notwithstanding the fire from fort Trumbull, and a six pounder which I had with me. I immediately dispatched a boat with an officer to lieutenant colonel Eyre, to countermand my first order to attack the fort, but the officer arrived a few minutes too late——Lieutenant colonel Eyre had sent captain Beckwith with a flag to demand a surrender of the fort, which was peremptorily refused, and the attack had commenced. After a most obstinate defence of near forty minutes, the fort was carried by superior bravery and perseverance of the assailants. The attack was judicious and spirited, and reflects the highest honour on the officers and troops engaged, who seemed to vie with each other in being first in danger. The troops approached on three sides of the work, which was a square, with flanks, made a lodgment in the ditch, and under a heavy fire, which they kept up on the works, effected a second lodgment upon the fraizing, which was attended with great difficulty, as only a few pickets could be forced out or broke in a place, and was so high that the soldiers could not ascend without assisting each other. Here the coolness and bravery of the troops were very conspicuous as the first who ascended the fraize were obliged to silence a nine-pounder, which infiladed the place on which they stood, until a sufficient body had collected to enter the works, which was done with fix'd bayonets, through the embrazures, where they were opposed with great obstinacy by the garrison with long spears. On this occasion I have to regret the loss of major Montgomery, who was killed by a spear in entering the enemy's works; also of ensign Whillock, of the XLth regiment, who was killed in the attack. Three other officers of the same regiment were wounded; lieutenant colonel Eyre, and three other officers of the LIVth regiment were also wounded, but I have the satisfaction to inform your excellency that they are all in a fair way to recover.

Lieutenant-colonel Eyre who behaved with great gallantry, having received his wound near the works, and major Montgomery being killed immediately after, the command devolved on major Bromfield, whose behaviour on this occasion does him great honour.

Lieutenant colonel Buskirk, with the New-Jersey volunteers, and artillery, being the second debarkation, came up soon after the work was carried, having been retarded by the roughness of the country; I am much obliged to this gentleman for his exertions, although the artillery did not arrive in time.

I have enclosed a return of the killed and wounded, by which your excellency will observe that our loss, though very considerable, is very short of the enemy's, who lost most of their officers, among whom was their commander colonel Ledyard. Eighty five men were found dead in Fort Griswold, and sixty wounded, most of them mortally; their loss on the opposite side must have been considerable, but cannot be ascertained. I believe we have about 70 prisoners, besides the wounded, who were left paroled.

Ten or twelve of the enemy's ships were burned, among them three or four armed vessels, and one loaded with naval stores, an immense quantity of European and West India goods, were found in the stores, among the former the cargo of the Hannah, captain Watson, from London, lately captured by the enemy. The whole of which was burnt with the stores, which proved to contain a large quantity of powder, unknown to us; the explosion of the powder, and change of wind, soon after the stores were fired, communicated the flames to part of the town, which was notwithstanding every effort to prevent it, unfortunately destroyed.

Upwards of fifty pieces of iron cannon were destroyed in the different works (exclusive of the guns of the ships) a particular return of which I cannot do myself the honour to transmit to your excellency at this time.

A very considerable magazine of powder, and barracks to contain three hundred men, were found in Fort Griswold, which captain Lemoine of the royal artillery had my positive directions to destroy; an attempt was made by him, but unfortunately failed, he had my orders to make a second attempt, the reasons why it was not done, captain Lemoine will have the honour to explain to your excellency.

I should be wanting in justice to the gentlemen of the navy, did I omit to acknowledge that upon this expedition I have received every possible aid from them, captain Beasley has made every exertion to assist our operations, and not only gave up his cabbin to the sick and wounded officers, but furnished them with every assistance and refreshment that his ship afforded.

Lord Dalrymple will have the honour to deliver my dispatches; I beg leave to refer your excellency to his lordship for the particulars of our operations on the New London side. I feel myself under great obligations to him for his exertions upon the occasion.

Captain Beckwith, who was extremely serviceable to me, returns with his lordship. His spirited conduct in the attack of fort Griswold does him great honour; being one of the first officers who entered the works. I beg leave to refer your excellency to him for the particulars of our operations on that side, and to say I have the highest opinion of his abilities as an officer.

I am greatly indebted to captain Stapleton (who acted as major of brigade) for his spirited conduct and assistance; in particular on the attack upon fort Trumbull, and his endeavours to prevent plundering (when the public stores were burnt) and the destruction of private buildings.

The officers and troops in general behaved with the greatest intrepidity and firmness.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,
Your excellency's most obedient and most
humble servant, B. ARNOLD.

Return of the killed and wounded.

1 major, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 44 rank and file killed.
1 lieutenant colonel, 3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 127 rank and file, wounded

Of the wounded officers, one captain, one lieutenant, and one ensign are since dead.

JOHN STAPLETON.

[Here follow returns of stores, &c. destroyed, which we omit for want of room.]

GENERAL ORDERS, head-quarters, New-York, 17th September, 1781.

Brigadier general Arnold, having reported to the commander in chief the success of the expedition under his direction against New London, on the 6th instant, his excellency has the pleasure of signifying to the army the high sense he entertains of the very distinguished merit of the corps employed upon that service: But whilst he draws the greatest satisfaction from the ardor of the troops, which enabled them to carry by assault a work of such strength as fort Griswold is represented to be, he cannot but lament with the deepest concern the heavy loss in officers and men sustained by the 40th and 54th regiments, who had the honour of that attack; and as no words can do proper justice to the discipline and spirit which they shewed on that occasion, his excellency can only request they will accept his thanks, with assurance that he will not fail to represent their conduct to their sovereign, in the most honourable terms.

The commander in chief begs leave to express his obligations to brigadier general Arnold, for his very spirited conduct on the occasion; and he assures that general officer, that he is convinced he took every precaution in his power to prevent the destruction of the town, which is a misfortune that gives him much concern.

His excellency also feels himself greatly indebted to all the officers of the regular and provincial corps who accompanied him on that service, but more particularly so to lieutenant colonel Eyre, major Bromfield, and captain Millett, who commanded the attacks, and to lord Dalrymple, captains Beckwith, and Stapleton, of whose very able assistance and distinguished gallantry the brigadier makes the most honourable mention.

The commander in chief has likewise the greatest pleasure in taking this public occasion of signifying to the army, how much they are indebted to the great humani-

ty and benevolence of captain Beazley, of his majesty's ship Amphion, to whose very friendly and generous assistance, many of the wounded officers and men are most probably indebted for their lives.

FRED. MACKENZIE, D. A. Gen.

NEW-YORK, September 15.

Last Thursday letters were received from the British fleet under the command of admiral Graves.

When monsieur de Grasse, who had landed his troops, and been joined in Chesapeak by monsieur de Barras's ships from Rhode Island, perceived the approach of our squadron, he ordered instantly that his commanders should slip their cables and push out to sea, this brought on a partial engagement between the two powers on the 5th instant, the British consisting of 19 and the French of 24 line of battle ships, admiral Graves's signal was for a close engagement, but (from the disposition of the enemy, who, notwithstanding their superiority in number, used every artifice to avoid one) it was found impracticable to bring more than a part of our line into action, we are informed that the two admirals, in the London of 98, and the Ville de Paris of 110 guns, were fiercely opposed to each other, the Shrewsbury of 74, commanded by captain Mark Robinson, and the Intrepid of 64, by captain Molloy, were two others principally engaged on our side: several of the enemy's ships were beat out of the line, when the affair was over 'tis said the French pushed back again for repossession of the bay, but this purpose admiral Graves effectually defeated, and sent off the whole French fleet, which by the last advices had retired 30 leagues to the southward of cape Henry, and the British fleet in sight of them, so that another contest for the sovereignty of the American seas, is hourly expected between these great naval armaments. The French left their anchors (with buoys) on their sudden departure from Chesapeak, which were afterwards cut away by captain Duncan in the Medea, and captain Dawson in the Iris. One French ship of 64 guns, or armed enflute, with three frigates, 'tis said, were left in York-river, to aid the marquis la Fayette, and cooperate with Mr. Washington, should he move down to Virginia. In the above skirmish captain Mark Robinson was very dangerously wounded in the leg, which disabling him from service, the Shrewsbury is now commanded by captain John Colpoys; there are hopes of captain Robinson's recovery. It is an indisputable fact that the French fleet were four days to windward of the British, with a superiority of five ships of the line, and during that space their admiral never ventured to attack admiral Graves, who was ever ready to give him battle.

For genuine particulars of the above event we entreat the patience of our readers until we are possessed of a more accurate and authentic detail, which we hope soon to produce from authority.

CHATHAM, September 19.

Last Thursday a frigate arrived at New-York from the fleet, in three days, and from what we can learn, brought news very unpalatable to the loyalists, and occasioned many long faces in the city; however, that fertile genius Mr. Rivington, after two days painful labour, has been delivered of a feeble effort, which he expected would reduce them to their primitive shapes; but alas! it abounds with so many absurdities and contradictions, that our informant tells us a sullen sadness is still visible. He further adds, that no person was allowed to go on board the frigate, nor to speak with any of the hands, and that it was generally believed that the French fleet were 30 leagues to the Southward of the Capes of Virginia, but it was in pursuit of the British, whom they had totally routed.

Last Friday that fiend and dog of Hell Arnold, returned to New-York from his satanic expedition into Connecticut, and landed 150 wounded men. The 40th regiment, we are assured, from good authority, were mostly cut to pieces in the reduction of fort Griswold, commanded by the late gallant lieutenant colonel Ledyard.

Sir Henry Clinton's baggage is on board ship, and on Tuesday last he began to embark troops, which continued for three days. Their destination is uncertain, though it is generally believed, they are embarking for the purpose of relieving the southern army, should their fleet be successful.

The militia are called out to do garrison duty in New-York, and we are told, the evacuation of the refugee post on the Bergen shore is on the tapis.

NEW-LONDON, September 10.

We had prepared our paper thus far for publication, when at about day break on Thursday morning last, twenty-four sail of the enemy's shipping appeared to the westward of this harbour, which by many were supposed to be a plundering party, after stock: alarm guns were immediately fired, but the discharge of cannon in the harbour has become so frequent of late that they answered little or no purpose. The defenceless state of the fortifications and of the town are obvious to our readers; a few of the inhabitants who were equipped advanced towards the place where the enemy were thought likely to make their landing, and manœuvred on the heights adjacent, until the enemy about 9 o'clock landed in two divisions of about 800 men each, one of them at Brown's farm near the light-house, the other at Groton point; the division that landed near the light-house marched up the road, keeping out large flanking parties, who were attacked in different places on their march by the inhabitants who had spirit and resolution to oppose their progress; the main body of the enemy proceeded to the town and set fire to the stores on the beach, and immediately after to the dwelling houses lying on the mill-cove; the scattered fire of our little parties, unsupported by our neighbours more distant, galled them so that they soon began to retire, setting fire to stores and dwelling houses promiscuously in their way; the fire from the stores communicated to the shipping that lay at the wharves, and a number were burnt, others swung to single fast and unhurt. At 4 o'clock they began to quit the town with great precipitation, and were pursued by our brave citizens with the spirit and ardour of veterans, and drove on board their boats. Five of the enemy were killed and about 20 wounded, among the latter is a Hessian captain who is a prisoner, as are seven others. We lost four killed and ten or twelve wounded, none mortal.

The most valuable part of the town is reduced to ashes, and all the stores. Fort Trumbull, not being tenable on the land side, was evacuated as the enemy advanced, and the few men in it crossed the river to fort Griswold, on Groton hill, which was soon after invested by the division that landed at the point: the fort having in it only about 120 men, chiefly militia hastily collected, defended it with the greatest resolution and bravery, and once repulsed the enemy; but the fort being out of repair could not be defended by such a handful of men, tho' brave and determin'd, against so superior a number; they did all that men of spirit and bravery, in such a situation could do; but after having a number of their party killed and wounded, they found that further resistance would be in vain, and resigned the fort: Immediately on their surrendery, the valiant colonel Ledyard, whose fate in a particular manner is much lamented, and 70 other officers and men, were murdered, most of whom were heads of families. The enemy lost a major Montgomery and 41 officers and men in the attack, who were found buried near the fort; their wounded were carried off. Soon after the enemy got possession of the fort they set fire to and burnt a number of dwelling houses and stores on Groton bank, and embarked about sun set, taking with them sundry of the inhabitants of New-London and Groton.

A colonel Ayers, who commanded the division at Groton, was wounded, and it is said died on board the fleet, the night they embarked.

About 15 sail of vessels with effects of the inhabitants, retreated up the river on the approach of the enemy and were saved, and four others remained in the harbour unhurt. The troops were commanded by that infamous traitor to his country Benedict Arnold, who headed the division which marched to this town. By this calamity it is judged that more than one hundred famlies are deprived of their habatations and most of them of their ALL.

This neighbourhood feel sensibly the loss of many deserving citizens, and tho' deceased can't but be highly indebted to them for their spirit and bravery in their exertions and manly opposition to the mercileſs enemies of our country in their last moments.

September 14. The following savage action, committed by the troops who subdued fort Griswold on Groton hill, on Thursday last, ought to be recorded to their eternal infamy;

Soon after the surrendry of the fort, they loaded a waggon with our wounded men, by order of their officers, and set the waggon off from the top of the hill, which is long and very steep; the waggon went a considerable distance with great force, till it was suddenly stopped by a tree; the shock was so great to those faint and bleeding men, that part of them died instantly: the officers ordered their men to fire on the waggon while it was running.

ANNAPOLIS, September 20

We have it from the best authority, that the count de Grasse is returned to his former station at Cape Henry, having driven the British fleet from the coast, formed a junction with the squadron of the count de Barras, and captured two British frigates.

About 4000 French troops, with a train of artillery, marched into this city on Tuesday last, from the northward, and will embark this evening or to-morrow morning for Virginia; they are to be convoyed by the Romulus, Gentille, and some other frigates of our illustrious Ally, now at anchor off this harbour.

BALTIMORE, September 18.

Early on Sunday morning last, his most Christian majesty's forces, consisting of several thousand choice troops (who arrived here on Tuesday last) attended by several generals and other officers of distinction, marched for Annapolis, where they are to embark with all possible expedition for Virginia. The behaviour of every corps, during their stay here, deserves universal applause.

The same morning the ship Sharpe, bound from Charlestown to York-River, Virginia, lately commanded by captain Alexander Bogg, laden with rice, coffee, geneva, &c. &c. arrived at Fell's point, having been captured by one of the French fleet, near the mouth of Chesapeake.

A brig from Charlestown for Virginia, was taken in company with the ship above mentioned, and is now on her way to this port.

On Thursday night last, a fleet of transports from the Head of Elk, having on board the artillery, grenadiers and light troops of the allied army, arrived at Annapolis, on their route to James river. They sailed again for their destination on Sunday.

A few days ago the 4th Maryland regiment, consisting of 600 rank and file, marched from Annapolis to join the marquis de la Fayette, at Williamsburg.

Within a few days past, several hundred waggons and carts, loaded with the baggage, provisions, &c. of the allied army, passed through this town, on their way to Annapolis.

The British fleet under the command of the admirals Graves, Hood, and Drake, on the 7th instant, made a feeble effort to enter the Chesapeake; but were attacked and driven to sea by the count de Grasse, who, after pursuing them several leagues, with 26 ships of his fleet, returned safe to the bay, with 23 ships, the other three having been left in chase of a single British man of war, supposed to be the Royal Oak.

While the count de Grasse was chasing the British fleet, the count de Barras, with 8 French line of battle ships, besides frigates, transports, and victuallers, arrived in the bay, and brought in two British provision ships, bound from St. Lucia to New-York.

On Tuesday last the British frigates Iris and Richmond, the former commanded by captain Dawson, and the latter by captain Hudson, were captured near cape Henry, by a part of the count de Grasse's fleet, as they were returning into the Chesapeake. These frigates (one of which fought with great bravery and perseverance against a superior force) were coming into the bay, under the idea, it is supposed, that the count de Barras's squadron was British.

The French fleet in and near the Chesapeake, now consists of about 50 sail of men of war, transports, victuallers, &c. 35 of which are of the line.

Eighty pieces of battering cannon, many large mortars, and an immense quantity of shells, shot, and other warlike stores, have been brought in by the count de Barras's fleet, for the use of the allied army.

The Romulus of 44 guns, and la Gentille of 32 with 8 transport ships and 1 brig, are arrived at Annapolis, for the purpose of transporting the troops, which left this place on Sunday last, with their baggage, &c. to Virginia. The embarkation will commence this day. It is said they are to disembark at Burwell's ferry, in James river, four miles from Williamsburg.

The allied army, which will, in a few days, commence very serious operations in Virginia, under the immediate command of his excellency general Washington, will consist of between 15 and 20,000 effective men.

Last evening a brigade of New-York state troops, under the command of brigadier-general James Clinton, embarked at, and sailed from, Fell's-Point, for Virginia.

Philadelphia, Sept. 25.

Agreeable to orders from his Excellency the Commander in chief of the Militia of Pennsylvania, a general Meeting of the Battalions of this city and liberties was yesterday morning held at the State-house and on the Commons, when they made a most respectable appearance.

Extract of a letter from Camden in South-Carolina, dated August 29, 1781.

"Every officer in the line of the southern army, that was present, has addressed general Greene on the late execution of colonel Hayne, praying that the Lex Talionis should follow. In consequence of which the general has issued his proclamation to that purpose, and by a flag sent to the commandant of Charlestown, has forwarded him copies of the address and proclamation, which sets forth, "That retaliation shall immediately take place, not on the tory militia officers, but it shall fall on the heads of regular British officers." This will now open a new scene of bloodshed, &c. which in the end the British will have reason sorely to repent. We have three British officers with us, prisoners, who are quaking with fear, on the result of this proclamation; but they are not of sufficient rank to become objects; they tell us that colonel Balfour was very averse to the measures taken against colonel Hayne, and throw all the blame on lord Rawdon and colonel Gould: However, this gains little credit here, as the character of the commandant for his cruelty, persecution, hypocrisy, &c. is so well established, that we are certain that he would not have forgone the GREAT PLEASURE of giving his FIAT to the execution of an American, for the universe, as this cruel piece of baseness will the more endear him to his sovereign.

General Greene, with the army, left this place two days ago, on his march towards the enemy at Congarees, and we imagine he crossed at Friday's ferry yesterday. A report has just reached us, that the enemy the night before last, on receiving intelligence of general Greene's movements, precipitately left their encampment and marched off, first setting their huts and some houses on fire."

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, September 20, 1781.

RESOLVED,

THAT the governor and council of the state of North-Carolina be desired to erect a Monument, at the expence of the United States, not exceeding the value of five hundred dollars, to the memory of the late brigadier general Davidson, who commanded the militia of the district of Salisbury, in the state of North-Carolina, and was killed on the first of February last, fighting gallantly in the defence of the liberty and independence of these States.

Extract from the minutes,
GEORGE BOND, Deputy Secretary.

*** For want of room many pieces of intelligence, &c. designed for this day's publication are omitted, but will be attended to in our next.

FOR SALE, BY

TENCH COXE,

At his Store in Water-street, four Doors below Chesnut-street,

Pontiry, Nombattu and shirting Linens, white Swanskins, white and brown Sugars in hogsheads, boxes and barrels, Maryland Tobacco, white Bread in barrels and kegs: Also, 17 Acres of LAND near the City.

The Partnership between the subscribers being dissolved by mutual consent, such persons as have any demands against the same, are requested to apply for payment; and those who are indebted thereto will please to settle their accounts with EDWARD FOX, at their late Store above Walnut-street, in Water-street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1781.

ALEXANDER NELSON,
EDWARD FOX.

ABSENTED himself this morning, a Negro LAD, named DUBLIN, about 54 years of age, well sett and likely, has a pleasant countenance, born in the West-Indies, is sensible and speaks English pretty well: Had on when he went away, a coat and overalls of unbleached country made linen, a waistcoat of yellow cloth with yellow metal buttons, a round hat with silver loops, and had on shoes and stockings. Whoever takes up the above described Negro, and delivers him to JOHN WILCOCKS, Esquire, shall receive a GUINEA Reward. Philadelphia, Sept. 24.

City Auction.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that, at the City-Vendue-Store in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Goods, Wares and Merchandize are received, to be diſpoſed of, either at public or private ſale—The public ſale will be held weekly on Tueſday—The ſtore well be open for the reception of goods, from 8 o'clock in the Morning to 7 o'clock in the Evening.—On Market days, attendance will be given at the Coffee-houſe, from 11 to 1 o'clock, for the ſale of whatever articles may be ſent there; proper ſtores are provided for receiving rum, ſugar, &c. every attention will be ſhewn to the diſpoſal of goods and merchandize that may be ſent for either public or private ſale, and due diſpatch and punctuality obſerved in ſettlement, Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with dry goods for public ſale, are requeſted to ſend them to the ſtore in time for adverti ſing, which will be on Saturday preceding the ſale.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

Philadelphia, 29th Auguſt, 1781.

The Subſcriber informs the PUBLIC in general, and his FRIENDS in particular, That he again keeps

Horſes at Livery,

At his STABLES, on the eaſt ſide of Seventh-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet (which have been occupied by the United States, ſince the latter end of December, 1776, and called the Continental Stables) ſuch Gentlemen as chooſe to ſend their Horſes may be aſſured that Juſtice will be done them, by

Aug. 28 JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

Six Pounds Specie Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Wedneſday the fifth inſtant, a Negro BOY named TRIM, 18 years old, has a ſcar on his forehead, is about five feet five inches high and well made: He took with him a coarſe brown cloth coat, a green coatee, lined with ſcarlet durant; and ſundry other wearing apparel, which very probably he may change, as well as his name. He was met on Thurſday morning on the road to Cheſter, with the ſecond diviſion of the French troops, which it is expected he will accompany to Virginia, as he ſpeaks a little French, and was ſeveral times ſeen ſkulking about their encampment.

Whoever will apprehend and ſecure ſaid Negro, ſo as the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

Sept. 10. WM. BINGHAM.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY, the 28th Day of September next, at One o'clock, in the afternoon, at the houſe of Catharine Schneider, in New-Hanover townſhip, A

Certain Plantation, or Tract of

Land, ſituate on Sanatogue creek, in the ſaid townſhip of New-Hanover, containing about 120 acres, on which is erected a Frame Dwelling Houſe, Griſt-mill, Barn, Stables, and other Out-houſes; 10 acres whereof are excellent Meadow, and about 15 acres of Upland cleared, the remainder is Wood Land. At the ſame time and place will be Sold, One undivided Third Part of a Saw-Mill, and 50 Acres of Ground thereto belonging, adjoining the above deſcribed Plantation. Any perſon deſirous to view the premiſes, will please to apply to JACOB KROUS, in Limerick townſhip: The terms will be made known at the time and place of ſale; where attendance will be given, by HENRY DERING, Executor of the laſt will and teſtament of Henry Dering, ſenior, late of New-Hanover townſhip, deceaſed.

New-Hanover townſhip, Auguſt 28.

N. B. If NICHOLAS DERING, Son of Henry Dering, late of New-Hanover townſhip, Philadelphia county, is alive, and will apply or ſend to his Brother, Henry Dering, at Lancaſter, he may hear of ſomething to his Advantage.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's ſtable, at the Northern-Liberties Ferry, on the 8th inſtant, September, A bright Bay MARE, 13 hands high, about 5 or 6 years old, a natural trotter, appears as if ſhe had lately come off a journey. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

JOSEPH VANDYKE.

Wanted to Hire, a Waiter who

is capable of taking Care of a Pair of Horſes, and can drive a Carriage; none need apply but thoſe who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Reed and Forde,

Have now opened, at the STORE formerly occupied by Budden, Lawrence, and Company, in Front-ſtreet, two doors above Market-ſtreet,

A neat Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Which they will ſell low for Specie, Bills of Exchange, or the new Emiſſions of any of the ſtates.—

Among which are

BEST ſuperfine and ſecond Cloths, of white, blue, green, brown, orange, and Baize colours,
Caſſimers of different colours,
Iriſh and French Linens, Britannias and Dowlaſs,
Cotton and linen Checks,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Camblets, Cambletees and Mecklinghergs,
Crapes, Popl ins, Meſſinets and Brilliants,
A neat variety of verry fine thread Hoſe,
Cambricks, Lawns and Kentings,
Catgut and Gauzes,
Beſt Luteſtrings, Sarſenets and Perſians,
Peelongs, Allamodes, &c. ALSO,
Weſt India Rum and Jamaica Spirits by the hogſhead,
Muſcovado Sugars,
Coffee in barrels and bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes; with a variety of other neceſſary Articles.

Beſt LIVEROIL,

In BARRELS and KEGS, of all ſizes, TO BE SOLD by RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-ſtreet.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A number of able-bodied

Draught Horſes.

Any Perſons having ſuch to diſpoſe of may meet with Purchaſers, and know the Terms of Payment, by applying to Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER, or SAMUEL MILES, in Philadelphia. Aug. 24.

A SMALL QUANTITY OF

Pewter of ſuperior quality;

A few Sheets of good Copper:

Bottoms and Breaſts entire of Two STILLS, one of 1400 Gallons, the other of 500 Gallons:

An entire STILL, of about 25 gallons, and its Worm;

Alſo, A good, genteel PHÆTON,

lined with Leather, and Harneſs for two Horſes,

TO BE SOLD,

By Daniel Roberdeau.

N. B. Information of a Dwelling Houſe to be Let, will oblige the Subſcriber. Sept. 7.

FOR SALE,

The old eſtabliſhed Ferry, a

little below the Falls of Trenton, on the Jerſey ſide, with two good BOATS, and any quantity of Land, from 3 to 100 acres. The proprietor would prefer diſpoſing of the Ferry with about 15 acres of Land, pleaſantly ſituated, having a handſome front on the river Delaware, and extending up the Ferry lane, oppoſite colonel Cox's land; part of which 15 acres adjoining the river, commands a moſt beautiful and extenſive proſpect, and is of courſe capable of very great improvment.

Any perſon inclining to become a purchaſer, may know the terms (which will not be unreaſonable) by applying to HUGH RUNYAN, near Trenton.

Trenton, September 16. tbc6t.

Goods ſold on Commiſſion by

PETER LOHRA and Co.

At their STORE, the North-Weſt corner of Arch and Water-ſtreets. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favour them with their commands, may depend on punctuality, care and diſpatch.

Wanted to Purchaſe,

A Negro Coachman who can be well recommended for his care and ſobriety in driving a carriage; any perſon having ſuch a man to diſpoſe of, may hear of a purchaſer, by applying to the printer.

TO BE LET, A

Genteel, well-furniſhed Houſe,

Three ſtory high, with two Parlours, ſix Chambers, a good Kitchen, Stable and Coach-houſe. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

To be Let for a Term of Years,

The Merchant Mills in Briſtol,

on the Delaware, containing three pair of Stones, with a Dwelling Houſe and a Lot of five acres. The character of theſe Mills and advantageous ſituation, being only 20 miles from Philadelphia, are ſo well known as to render a particular deſcription unneceſſary. No engagements will be made for a month, that thoſe at a diſtance may have an opportunity of applying to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia.

September 1. JOHN MEASE.

WALTER ROE, & Company,

At their Store, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, four doors below Fourth-ſtreet, in Mr. Owen Jones's houſe,

ARE now opening a large and neat aſſortment of merchandize, imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, which they will ſell by wholeſale and retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready money, viz.

Superfine Broad Cloths of various colours
Second ditto
Brown, claret, olive, black blue and ſpotted Corduroys
Black Everlaſtings
Serge Deneſme
Durants of all colours
Shalloone ditto
Corded & flowered Dimity,
Blue, black, and crimſon calimancoes,
Bengals and Ginghams,
A large aſſortment of beautiful Chintzes and calicoes
Marſeilles Quilting
Black and white Sattins
Black and white Modes
Sarſnetts and Peelongs
White, brown, green, blue and ſtriped ell-wide Perſians
Half yard ditto
Taffetys and Matuas,
Brocades and Luteſtrings
Sewing Silks of all colours
Cambricks and Lawns
Flowered and Minionet Lawns
Muſlin and Keating Handkerchiefs
Plain and ſtriped Muſlin
Bandanoe and Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs
Iriſh and Ruſſia Sheetings
Iriſh, French and German Linens
Lavall Linens
Three-fourths and Yard-wide Britannia's
Fine and coarſe Scotch Threads
Coloured ditto
Silk, Cotton, Thread and Worſted Hoſe
Silk and Worſted Breeches Patterns
Purple and white Gloves
Ladies Fans
Tapes and Bobbins
Black, Blond and Thread Lace
Ribbands
Seven-eights, yard-wide, and yard and three-eights cotton Checks
Spotted and coloured Jeans
Pins by the Packet
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Writing Paper
Snuff in Bottles
A neat Aſſortment of Glaſs and China Ware
A ſmall Aſſortment of Ironmongery
Clock Movements and Faces
Salt
Cotton by the Bag and ſmaller quantity
Bohea Tea, &c. &c. &c.

Said Roe and Company hope for encouragement from the public, as they are determined to pay the ſtricteſt attention to buſineſs, and, as far as in their power, give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom.

They hope to be excuſed the common mode of telling the public, their goods are remarkably low: they with, and only wait, for an opportunity of convincing them, by ſhewing the quality, and telling the prices of their goods, which they flatter themſelves, will be the beſt and moſt pleaſing method to convince the purchaſers that their prices are moderate.

TO BE SOLD,

THE FOLLOWING

Plantations and Tracts of Land.

FOUR PLANTATIONS in Richland townſhip, Bucks county, viz. One in the tenure of Stephen Neiſſler, containing 250 acres; one in the tenure of James Walton, containing 200 acres; and two others, containing 175 acres each, in the tenure of Iſaac Walton and Ludowick Fluke, all adjoining each other: On each of them are a dwelling Houſe, Barn, Orchard, and other improvements; the upland is moſtly good, and a conſiderable quantity of meadow is already well improved, and more may be made; near one half of the land is in wood, and a great part of it well timbered.

Six Hundred Acres of WOODLAND, near the upper end of Penn's-Neck, Weſt New-Jerſey, chiefly rich Swamp, whereon is a great quantity of excellent Timber, within one mile of a good Landing on the river Delaware, from whence the wood may be conveyed to Philadelphia at a moderate expence; and it is expected a great part of this Tract may be drained and converted into meadow, one of the branches of Salem creek leading into it.

Four Hundred Acres of MARSH, laying on Hope-creek, below Alloway's-creek, and bounding on the river Delaware.

A TRACT of near 1100 Acres, in Weſt Jerſey, ſituate at Hyppaunk, at the head of Muſcanecung river, and bounding on the Great-Pond; this chiefly Woodland, on part of which meadow may be made; there are ſome improvements thereon; now in the tenure of Chriſtian Smith. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers in Philadelphia.

GEORGE LOGAN,
CHARLES LOGAN,
THOMAS FISHER.

Juſt Imported, and now Selling by

Richard Footman,

In Second-ſtreet, below Market-ſtreet, the following ARTICLES, ſuitable to the Seaſon:

BLANKETS, Baize, Negro Cottons, Bath Coatings, middling and ſuperfine Broadcloths, ſuperfine Serges, an Aſſortment of mens and womens worſted Hoſe, check and Bandano Handkerchiefs, Bedticks, elegant chain Gauzes, Cambricks and Lawns, white Fannels, white and ſpotted Swanſkins, double purple Chintzes and Calicoes, Scotch and coloured Threads, Holland Tapes and Bobbins, Manchester Muſlins, cotton-velvet Shapes, cotton Romal Handkerchiefs, Ruſſia Linens for towelling, black Satins, Perſians and Taffities, ſilk Mantuas, Peelongs, Brocades, &c. &c. ALSO,

The beſt Hyſon Tea and Loaf Sugar.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

Best possible image.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price Six-Pence. [NUMB. 787.

WALTER ROE, & Company,

At their Store, on the north side of Market-street, four doors below Fourth-street, in Mr. Owen Jones's house,

ARE now opening a large and neat assortment of merchandize, imported in the last vessels from Europe, which they will sell by wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms, for ready money, viz.

Superfine Broad Cloths of various colours
Second ditto
Brown, claret, olive, black blue and spotted Corduroys
Black Everlastings
Serge Denesme
Durants of all colours
Shalloone ditto
Corded & flowered Dimity,
Blue, black, and crimson calimancoes,
Bengals and Ginghams,
A large assortment of beautiful Chintzes and calicoes
Marseilles Quilting
Black and white Sattins
Black and white Modes
Garletts and Peelongs
White, brown, green, blue and striped ell-wide Persians
Half yard ditto
Taffetys and Matuas,
Brocades and Lutestrings
Sewing Silks of all colours
Cambricks and Lawns
Flowered and Minionet Lawns
Muslin and Kenting Handkerchiefs
Plain and striped Muslin
Bandanoe and Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs
Irish and Russia Sheetings
Irish, French and German Linens
Lavall Linens
Three-fourths and Yard-wide Britannia's
Fine and coarse Stoch Threads
Coloured ditto
Silk, Cotton, Thread and Worsted Hose
Silk and Worsted Breeches Patterns
Purple and white Gloves
Ladies Fans
Tapes and Bobbins
Black, Blond and Thread Lace
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Seven-eights, yard-wide, and yard and three-eights cotton Checks
Spotted and coloured Jeans
Pins by the Packet
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Writing Paper
Snuff in Bottles
A neat Assortment of Glass and China Ware
A small Assortment of Ironmongery
Clock Movements and Faces
Salt
Cotton by the Bag and smaller quantity
Bohea Tea, &c. &c. &c.

Said Roe and Company hope for encouragement from the public, as they are determined to pay the strictest attention to business, and, as far as in their power, give satisfaction to those who please to favour them with their custom.

They hope to be excused the common mode of telling the public, their goods are remarkably low: they wish, and only wait, for an opportunity of convincing them, by shewing the quality, and telling the prices of their goods, which they flatter themselves, will be the best and most pleasing method to convince the purchasers that their prices are moderate.

To be Disposed of by private SALE,

At the CITY VENDUE-STORE, in Front street, between Market and Arch-streets,

PLAIN and striped Lutestrings,
Sattins and Peelongs,
Black Silk Laces,
Striped Muslins,
Furniture Chintzes,
Coarse and fine Laval Linens,
Womens linen Gloves and Mitts,
Silesia Sheetings,
Russia Duck,
Dutch and Scotch Oznabrigs,
German Serges,
Small Looking Glasses,
Writing Paper, &c. &c.

Notice is hereby given to the

Freeholders and other Electors of the County of Philadelphia, that a Meeting will be held on Business of importance, at the House of JACOB NEFF, near Chestnut-hill, on Saturday the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Philadelphia county, Sept. 21.

TO BE SOLD,

A Negro Man, Woman, and two Children: the man understands driving a carriage and taking care of horses; he likewise understands all kinds of work about a farm. the woman can do every kind of house work. Apply to the printer.

Office of Finance.

September 12, 1781,

IN pursuance of an act of the United States in Congress assembled, Notice is hereby given, that proposals will be received in this office, from the date hereof until the 1st day of October next, inclusive: For supplying by contract, the rations deliverable by the public at the post of Wyoming, to such Officers, Soldiers and others, as are or may be entitled to them, from a certain time to be fixed in the contract until the expiration of twelve months thereafter. The rations to consist of

One pound of Bread,
One pound of Beef, or three quarter of a pound of Pork,
One gill of good Whiskey,
And of One quart of Salt, Two quarts of Vinegar, } to every hundred rations.
8lb. of Soap, 3lb. of Candles, } to every seven hundred rations.

The contractors to issue the said rations: The payments to be made in gold or silver at the times to be stipulated in the contract. The proposals to be sent in sealed and to contain the lowest prices, and longe terms of payment at which the parties will contract.

N. B. The stipulations to be entered into may be seen in the draft of a contract at this office.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber,

THAT beautiful situated Farm, called FAIR VIEW, containing two hundred and sixty five acres of land: One hundred acres of which are extraordinary good meadow, and well bank'd, having lately been put into the best order; another hundred acres are fit for the plow; and the remaining sixty five are wood land about two miles from the house. A beautiful two story frame house well finished, forty-four feet front by thirty-eight feet deep, four rooms on a floor, with five places in each, a good garret with four good rooms suitable for servants, in one of which is a fire place; a large entry, ten feet by thirty-eight, through the centre; four good airy cellars under the whole, paved with brick and separated by lattice, one of them was designed for a kitchen, having a fire place and oven in it. A well of good water at the door: a fine spring-house on a never failing stream, a few yards from the house, capable of containing the milk of a large dairy; barn, stables, cow-house with stalls for twenty-six cattle, cyder-house, two large sheds, barracks, coach-house, granary, corn cribs, &c. two fine orchards of between two and three hundred apple-trees; one of them containing about ninety trees is in its prime, and the other began to bear this season; peach orchard, pears, plumbs, and cherries of the best kind; a good garden near the house. The whole under good fence, with cedar and rails.

This plantation is situated in a good neighbourhood, on the river Delaware, and on the great road from Philadelphia to New-York; nineteen miles from Philadelphia, half a mile from the borough of Bristol, and one mile from Burlington in New-Jersey. For farther particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN CLARK.

Philadelphia, Sept. 21.

The Subscriber begs leave to in-

form the PUBLIC, and his FRIENDS more particularly, that he is removed to that commodious and well-known stand, at the Sign of the King of Prussia, in Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, where he is furnished with large and excellent LIVERY STABLES. All Gentlemen who shall please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on being received in the best Manner, and the greatest Care and Attention paid to themselves and horses: By their humble Servant, ISAAC ALLEN, Junior.

ABSENTED himself this morning, a Negro LAD, named DUBLIN, about 14 years of age, well sett and likely, has a pleasant countenance, born in the West-Indies, is sensible and speaks English pretty well: Had on when he went away, a coat and overalls of unbleached country made linen, a waistcoat of yellow cloth with yellow metal buttons, a round hat with silver loops, and had on shoes and stockings. Whoever takes up the above described Negro, and delivers him to JOHN WILCOCKS, Esquire, shall receive a GUINEA Reward. Philadelphia, Sept. 24.

LONDON.

HOUSE of COMMONS, June 12.

ABOUT four o'clock Mr. Fox came down, and opened his speech by saying, that after having been a witness of the want of success in a motion some time ago made by an honourable friend of his respecting America, (Mr. Hartley) he should not now rise to make another, had not some fresh matter come to light, which seemed to render it absolutely necessary. What he alluded to was the dispatches lately received from lord Cornwallis, and published in the Gazette. He said, when he had spoke on the motion of his honourable friend, he had then predicted what this Gazette had confirmed; and did not believe the Gazette was formed on what he had foretold, notwithstanding it so exactly tallied with what he dreaded. He then paid lord Cornwallis many very high compliments for his activity and military skill. He said he (lord Cornwallis) had been led to believe that a march into the southern colonies would be attended with no difficulties, yet that was evidently not the case, for the rains had so swelled the rivers that they had obstructed him. He said ministry in that house always said that the inhabitants in the southern colonies were those most friendly disposed to our government; yet that in no respect appeared. He said, when the ministry wanted supplies to be voted, and wished to hold out allurements for going on with the American war, they represented the American army as consisting of very few, and those ill-furnished and accoutred, and discontented; but in that estimation they meant only the American standing army; they never included the militia, which was a strong and formidable body of troops; yet when any victory was gained, they then praised the valour of the king's troops in standing against so many thousands of the Americans, and then they carefully included the militia.

Mr. Fox then reasoned to shew under what great disadvantages this country carried on the war, compared to the French, whose troops being joined with Americans, and in a country amicable to them and their cause, found no difficulty in obtaining provisions, while our army was obliged to be supported with provisions from Britain. He then said he did not wish this country to hold out immediately independence to America; he did not wish that to be done; but he wished to give America independence, on condition of securing to this country some advantage by a treaty to be previously entered into.

Mr. Fox concluded his speech, replete with close, sound, and convincing arguments, by moving that the speaker leave the chair, and the house resolve itself into a committee to consider on the state of the war in America; and in the committee, he said, he should move a resolution, recommending it to his majesty's ministers to propose terms for peace with America: For the present, he moved for the house going into the committee.

Lord Westcote answered Mr. Fox, and said, could he conceive the motion of the honourable gentleman to have a tendency in the least to that desired end he had in view, the restoring peace, he would gladly support it; but he feared it would not. The gentleman had called the American war an accursed war; for his part he conceived it much more so than those wars that were distinguished by the appellation of holy wars; it had been, he said, a cruel war to many, and to him amongst others, having lost in it a son he dearly loved. His lordship said he should on several grounds object to the present motion, as he conceived it unconstitutional; for that the constitution of this country being composed of monarchial, aristocratical and democratical branches, in the first of which the power of making peace and war was lodged, he therefore thought any such recommendation would be an encroachment of the democratic on the monarchic part, and therefore improper. If his majesty's ministers, his lordship added, should ever have it in their power to make peace on advantageous terms, and neglect or refuse it, then let the house of commons call them to a severe account, and let a punishment equal to the magnitude of their offence be inflicted on them; but till they came before them so accused, and convinced thereof, he held the house of commons had no right whatever to interfere with the executive part of the constitution, to which branch the right of making peace and war certainly belonged. He therefore should oppose the motion.

The hon. Mr. Pratt said a few words in support of the motion.

Sir Thomas Clarges said he had voted on a former occasion for the continuance of the American war, on an assurance from ministry, of their success; that he had seen nothing in the least of that tendency, and should therefore support the present motion.

Mr. T. Townshend spoke in support of the motion; he said the American war only tended to enrich knaves, who procrastinated it while they drained the pockets of the people of this country, and the fools were the

poor deluded people. Mr. Townſhend then paid a very high compliment to ſeveral young members, who had in the courſe of the ſeſſion declared their opinions and ſentiments with freedom and independence, againſt the oppreſſive and ruinous meaſures of the preſent miniſtry.

Sir E. Aſtley ſpoke in ſupport of the motion; ſaid he had loſt a ſon in the American war, as well as the noble lord (Wellcote); he had but five ſons and three of them were in the ſervice of their king and country, and he verily believed putting an end to the American war was the only thing that could ſave theirs and many other brave fellow's blood being ſpilt in a war they could have no heart to carry on.

Mr. Rigby, in a very able ſpeech, ſpoke againſt the motion, it was not now only America this country had to make peace with; America muſt firſt conſult France, and to whom the very offer of independence by a Britiſh parliament, would ſuggeſt a powerful argument for rejecting it. Beſides, he feared it was not in the power of America to be independent, whatever the will of this country might be; the French had got a footing amongſt them, and he feared they would interpoſe and prevent her aſſerting her independence, did even this country once give way to ſuch a meaſure. Mr. Rigby ſaid, if giving his vote in that houſe for carrying on the American war, was criminal, he ſhould plead guilty; he certainly had done ſo, but in doing ſo he thought himſelf juſtified, and had the conſolation to think every claſs of men in the kingdom were his accomplices, and had declared the right of this country to tax America, and amongſt thoſe were the late of Chatham, lord Rockingham, and the duke of Grafton, in all whoſe ſerveral adminiſtrations laws had been made that evidently ſhewed their ſentiments on that point; he ſhould therefore vote againſt the preſent motion.

Lord George Germain and ſir G. Saville ſpoke afterwards; the former againſt the motion, and defended the meaſure of lord Cornwallis penetrating into the ſouthern colonies; the latter ſpoke againſt it, and condemned that meaſure as ill planned, and tending to miſlead that able and active commander.

Several other members ſpoke, an account of whoſe ſpeeches, owing to the late hour the houſe roſe, we could not get; and then the houſe divided on the queſtion for the ſpeaker to leave the chair and go into a committee, when the numbers were

Ayes 99 Noes 172 Majority 73

However diſagreeable the publiſhing of private letters (even thoſe of an enemy) may be, yet as Mr. Rivington has ſet us the example, we give to the public a few more of the intercepted letters in Carolina, ſelected out of that large collection.—N. B. We carefully omit every thing relating to family affairs, or of a delicate nature.

New-York, May 26, 1781.

DEAR NED,

YOU muſt certainly have no ſafe conveyance from Charleſtown to your poſt, or you would have received my letters; I have wrote you four different times, have not neglected one opportunity ſince you went from here, except three weeks. I was on Statten-Iſland the winter when the troops was on the iſland, expecting the revolters. I moved to New-York in the winter on purpoſe to do every thing I could. I ſhould ſuppoſe you had a better opinion of me than to think I ſtayed here to keep my bones whole; however I am happy to find you keep yours whole. I dont think there is any greater danger of a mans bones being broke where you are than at this place: I can aſſure you that ſince I have been at this place, I have had one continued ſcene of difficulty, and not a ſhilling of pay ſince laſt December, but I have been to Head-Quarters, and got an order for my pay and the mens.

We have no news here, except the ſafe arrival of Arbuthnot from Rhode-Iſland, who had a peep at the Frenchmen and is returned to the Hook; he expects a French fleet with troops from France, ſo is come to the Hook for fear of being catched between two fires.

There has been near three thouſand troops under orders this two weeks, and countermanded, and in orders again three different times, and are now under orders again, whether they go or not I dont know, ſhould they go I ſhall go with them. General Skinner is made commandant on Satten-Iſland, and is allowed a brigade major, a young man of the 6th regiment, who was brigade major to general Leland: they have contracted their lines, only keeping Richmond and the flag ſtaff. The redoubts at the watering place is all to be leveled. The 1ſt battalion at Richmond, Benau's regiment at Flag-Staff: the fourth of ours I dont know where they go.

Colonel Barton's trial is over, after the court ſitting ſix weeks on him only; diſobedience of orders is proved, neglect of duty, by keeping his men building frames for houſes, and he ſelling them at New-York; I think he muſt go to the right about. Lawrence expects to get the battalion, but I fancy it will be drafted if he is broke, for we are not to have only two on the eſtabliſhmen', and I believe there is no doubt but we are one. Your congratulations on George's appointment is rather premature, as he has never been in orders, and I fear never will, as they wiſh to appoint none amongſt us, unleſs ſome of their own cubs. Your tickets are both blanks. Should this expedition not go out, I ſhall be with you about July, unleſs I ſhould be more fortunate in recruiting.

Mr. Lee joins in beſt compliments to you, and

Believe me to be yours affectionatly.

JOESPH LEE.

Lieutenant Edward Stelle,
3d battalion Skinner's,
Ninety-Six, South-Carolina.

*** A ſilver mounted HANGER, marked T. R. was lately miſlaid by its owner: Whoever will bring it to the printer of this paper, ſhall receive many thanks.

New-York, June 18, 1781.

Dear COLONEL,

I HOPE by this time you have come to a determination with your officers reſpecting a fund for recruiting, if you can't raiſe a fund it will be impoſſible to get a man, as the comr. in chief has order'd that the Bounty ſhall be paid imidiatly after a man is inſpected, and there is no getting the bounty paid from the office in leſs time than a month—Delancy's 3d Battn. have entered into the Spirit of it—the field officers and Captains have agreed to throw into a purſe two Months Subſiſtance which will make a ſum of five hundred guineas, to give to the officer on the recruiting ſervice, with orders to give four guineas beſides the bounty allowed by government, ſo that each man will ſtand in ten guineas, I hope the 3d battalion of volunteers will not be behind.

There is three new battalions raiſing here beſides Arnold's legion (namely) Murry's dragoons, Connolly's foreſters, Upham's infantry; they appoint a number of officers, and are all on the recruiting ſervice, ſo that it is next to an impoſſibility to get a man, unleſs you can engage him before he comes in.

Arnold is arrived here with his legion and Robertſon's loyal Americans, but has not been very fortunate in recruiting, notwithſtanding all his boaſting: he was indulged with four hundred ſuits of cloathing and two thouſand guineas, advanced by government to recruit in Virginia, and he has brought eight officers, two ſerjeants, thirty ſeven rank and file back with him, ſo that his whole legion now conſiſts of ninety men; Robertſon has brought back with him only 100 men in his whole battalion, ſo that inſtead of compleating themſelves, they have gained a loſs, for if they had ſtay'd any longer, they would all have run away. Robertſon had no leſs than eighty deſertions in about two months; Moody has made another excurſion into the Jerſey and taken a rebel mail, which contains ſome very capital intelligence (ſo ſays the commander in chief) I wiſh he may benefit by it, for we do nothing here at preſent. Arbuthnot is at the Hook again, and let the French get as much flour from Philadelphia as they want.—The French troops about 1500 have marched from Rhode-Iſland to join Waſhington at New-Windſor in the Jerſey, where they mean to make an attack on this place; but I believe, to prevent us from reinforcing lord Cornwallis.

The Britiſh and Heſſian grenadiers, 42d and 17th dragoons, two Heſſian regiments, 38th and 4th battalion New-Jerſey volunteers, 3d battalion Delancys and Yagers, have taken the field and is expected to go out, but where, I know not, I wiſh they may; there is a report here this evening that the commander in chief has ſent an expreſs to Virginia for the light-infantry and rangers; I fancy lord Cornwallis wont like that. Delancy's refugees does more than all the army, beſides, they killed and taken priſoners within this three months, two hundred men with the loſs of two men killed and five wounded; the rebels now don't keep a poſt within twenty miles of them. The 2d battalion of New-Jerſey volunteers is not yet drafted, owing to the barrack maſter, having not got all the wood from Loyd-Neck; I ſhall do every thing I can, to get ſome of thoſe men,——If I don't hear from you ſoon, I ſhall be with you as I have no idea of ſtaying at a place where I can be of no ſervice.

Incloſed is a return of the number of men I have here, but I am going to try once more to ſend into the Jerſey, if I ſhant be more fortunate than I have been as there is no other way of getting good men, but that. I am dear ſir, yours, &c. &c.

JOSEPH LEE.

Lieutenant-colonel Allen, 3d Battalion New-Jerſey volunteers, Ninety-ſix, South-Carolina.

New-York, June 18, 1781.

DEAR NED,

I wiſh you would endeavour and bring our gentlemen to eſtabliſh a fund for the recruiting ſervice: inform them, that if they do not, the battalion will be no more, for it will be impoſſible for any two officers to keep it up, unleſs they are made of money. The commander in chief ordered ſix guineas bounty to be given for all good men, the bounty to be paid by you as ſoon as inſpected.

I believe there is not a doubt of our eſtabliſhment, therefore I think it highly neceſſary that we ſhould exert ourſelves, and let the promotions go in the battalion. Any vacancies that may happen to be filled up and the enſigncy to pay a certain ſum of money to go into the ſtock purſe, for the benefit of recruiting; we ſhould have at leaſt 300 guineas to begin with, ſo that when an opportunity offers that you can pay them their bounty immediately; you cannot receive their bounty of the office under two months; I would by no means have you ſuppoſe that I want to remain on this ſervice, but I would wiſh to be as reſpectable as any of the reſt of the battalion; by giving a guinea or two more than the reſt, we might probably ge ſome good men, that is, ſhould our army here move into the country, which we have every reaſon to believe they will, let the colonel appoint an officer for that ſervice and give him his inſtructions, from time to time. I have now got my pay and ſhall pay off my debts as far as it will go, and then I ſhall be with you as ſoon as I can. I do affirm to you that if it had not been for your old friend Dick Hartſhorn, who ſupplied me with a little money from time to time, I ſhould have ſtarved; Jeſſe Waln would not ſupply me with a ſhilling, if it would ſave me from the gallows. We have nothing new except Moodey's excurſions into Jerſey with four men, who brought in the rebel mail, after remaining out ſeventeen days. The French admiral arrived at Boſton from France, which occaſioned Moody to go out, and in the mail is papers of the utmoſt conſequence, plans of the operations for the enſuing campaign.

Arnold has arrived at this place, but has not made his appearance in public yet; I fancy lord Cornwallis does not not want his ſervices; they are quareling moſt damnably about dividing the loaves and fiſhes, I hope they will never imploy him again, he took with him 45 men and two officers to Virginia, and has brought back eight officers and 39 men, ſo he has gained a loſs, notwithſtanding he told before he went, he could compleat his legion in a ſhort time. Promotion goes on rapidly in the army; Nailon is dead, with drinking grog; Sam Leonard expects to get that company, ſo ſays Skinner. Barton's ſentence is not known yet, but Lawrence is in great ſpirits, as he expects to have the command of it, ſhould he get it there will be more ſmaſhing work, as you know he is not fond of Barton's officers. I wiſh you could perſuade our heaven born major to ſell out and then you might get a company; there is a damn'd ugly report here about him: I thought our colonel would not ſuffer an officer to remain in his battalion that would ſuffer himſelf to be kick'd. I am happy to hear that you have ſewed all your wild oats; depend upon it temperance and induſtry will be the beſt recommendation you can have. Mrs. Lee and all the little ones chat about you every day, and wiſhes you health and happineſs, particularly George who learns his book amazingly.

Believe me to be your affectionate

JOSEPH LEE.

Lieut. Edward Stelle,
3d battalion Skinner's,
Ninety-Six, South-Carolina.

GEORGE A. BAKER,

At the SLIP at Arch ſtreet FERRY, Philadelphia,
Has to diſpoſe of by Wholeſale and Retail,
For Caſh, or in exchange for Country Produce,

A FEW Pipes Fyall Wine,
Liſbon Wine,
Fine old Jamaica Spirits,
Weſt India Rum,
Country ditto,
Taffia,
French Brandy,
Anniſeed,
Holland Gin,
Molaſſes,
Double and ſingle refined Loaf Sugars,
White and brown Box Sugars,
Muſcovado ditto,
Souchong Tea,
A few Boxes Congo ditto, of a fine quality,
Bohea ditto,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Barley,
Rice,
Raiſons,
Pepper,
Allſpice,
Ginger,
Nutmegs,
Indigo,
Allum,
Copperas,
Brimſtone,
Chalk,
Rozin,
Tar,
Wheſtones,
Powder and Shot,
Lead,
Fine and coarſe Silk,
Mens Shoes,
Womens Stuff ditto,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Cotton,
Queen's Ware,
Tumblers & Wine Glaſſes,
An Aſſortment of neat Iron Caſtings,
Frying Pans,
Linſeed Oil,
A few Kegs PAINTS, ground in Oil,
Indian Corn,
A few Firkins excellent Iriſh Butter,
Window Glaſs of 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, and 12 by 14, by the Box, half Box, or leſs Quantity,
Long and ſhort Pipes by the Box and Groce, &c. &c.

Delaware State, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at Wilmington, on Saturday, the 13th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the Sloop LIVELY, late commanded by John Jones, and the Schooner POLLY, late commanded by Emmanual Joſeph, both taken at ſea, on their paſſage to New-York, ſent into Lewis-creek, and libelled againſt, as prizes, by Stephen Decatur (qui tam, &c.) To the end and intent, that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c. BENJAMIN VINING, Regiſter.

Juſt PUBLISHED and to be SOLD,
By Charles Ciſt, Printer,
In Market ſtreet, near Fifth-ſtreet,
INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING
EXERCISES:
WITH THE
RULES of the FRENCH SYNTAX,
By JOHN PERRIN.

Thirty Hard Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, laſt night, out of my ſtables, near Marcus Hook, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, Two valuable HORSES; one a large Bay Gelding, with a fine ſtar, black legs, and ſome white ſpots on the near ſide of his waiſt; he has been one of the Queen's Light Dragoons, and is branded on the near buttock C. L. D. The other a Grey Stallion, near 15 hands high, is a grand ſon of Dove, and ſhews much of his breed, has been ſome time in training, and runs in good form. TEN hard Dollars will be paid for the Horſes, and TWENTY for the Thief or Thieves, if brought to juſtice, by ARCHIBALD DICK.

Paradiſe, Sept. 25.

This is to give Notice,

To ALL whom it may concern, That SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received to the NATIONAL BANK of the United States, until the Firſt Day of October next. That the Subſcription will on that Day be cloſed: And on the Firſt Day of November next, at TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon, the ELECTION for DIRECTORS will be held, at the Long-Room in the City-Tavern.

GEORGE CLYMER,
JOHN NIXON.

Sept. 17.

BOSTON, September 13.

Thurſday laſt arrived his moſt chriſtian majeſty's frigate Engagente, in a ſhort paſſage from France. She brought a large ſum of money for the ſervice of his moſt chriſtian majeſty's troops.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character, at Amſterdam, May 10, 1781.

"His excellency Mr. Adams, who has been well received at the Hague, preſented laſt week a memorial to their high-mightineſſes, which will bring on the great queſtion of your independence and which we hope will turn out well."

Extract of a letter from captain James Nicholſon, late of the Trumbull, dated Long Iſland, 28th Auguſt, 1781.

"On the 8th inſtant we ſailed from the capes, in company with a privateer of 24 nine pounders, a letter of marque of fourteen ſix pounders and twenty eight ſail of merchantmen. The firſt of which ſhips received my ſignals, and gave me every aſſurance of ſtanding by me to the laſt extremity. In three hours after leaving the capes, we diſcovered three ſail to the eaſtward, two of which ſtood for us. We hauled our wind and weathered them about 2 leagues. Night was then coming on, and they four leagues aſtern, with their topgallant ſails out, ours handed and under an eaſy ſail; the greater part of our fleet a head, when our fore topmaſt went away and carried the main top gallant maſt with it. This misfortune the enemy diſcovered—the whole fleet then left me—A ſqually rainy night came on and we could ſteer no otherways than right before the wind. The wreck of the topmaſt with the yard and rigging laying aback of the foreſail and over the bows—The topſail yard arm came through the foreſail and on the forecaſtle, ſo that with our utmoſt exertion we could not clear ourſelves of the wreck until one of the ſhips came along ſide, and the other in ſight—immediately all hands were called to quarters—inſtead of coming, three quarters of them ran below, put out the lights, maiches, &c. with the remainder and a few brave officers, we commenced an action with the Iris for an hour and thirty five minutes, at the end of which the other ſhip came up and fired into us Seeing no proſpect of eſcaping this unequal conteſt, I ſtruck, having my firſt and third lieutenants, and captain Murray a volunteer, with 8 others wounded, and 5 killed. My crew conſiſted of 180 men, 45 of whom were taken out of the new goal, (priſoners of war) they through treachery, and others from cowardice, betrayed me, or at leaſt prevented my making the reſiſtance I would have done. At no time of the engagement had I more than 40 men upon deck—The Iris took me in tow, being a perfect wreck, and carried me into New-York; in a week after I was paroled to this place, with my officers. I have wrote to the commodore deſiring my parole to go to my family; this, he anſwered, is inadmiſſible. Our officers having not returned agreeable to their paroles before, and we being indebted a large number of priſoners, which we declined ſending in, ſo that I am likely to continue here, till a perſon of equal rank can be exchanged for me."

BALTIMORE, September 18.

The addreſs of the citizens and inhabitants of this town, to his excellency general Waſhington, (preſented on the 6th inſtant) with the general's anſwer.

His excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, eſq: general and commander in chief of the armies of the United ſtates of America.

May it pleaſe your excellency,

THE citizens and inhabitants of Baltimore, impreſſed with the warmeſt ſentiments of reſpect and eſteem and with the moſt lively ſenſe of the important ſervice rendered by you to them and their country, beg leave, through us, to congratulate your Excellency upon your arrival in this town, and to expreſs the general joy diffuſed through every breaſt at the return of your Excellency to this place.

It has been with the higheſt ſatisfaction we have found our moſt ſanguine expectations, from your military talents, exceeded by the abilities you have diſplayed during a ſeries of various fortune, as well in the day of battle as the hour of diſtreſs, your fortitude and perſeverance under all our calamities, the wiſdom of your councils, the judicious and mild regulation of the army, your ſacred attention to the civil powers of the reſpective ſtates, and the great addreſs with which our military operations have been conducted under your Excellency's direction, demand the warmeſt effuſions of gratitude that can flow from the hearts of a free people.

Permit us alſo to congratulate your excellency upon the many ſignal ſucceſſes that have lately attended the American arms in the ſouthern ſtates, obtained with ſuch diſtinguiſhed honours to our gallant officers and ſoldiers and on the arrival of the fleet of our magnanimous ally, aided by whoſe noble and generous exertions, we look forward, with pleaſing hopes, to the day of peace, when we may freely enjoy the bounties with which all gracious heaven has enriched our country. May your preſent operations prove ſucceſsful, and may the grand work in which you are engaged be happily terminated.

Our prayers are for your excellency's preſervation, that you may continue approved by heaven, eſteemed by virtuous men, and dreaded by tyrants; and, on the reſtoration of public tranquility, that you may in peaceful retirement, enjoy that ſatisfaction of mind which the ſenſe of great and noble deeds always inſpires: and may poſterity, in the full poſſeſſion and exerciſe of that freedom which your ſword has aſſiſted to eſtabliſh, venerate and do ample juſtice to your virtues and character to the lateſt ages.

With ſentiments of the moſt profound eſteem and reſpect, we are, in behalf of the citizens and inhabitants of Baltimore, your excellency's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervants.

WILLIAM SMITH,
SAMUEL PURVIANCE, jun.
JOHN MOALE,
JOHN DORSEY,
JAMES CALHOUN,
} com'tee.

Baltimore, September 8, 1781.

To the CITIZENS and INHABITANTS of the town of Baltimore.

Gentlemen,

WITH the warmeſt ſenſe of gratitude and affection, I accept your kind congratulations on my arrival in this town.

Permit me, gentlemen, to aſſure you, that from the pleaſure which I feel in having this opportunity to pay my reſpects to the worthy inhabitants of the town of Baltimore, I participate in your ſenſations of joy.

If during the long and trying period in which my ſervices, as a ſoldier, have been employed for the intereſts of the United Sates of America, and for the eſtabliſhment of their rights, I have acquitted myſelf to the acceptance of my fellow citizens; if my various fortunes; if my attention to the civil powers of the ſtates, have ſubſerved the general good of the public; in theſe things I feel myſelf happy—and in theſe conſiderations I rejoice in your felicity.

The happy and eventful ſucceſſes of our troops in the ſouthern ſtates, as they reflect glory on the American arms, and particular honour on the gallant officers and men immediately concerned in that department, fill my heart with pleaſure and delight. The active and generous part our allies are taking in our cauſe, with the late arrival of their formidable fleet in the bay of Cheſapeake, call for our utmoſt gratitude; and with the ſmiles of heaven on our combined operations, give us the happieſt preſage of the moſt pleaſing events—events which, in their iſſue, may lead to an honourable and permanent peace.

I thank you, moſt cordially, for your prayers and good wiſhes for my proſperity. May the author of all bleſſings aid our united exertions in the cauſe of liberty and univerſal peace; and may the particular bleſſing of heaven reſt on you and the worthy citizens of this flouriſhing town of Baltimore.

I am, gentlemen, Your moſt obedient ſervant,
GEO. WASHINGTON.

Baltimore, 8th September 1781.

Philadelphia, Sept. 27.

An expreſs which arrived here yeſterday morning from Georgia adviſes us, that the Britiſh troops were retiring towards Charleſtown, and general Greene moving after them, ſo that in a ſhort time we ſhall have the agreeable account of their being ſhut up in that town by our worthy general.

The ſame advices inform us, that major general Leſlie, (who ſome time ſince left Virginia in the Carryſfort frigate, and arrived at Wilmington in North-Carolina, from whence he departed in the Blonde frigate, to take the command of the Britiſh forces in South-Carolina) was loſt at ſea, the frigate having foundered in a ſtorm, and every ſoul on board periſhed.

Extract of a letter from Annapolis, dated September 16, 1781.

"Permit me to congratulate you on the return of the French fleet. It appears there has been a running engagement between the enemy and them, though nothing deciſive. The count de Barras, lying within the capes, hoiſted the enemy's flag; this two of the Britiſh frigates obſerving, determined to force their way through the formidable fleet count de Graſſe, of courſe you muſt ſuppoſe they fell an eaſy conqueſt."

On the 6th of Auguſt laſt, the noted horſe-thief and Britiſh colonel M'Girth croſſed the Savannah river oppoſite Turkey Hill, in South-Carolina, with 370 men, all mounted, with an intent to ſurprize a captain Vince, who had with him 22 men, 17 of whom were armed; with which 17 the gallant Vince made a charge on the noted colonel and his banditti, who were immediately put to the route, with the loſs of all their baggage, moſt of their horſes and ſome priſoners taken. The colonel made his eſcape by ſwimming the Savannah river, where ſeveral of his party were drownded. The foregoing intelligence may be depended on, as the gentleman who gives it was near the ſcene of action, and is now in this city.

We have the pleaſure to congratulate the public on the complete re-eſtabliſhment of American government in the ſtate of Georgia.

The general aſſembly was convened at Auguſta the 16th of Auguſt laſt, and appointed that firm and inflexible patriot, the honourable Nathan Brownſon, eſq; to be governor: and the honourable Edward Telfair, Noble Wimberly Jones, William Few, and Samuel Stirk, eſquires, to be delegates in Congreſs for the preſent year. And alſo col. John Twiggs brigadier gen.

[The printers of the United States reſpectively, are requeſted to publiſh the following proclamation for the information of the citizens of the ſtate of Georgia.]

By His Honor NATHAN BROWNSON, Eſquire, Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the State of Georgia.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the preſent criſis demands the vigorous exertions of every individual, to finiſh the glorious conteſt we are engaged in; and common juſtice requires, that the difficulties in obtaining that happy period ſhould be equally encountered: And whereas the preſent ſituation of the ſtate of Georgia demands the attendance of all its citizens. I DO THEREFORE, in purſuance of a reſolve of the honorable the houſe of aſſembly of this ſtate, iſſue this my Proclamation, hereby ordering all ſuch as may look on themſelves citizens, as aforeſaid, to repair within the limits of the ſame, within the periods herein after mentioned, viz. If in South-Carolina, within the ſpace of thirty days; if in North-Carolinia, ſixty days; Virginia, ninety days; and if to the northward of that, four months; hereby aſſuring all thoſe who may neglect or refuſe the ſame, that in purſuance of ſaid reſolves, their landed property will be trebly taxed, from and immediately after the time limited for their appearance.

Given under my hand and the great ſeal of the ſaid ſtate, at Auguſta, the 24th day of Auguſt, in the Year of Our Lord, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty one, and the Sixth Year of American Independence.

(G. S.) Signed N. BROWNSON.

[True Copy.] ABRAHAM JONES, Sec'ry.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

By NATHANIEL GREENE, Eſquire, Major-General, commanding the American army in the ſouthern department.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS on the fourth day of the preſent month, colonel Iſaac Hayne, commanding a regiment of militia in the ſervice of the United States, was captured by a party of Britiſh troops, and after a rigorous confinement in the provoſt of Charleſtown, moſt cruelly and unjuſtifiably condemned and executed, in open violation of the cartel agreed upon between the commanders of the two armies for the relief and exchange of priſoners of war.

And whereas, it is no leſs the duty than the inclination of the army to reſent every violence offered to the good citizens of America, and diſclaim thoſe diſtinctions ſet up for diſcriminating between different orders of men found in arms, in ſupport of the independence the United States. And as theſe violences are intended to deter the good people from acting agreeably to their political intereſt and private inclination, and as the mode of trial and puniſhment which follow theſe diſcriminations, are no leſs oppoſite to the ſpirit of the Britiſh conſtitution, than they are an unwarrantable attack upon the laws of humanity, and the rights of the free citizens of theſe United States.

I have therefore thought fit, to iſſue this my Proclamation, expreſſly declaring it to be my intention to retaliate for all ſuch inhuman inſults, as often as they may occur.

And whereas the enemy ſeem willing to expoſe a few deluded inhabitants who adhere to their intereſt, if they can but have the opportunity of ſacrificing the many who appear in ſupport of our cauſe.

I DO further declare it my intention, to make BRITISH REGULAR OFFICERS, and not the deluded inhabitants who have joined their army, ſubjects of retaliation.

But while I am determined to reſent every inſult that may be offered to the United States, for ſupporting their independence, I cannot but regret the neceſſity of appealing to meaſures ſo hurtful to the feelings of humanity, and ſo contrary to thoſe liberal principles on which I would chooſe to carry on the war.

Given at Head Quarters, at Camden, the 26th day of Auguſt, 1781, and in the fifth year of American Independence.

(Copy) NATH. GREENE.

By the General's command,
WILL. PIERCE, jun. aid and ſec'ry.

This MORNING,

At Ten o'Clock, on the Marſhal's Wharf,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

THIRTY Hogſheads of Tobacco, 30 Bags of Coffee, an Aſſortment of Gauzes, Shaving and Writing Equipages and Candleſticks for Camp, Fifes, Plumes, Toys, elegant Steel and plated Spurs, China Bowls, Diſhes and Plates, a large and neat Aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and Hard Ware, conſiſting Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Gridirons, Coffee Mills, Axes, Hatchets, Scrapers, Flat-Irons, Hammers, Files, Augers, Planes, Chimney-Tile, Tacks, Braſs-Cocks, Padlocks, Nails, Small Shot, Balls, Coach Bruſhes, Sand-Stones, 12 Mill-Saws: Alſo, A Caſk Hair-Powder, Box of Muſtard, and a Quantity of Soal Leather, and a few Caſks of Bread, Beef and Pork. The SALE to continue until Noon, and then to be adjourned to Three o'Clock, and continued during the Afternoon.

And at TWELVE o'Clock, at Noon, of this Day, at the Coffee-Houſe, WILL BE SOLD,

The Sloop PHOENIX,

With all her guns, tackle, apparel & Furniture, agreeable to an Inventory to be ſeen at the Place of Sale; being a Prize to the Privateer Brigantines Holker and Fair American.

Sept. 27. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Having compleated the

SALES of the following PRIZES, viz. Sloop BETSEY and Cargo, captured by the Privateers Holker and Hope; Schooner FAME, captured by the Privateer Holker; Brigantine ACTIVE, captured by the Privateer Ship Royal Louis. All Perſons having Claims for Shares or Parts of the ſaid Prizes, are deſired to make the ſame at my Office, within THREE DAYS from the Date hereof.

Sept. 27. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

A Further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this ſtate, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-houſe, on THURSDAY, the 27th of September inſtant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the ſame as the laſt ſales. September 21.

TO BE SOLD,

A very handſome Suit of Chintz

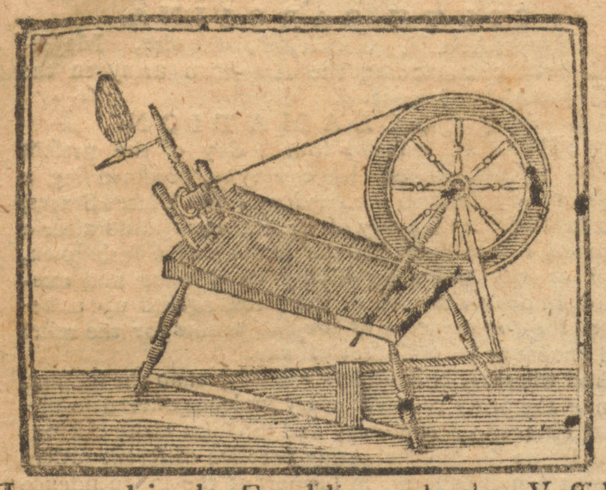
Bed and Window Curtains,

compleat. Enquire of LE BLANC and WAGNER, in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

The Subſcriber has in his poſſeſſion two BASKETS and two CHEESES. The Owner is deſired to apply within one month from the date hereof, to prove his property, pay the charge of this advertiſement, and take them away.

Philad. Sep. 22, 1781. GEORGE A. BAKER.

Best possible image.



Imported in the Franklin, and other Veſſels from Europe, and arrived by Land from Boſton, at large and elegant ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

Now opening for SALE, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the Corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, viz.

SCARLET ſuperfine Broad-Cloths.
Blue, brown, green, purple, ſuperfine Broadcloths, twilled and knapped.
Brown, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured ſecond Cloths.
Grey and brown, ſtrong Engliſh Knaps.
London brown, buff, ſcarlet, white and ſtriped Caſſimers.
London brown, ſtriped, purple, and a variety of Forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth coloured and white Pluſh
Green, ſcarlet, blue and cloth coloured fine Pluſh faſhionably ribbed.
A variety of ſpotted, brown, claret coloured and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Buff, brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and ſtriped Coatings.
Black Everlaſtings,
Serge Denims.
Serge Dejean.
Prunellas,
Duroons.
A variety of corded and plain Worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemen's jackets and breeches.
A variety of ſilk Jacket and Breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and embоſſed Serges.
Embоſſed Flannels.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanſkin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worſted, cotton & ſilk Hoſe of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes.
A beautiful aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes.
Whitechapel and common Engliſh Needles.
Twelve and 14 oz. ſadlers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Plated and gilded Buttons.
Silver Locket Butons of various patterns.
Ink Pots.
Hanover Laces.
Marſeiles Quilting.
White, blue, black, garnet, crimſon, pink and ſtriped Sattins.
Black, white and blue Half Sattins.
Azure, blue, green, white, pink, and black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduaſoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Green, brown, dove, cloth colour, blue, black, white, green, and crimſon eli-wide Perſians.
Pink, blue, black, green, white and crimſon Sarſnets.
Elegant ditto do. Apron.
Skilleting and Cap Wire.
Large fine Blankets.
Yard wide and 7-8 Bed. ticks of the beſt quality,
Six-quarters, yard, 3 8, yard wide and 7-8 cotton Checks.
Black and ſcarlet Princeſs Stuffs.
Olive, white, buff, blue, brown and ſpotted Jeans
Tablecloths and toweling Diaper.
Damaſcus.
Blue, white and green India Taffeties.
Seven-eight and yard wide Ticklenburg.
Sail Duck.
Mens, womens and childrens Engliſh Leather Shoes.
Ladies Stuff Ditto.
A large aſſortment of fine Thread Lace, Edgings and Trolly.
Silk Stockings, Gloves & Mits.
Purple Gloves and Mits.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of every pattern and colour.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White and brown Sheeting.
Flowered & milnet Lawns.
Milnet lawn Handkerchiefs
Sewing Silks of all colours.
Thread of every colour & Fineneſs.
Long Lawn.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, coarſe and fine.
Twiſt of different colours.
Mens coarſe Hoſe & Mits.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Cinnamon, dove colour, black and cloth colour, ed, blue, brown, changeable & clouded Mantuas, of different patterns.
Muſlins tamboured.
Tapes.
Razors of the firſt quality, in caſes, with Straps, &c.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
engals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands
Pots.
Iron Skillets.
Copper Coffee-pots and Skillets.
Braſs Candleſticks.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake-ſtones, &c. Alſo,
Cinnamon, Raiſins in jars, Philberts, and Almonds by the Bag.
Some hogſheads of extraordinary Indigo, with unnumberleſs other articles too tedious to mention.

An elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable ſilk Gauzes, Kentings and Catgut.

J. KEAN returns his moſt grateful Thanks to thoſe who have generouſly favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to aſſure them it will be his conſtant Study to merit a Continuation of their Favours.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On WEDNESDAY, the Third Day of October next, at the Sign of the King of Puſſia,

A Parcel of Feather Beds,

Bedſteads, Tables, Chairs, Iron Stoves, and Eight Day Clock, and all Sorts of Houſhold and Kitchen FURNITURE; late the Eſtate of Adolph Gilman, deceaſed. Attendance will be given by

MICHAEL SHUBART,
ANDREW BURKHARD, } Executors.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of ſaid ADOLPH GILMAN, are requeſted to bring in their Accounts properly proved, in order for ſettlement; and thoſe Perſons who are Indebted to ſaid Eſtate, either by Bond, Note, Book debt, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame, on or before the 15th Day of November next, or they may expect their Accounts will be put into the Hands of an Attorney.

MICHAEL SHUBART,
ANDREW BURKHARD, } Executors.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY, the 28th Day of September next, at One o'clock, in the afternoon, at the houſe of Catharine Schneider, in New-Hanover townſhip, A

Certain Plantation, or Tract of

Land, ſituate on Sanatogue creek, in the ſaid townſhip of New-Hanover, containing about 120 acres, on which is erected a Frame Dwelling Houſe, Griſt-mill, Barn, Stables, and other Out-houſes; 10 acres whereof are excellent Meadow, and about 15 acres of Upland cleared, the remainder is Wood Land. At the ſame time and place will be Sold, One undivided Third Part of a Saw Mill, and 50 Acres of Ground thereto belonging, adjoining the above deſcribed Plantation. Any perſon deſirous to view the premiſes, will pleaſe to apply to JACOB KROUS, in Limerick townſhip: The terms will be made known at the time and place of ſale; where attendance will be given, by HENRY DERING, Executor of the laſt will and teſtament of Henry Dering, ſenior, late of New-Hanover townſhip, deceaſed.

New-Hanover townſhip, Auguſt 28.

N. B. If NICHOLAS DERING, Son of Henry Dering, late of New-Hanover townſhip, Philadelphia county, is alive, and will apply or ſend to his Brother, Henry Dering, at Lancaſter, he may hear of ſomething to his Advantage.

ANY Perſons having Accounts or Demands upon the Managers of the Houſe of Employment or Overſeers of the Poor, for Support of the Poor in ſaid Houſe, are requeſted to bring them in to Mr. CHRISTOPHER MARSHAL, junr. Treaſurer to that Corporation. By order of a Board of Managers, &c.

JOHN CUMMINGS, Steward.

Philadelphia, September 17.

Philadelphia, September 4, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given to all COLLECTORS of PUBLIC TAXES, that unleſs their Duplicates are fully ſettled with the County Treaſurer by the firſt day of next month, that every delinquent will be proceeded againſt as the law directs, without reſpect of perſons, or any farther notice.

By Order of the Commiſſioners.

GEORGE HONEY, junr. Clerk.

Philadelphia, September 6.

STOLEN, laſt Sunday night, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Sochna townſhip, Northampton county, a dark Brown MARE, between 14 and 15 hands high, 6 years old, has a little ſtar in her forehead mixed with brown hairs, one ſaddle-mark the bigneſs of eleven penny bit, the mane hangs on both ſides, ſhe is higher behind than before, paces and trots. Whoever brings the ſaid Mare to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have SIX POUNDS Reward, or for Mare and Thief NINE POUNDS, paid by

JACOB BITTENBERNER.

TO BE SOLD,

A ſtrong healthy NEGRO WENCH, about 22 years of age. Enquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD,

The remaining Time of a Negro Girl's SERVICE—being ſeveral Years. Enquire of the Printer.

AS the Subſcriber intends to embark for Europe in a very ſhort time, he requeſts that thoſe Perſons, who have any unſettled Accounts with the late Partnerſhip of CARSON, BARCLAY and MITCHELL, that of BARCLAY and MITCHELL, with the Eſtate of William Mitchell, deceaſed, or with the Subſcriber, will bring them in, as ſoon as convenient, that they may be ſettled and diſcharged.

Sept. 22. THOMAS BARCLAY.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the laſt Veſſels from Europe,

AND TO BE SOLD, By

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Aſſortment of the

Following Articles, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured ſuperfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and ſcarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and ſcarlet Caſſimers and Wiltons,
Crimſon, brown, blue, ſtriped, black, ſpotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys,
Tickſets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worſted Hoſe,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimſon, green, ſky-blue and pink Ruſſels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fuſtians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineneſs,
Corded Worſteds and Everlaſtings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3 4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An aſſortment of Iriſh Linens,
Fine and coarſe Hollands,
Yard and half yard and 3 8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavals, Ponfuries, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings, Dowlaſs and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muſlins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto ſilk Mitts,
Mens ſilk Gloves,
A beautiful Aſſortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarſe Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damaſcus,
Ducapes, Paduaſoys, Mantuas, Luteſtrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Perſians and Sarinets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Muſſlemans,
Ell wide Perſians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hoſe,
Elegant Tambour Waiſtcoat Patterns,
Beſt Sewing-ſilk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Beſt ſcarf Twiſt, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, ſecond and coarſe Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Beſt Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Toſſels,
Bandana, ſilk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Buſineſs, and Willingneſs to Pleaſe, that it will be the Intereſt of his Cuſtomers to continue their Favours.

FOR SALE,

Weſt-India Rum, French Brandy, Sherry Wine, Claret, Lemon Juice, Almonds, Filberts, and a Variety of EUROPEAN GOODS,

By Lacaze and Mallet,

In Water-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

ALL Perſons INDEBTED to the UNIVERSITY, on account of Rent, payable in Specie or Wheat, are hereby Notified, that unleſs the amounts of the ſaid rents be paid to the ſubſcriber, on or before the 1ſt of October next, they will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs.

ARCHIBALD GAMBLE.

Philadelphia, September 7, 1781.

WHEREAS MAGDALENA, my wife, has eloped from my bed and board, this is to forwarn all perſons, not to truſt her on my account, for I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

MATTHEW WILLDANCKER.

Philadelphia, Sept. 10.

Wanted, a Wet Nurſe that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 788.

Notice is hereby given to the Freeholders and other Electors of the County of Philadelphia, that a Meeting will be held on Business of importance, at the House of JACOB NEFF, near Chesnut-hill, on Saturday the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Philadelphia county, Sept. 21.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the last Vessels from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD, By
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-street, opposite the INDIAN KING,
A Large and General Assortment of the
Following Articles, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, superfine and second Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured superfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and scarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and scarlet Cassimers and Wiltons,
Crimson, brown, blue, striped, black, spotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys,
Tickslets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worsted Hose,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimson, green, sky-blue and pink Russels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fustians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineness,
Corded Worsteds and Everlastings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An assortment of Irish Linens,
Fine and coarse Hollands,
Yard and half yard and 3-8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marseilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muslins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kentin handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto silk Mitts,
Mens silk Gloves,
A beautiful Assortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarse Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damascus,
Ducapes, Paduasoys, Mantuas, Lutestrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Persians and Sarinets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Musslemans,
Ell-wide Persians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hose,
Elegant Tambour Waistcoat Patterns,
Best Sewing-silk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Best scarf Twist, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, second and coarse Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Best Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Tossels,
Bandana, silk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his best Thanks to those who have heretofore favoured him with their Custom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Business, and Willingness to Please, that it will be the Interest of his Customers to continue their Favours.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia,

GENTLEMEN,

MY Thanks are due to you for your Votes and Interest for the CORONER's OFFICE, at the last Election; a Continuance of your Favours at the ensuing Election, will further oblige

Your Friend and humble Servant,

Sept. 27. JOSEPH RUSH.

Whereas in pursuance of an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 3d day of April, 1779, entitled, "An Act to raise the Supplies for the Year 1779," the following Tracts of Land have been duly advertised in the Pennsylvania Packet, and Notice given of a Day of Appeal, and the Sums of Money assessed on said Lands. And whereas the said Assessments are still unpaid, and others since accrued thereon. NOTICE is hereby given, That the undermentioned Tracts of Land (or so much thereof as will be necessary) will be put to Public SALE, on the 22d day of October next, at the Court-House, in Reading, in the County of Berks, and then and there Sold to the highest Bidder: Such Titles will be made to the Purchasers as the Law directs. Given under our Hands, the 19th Day of September, 1781.

THOMAS JONES, junr.) Commissioners,
THOMAS PARRY,) Berks county.
HENRY HALLER,)

Brunswig Township.

Tracts of Land.	No. Acres	Property of
1	200	Michael Bright.
1	300	Widow Duncan, Phila.
1	200	Frederick Klechner.
1	300	Francis Parvin.
1	300	James Hutton.
1	unknown	Tho. & Jno. Middleton.
1	200	Catharine Lightfoot.
1	300	Benj. & Isaac Wright.
1	unknown	Mordecai Ellis.
1	do.	John Kuster.
1	do.	James Starr.
	Pinegrove.	
1	200	John Gerber.
1	100	George Sies.
1	40	George Wagner.
	Cumris,	
1	150	Anthony Reincha.
	Alsace,	
1	unknown	Henry Smith.
	Brecknoc,	
1	unknown	Adam Behm.
	Carnarvon,	
1	50	Thomas Morgan.
	Amity,	
1	3	Nicholas Broffius.
	Greenwich,	
1	140	Thomas Foulk.
1	150	Andrew Resh.
	Robeson,	
1	300	Thomas Lightfoot.
	Union.	
1	100	Richard Graham.
	Bethel,	
1	50	Jacob Albert.
1	30	John Gunkle.
1	unknown	Peter Smith.
	Colebrookdale,	
1	70	John Mifflin.
	Ruscombmanner,	
1	50	Standly Kirby.
1	75	Rudolph High.
	Albany,	
1	200	Jacob Zuimerman & co.

Having compleated the SALES of the following PRIZES, viz. Sloop BETSEY and Cargo, captured by the Privateers Holker and Hope; Schooner FAME, captured by the Privateer Holker; Brigantine ACTIVE, captured by the Privateer Ship Royal Louis. All Persons having Claims for Shares or Parts of the said Prizes, are desired to make the same at my Office, within THREE DAYS from the Date hereof.

Sept. 27. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

TO BE SOLD,
The remaining Time of a Negro Girl's SERVICE—being several Years. Enquire of the Printers.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from New-London, dated Sept. 12.

"Arnold had long promised to visit New-London and the neighbouring towns on the sea shore, and the enemy having frequently appeared in sight of the harbour, the alarm guns fired on the present occasion were considered by the country around as the salutes of prizes or other vessels belonging to the port. He however arrived the 6th instant, about 5 o'clock, and at seven o'clock landed about 2500 men, half on each side of the river. At eight o'clock the militia mustered in parties of eight or ten, and annoyed the enemy until about 100 of them came up and disputed their way to Fort Trumbull; their great superiority obliged our people to yield to them the possession of the fort. Colonel Ledyard, with about 76 other brave fellows, retreated to the fort on Groton side, which they determined resolutely to defend. The next assault was upon this fort, where they were repulsed several times by a bravery unequalled, for about three hours. A flag was then sent, demanding a surrender of the fort, accompanied by a threat of giving no quarters in case of refusal. The commandant consulted with his brave garrison, who refused to submit. The action was then renewed, when the flag staff was unfortunately shot away; notwithstanding which the defence was gallantly continued until about five or six hundred of the enemy, having forced the pickets, had entered through the breach. At this time there were but four of the garrison killed, and it was thought prudent to submit, to preserve the lives of the remainder. The officer who at this time commanded the assailants (major Montgomery being killed) enquired who commanded the garrison; colonel Ledyard informed him that he had had that honour, but was unfortunate in being obliged to surrender it, at the same time delivered up to him his sword, and asked for quarter for himself and people; to which the infamous villain replied, "yes, ye rascals, I'll give you quarters," and then plunged the sword into his body. The inhuman banditti, taking this as a signal, drove their bayonets up to the muzzles of their pieces into the breasts of all that were taken, except one or two who made their escape.

"After massacring the living they insulted the dead, by actions too horrid to mention—the bodies were arranged along side of each other for the purpose, and, to shew contempt to colonel Ledyard, they singled out a Negro to place next to him.

"Never was there more distress in any place than there is here at present; there are 50 widows within 8 miles of Grotton fort.

"Before their departure, which was in the evening of the same day they landed, they burnt all the shipping that could not get up Norwich river, among which were several rich prizes lately arrived, with their cargoes, some of which were stored and the rest on board the vessels—about 40 sail, all on fire, were floating up and down the stream. The prize brig Hope, laden with provisions, happily escaped the general conflagration, altho' the fire from the shore several times caught the awning which covered her quarter-deck, and went out---several vessels in full blaze passed within two and three feet of her; ten lay within forty yards, and consumed to the water's edge, but Providence directed she should escape, and a very fortunate one it was, as there was no other supply of provisions in town.---The inhabitants requested that no advantage would be taken of the scarcity by enhancing the price, and they have already been supplied at the rates they were sold before this unhappy affair, which gives general satisfaction. Many who, the day before, were worth from ten to thirty thousand pounds lawful money, have not now a second change of linen."

ABSENTED himself this morning, a Negro LAD, named DUBLIN, about 14 years of age, well sett and likely, has a pleasant countenance, born in the West-Indies, is sensible and speaks English pretty well: Had on when he went away, a coat and overalls of unbleached country made linen, a waistcoat of yellow cloth with yellow metal buttons, a round hat with silver loops, and had on shoes and stockings. Whoever takes up the above described Negro, and delivers him to JOHN WILCOCKS, Esquire, shall receive a GUINEA Reward. Philadelphia, Sept. 24.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A number of able-bodied
Draught Horses.

Any Persons having such to dispose of may meet with Purchasers, and know the Terms of Payment, by applying to Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER, or SAMUEL MILES, in Philadelphia. Aug. 24.

LONDON, June 16.

People are not pleaſed with lord Cornwallis's account of his two victories. They aſk, where is Arnold? Where are thoſe nine tenths of the Americans that were to have roſe and joined our troops on their march? What is lord Cornwallis gone to do at Wilmington? And what will become of that flying conqueror, with the remains of an army whereof the intemperance of the climate, the ſcarcity of proviſions, the inaction of ſo many friends, and the ſwords of the Americans, have deſtroyed the greateſt part? What will become too of lord Rawdon and Charleſtown, which is ſurrounded with enemies? — Such, ſays one of our papers, is the ſituation of our affairs in a country whereof they announce the ſpeedy and infallible ſubmiſſion, where they aſſure that the major part of the inhabitants are for us. Can our miniſters give themſelves up to that hope after theſe expreſſions of lord Cornwallis, "We have forthwith paſſed ſome days amongſt timid friends, and afterwards we found ourſelves in the midſt of obſtinate and furious rebels. In this ſituation I found myſelf deſtitute of information, which loſt me the moſt favorable apportunity of attacking the rebel army." Do not theſe expreſſions ſhew clearly the real diſpoſitions of the Americans; the friends of government are ſo timid, that they dare not make the ſmalleſt movement, and the rebels are ſo obſtinate and furious that it is impoſſible to make them ſubmit.

Several good people agree, that it is impoſſible to ſee the hopes of the miniſtry realized. Several voices have been lately raiſed in that aſſembly, to prove the neceſſity of putting an end to ſo deſtructive a war, which muſt compleat the ruin of the nation. Latterly again, Mr Hartley has made a motion in the houſe of commons, that a bill might be brought in giving the king's miniſters, and to certain commiſſioners which would be named to that effect, the neceſſary powers to treat, conſult, and finally agree on terms of peace and conciliation with the revolted colonies of America. The 30th of laſt month, when that motion was made, Mr. Fox made the following ſpeech:

I Shall not diſpute this queſtion; I ſhall confine myſelf to ſome obſervations. Lord George Germain ſaid that the crown has ſufficient powers to make peace with America. I contend that the crown has not any to regulate any one point in diſpute between Great-Britain and America. It is true that the miniſter forgot to ſay that there would certainly be points reſerved for the conſideration of parliament, but what are the points reſerved? They are all that are to regulate. The motion then was neceſſary, if they really have a peace with America at heart, the crown having no power without the authority of parliament; that is a matter too clear to admit of a doubt. If in fact it has that which it claims, let us aſk then, why the miniſter requeſted of Parliament an act to authorize lord Carliſle and the reſt of the commiſſioners to go to America and there treat for a peace? Why did they not ſend them off, and what neceſſity had they to treat with parliament? Was it for the pleaſure of obtaining an act which was good for nothing, or becauſe the thing in itſelf was one of thoſe bright operations which was to ſpread an immortal luſtre on the annals of the empire? The conſequences which reſulted from it, have they ſhewn the neceſſity that there was of addreſſing the parliament for the nomination of ſo illuſtrious and important an embaſſy? There is another point on which I beg leave of the noble lord to differ with him. We were not in fact at war with America. The preſent hoſtilities commenced in conſequence of the prohibitory act, paſſed in the year 1774. That act was the cauſe of the war. We were conſequently in a different poſition with America from what we were with France and Spain. The war with America took place by virtue of an act of parliament, which muſt neceſſarily be repealed. The preſent motion is then an indiſpenſible preliminary towards opening a door to a reconciliation. As to the reſt, lord George Germain was right in ſaying that the crown has ſufficient powers to make peace, for it has certainly more power than good will. The fact is, that miniſtry has not the ſmalleſt inclination towards a peace, and conſequently it is entirely unneceſſary to give them powers to that effect. What then! are you at war with America? Do you acknowledge them too to be an independent power? Are they in the ſame relative poſition to this country as France and Spain? No it is not with them you are at war, but with your revolted colonies. It is not an enemy you combat, but you endeavour to ſuppreſs a rebellion. Can you cramp by reſtrictions the navigation of France and Spain? Preſcribe by acts of parliament the exact limits where their ſhips are to go, with ſtrict defence not to paſs them. By an act of parliament not one veſſel belonging to Maſſachuſetts dare enter our ports. Can peace be re-eſtabliſhed if that act is not repealed?

There was an inſurrection in the colonies which we endeavoured to appeaſe; but we were not at war with them as forming an independent power, againſt which we might exerciſe the prerogative of the crown. If that diſtinction was not ſufficient to ſhew that the crown had no powers, an act of the houſe paſſed ſpecially for that purpoſe will furniſh the proof. The prohibitory act was paſſed to authorize the Britiſh ſhips and ſquadrons to take the ſhips and properties of the Americans on the high ſeas. By that act they were forbid to navigate, and their veſſels were taken, not as property of the enemy, but as contraband goods. Their veſſels will continue to be taken as long as that act ſubſiſts: the crown can neither ſuſpend nor annul the effects of it. It may order the ſhips of the royal navy not to take any American veſſels, but cannot prevent other veſſels from capturing them, and having them condemned in our courts in conſequence of that capture. It is not then in the power of his majeſty's miniſters to regulate one point in diſpute, without the aid and aſſiſtance of parliament. With reſpect to the opinions of the miniſtry on the ſituation of American affairs, whatever they might have been a few years ago, I am certain that they never believed that there was the ſmalleſt appearance of the Americans changing their diſpoſitions. Lord North would be exceedingly embarraſſed was he to be interrogated on that object, for in anſwering the queſtion he would be obliged to contradict facts which he aſſured us of at different periods. As to lord George Germain, who has experience, and is naturally diſpoſed to moderation and ſweetneſs, how could he ſuffer himſelf to be engaged in ſupporting the war with America? How explain his reliſh for that war. Lord North may ſay with the Italian poet, "My vote for that operation ariſes from he who has the will and power of executing it. Aſk me no more." Lord George Germain will certainly not take it amiſs, if I obſerve, that agreeable to his character, he is leſs accuſtomed to amuſe his audience with general ſpeeches, and that he comes more directly to the point. He has ſaid that the Americans, having once rejected the conditions of peace offered them, they could not hope that new overtures ſhould be made them. Unconditional ſubmiſſion then is the only proviſo of that miniſter, and of all thoſe who, like him, feed themſelvss with fine hopes. Their conduct and ſentiments have proved that they were not miſtaken, and they merit at leaſt the praiſe of having been conſiſtent. But it is impoſſible to ſay as much for lord North, whoſe opinion on that ſubject has never been fixed or determined to one point. I do not pretend to ſay, it is abſolutely impoſſible that we ſhould ſucceed in our war againſt America, although lord North knows very well in the bottom of his ſoul, that we have not the ſmalleſt hope left on that ſubject. However, we have gained of late a great many victories; we have had Gazettes extraordinary; the guns at the tower have been fired often, and there have been illuminations all over the town. Fine rejoicings, and well worthy the cauſes which gave riſe to them! Let us only recollect the miniſter's tranſports of joy on the taking of Charleſtown, which he would make people think was a deciſive blow, altho' I at the ſame time aſſured this houſe, upon my honor, that that conqueſt, ſo much vaunted by them and their adherents, would not have the ſmalleſt influence on the grand cauſe of independence. But why will the miniſters and the majority of this houſe, although well convinced of the impoſſibility of conquering America, ſtill perſiſt in ſo ruinous a war? The anſwer is plain, and here it is. The miniſters continue the war, becauſe without it, they could not continue in their places, and the majority of the members vote for it, becauſe without it, the miniſters could not make them gain large ſums of money, in aſſociating them for the benefits of the loan. Miniſtry know, that the moment wherein they make peace with America, power muſt be annihilated, and their friends know alſo, that at the ſame moment they muſt ceaſe to ſhare the benefits of the loans.

It is the American war which gave riſe to loans, doucers, bargains, ſtock jobbings, &c. and it is the loans, the doucers, the bargains, they ſtock-jobbings, &c. which keeps up the war in America. If we queſtion the miniſter out of the houſe, on the majority which he had found in it, and he will give a direct and candid anſwer, he will ſay, "Have I not given them an exceſſive profit on the loan, to ſhare amongſt them?" Have they not continually inſinuated to the king, that the moment he made peace with America, his power muſt diminiſh. They have repeated to him inceſſantly, and he has but too eaſily ſuffered himſelf to be perſwaded, that power was preferable to popularity; that power was real and ſubſtantial good, whilſt popularity was but a vain empty name, that made no noiſe, and was ſubject to vaniſh like lightening. Such are the impreſſions which they endeavour to give him; but the fact is, that the miniſters power only would finiſh with the war, that of the ſovereign does not depend on its continuance, founded on the conſtitution it will live and die with it. If you do not vote with me, ſays lord North, to the members of parliament, againſt a peace with America, how ſhall I be able to give you any thing? It is true that as miniſter, my poſt is high as it is reputable, but it is no leſs true that the American war offers me the means of procuring you douceurs, and to put 8 or 900,000l. per annum in your pockets by loans. Put an end to this war and you are all ruined. My power will have a miſerable period, and your pay will come to nothing. As to myſelf I am fully indifferent about all matters; I have gained a trifle, I am happy enough to be contented with little, therefore, as to what affects me perſonally, no man can ſuppoſe that I trouble myſelf about a peace with America, was it to be concluded to morrow; but for your ſakes, take heed that no ſuch reſolution paſſes. If I even quitted the miniſtry, a place for which I never had the ſmalleſt ambition, which I never loved, and which I moſt ardently deſire to get quit of, ſtill my vote ſhould be for continuing the war with America. I therefore engage to you that I ſhall ever favour that admirable ſyſtem, for the benefit of the preſent age, and for the admiration of future generations. I cannot ſuppoſe that there is one member of parliament, weak enough to think that any thing can be done againſt America; however, the houſe ſeems more inclined than ever to continue the war, and that from the opinion of thoſe who have a perſonal intereſt in its continuation. Mr. Galloway has ſaid at the bar of the houſe, that nine-tenths of the inhabitants of America were devoted to Great-Britain. And yet what have we been able to do. If Mr. Galloway had to d me ſo, I ſhould have aſked him what he did in England, and why he was not with the friends of government in America. I am not aſtoniſhed to find that one meets none but loyaliſts in America, for they ſay that England is overrun with American rebels. Every man who manifeſts his horror for war, is ſhamefully ſtigmatiſed rebel, and is thrown perhaps into a priſon under the ſmalleſt pretext, whilſt the American refugees are not only ſuffered, but paid for traducing the beſt characters. Theſe refugees print in the public papers the blackeſt libels againſt thoſe who form the moſt illuſtrious part of the legiſlature, and they are kept in pay for that.

There are, however, amongſt the refugees, ſome who deſerve to be diſtinguiſhed from the reſt. They are thoſe who have really been martyrs to their principles, and drove from the continent for their unhappy attachment to the Britiſh government. God forbid that I ſhould blame all ſentiments of benevolence and charity towards people of that character, for in differing with them in political opinions, I am ſenſible that they merit much pity, and ſome honor, juſt as thoſe who, by a ſimilar error, have been obliged to paſs the remainder of their days at St. Germains, or at Rome. But the greateſt number of thoſe who are penſioned by Britiſh generoſity, as wrong'd in their colonies, have been formerly the moſt ardent champions for the American cauſe, which they did not abandon 'till after a falſe ſpeculation, and they thought it began to decline. Theſe renegadoes are at preſent the chief favorites of the miniſtry, who employs them to write libels againſt the leaſt reprehenſible and moſt reſpectable perſonages in the kingdom. One of them has had the impudence to calumniate one of my neareſt relations, a lieutenant colonel in America, by repreſenting him a traitor to his country, and charging him directly with having availed himſelf of his rank in the army, to keep up a correſpondence with the enemy.

There are perſons attached to the ſervice of their country, and working conſtantly for the public good, who are expoſed to the venom of thoſe villains paid by the miniſtry for the calumny which they ſpread. It is on account of the part which I have acted in parliament, and the conſtant oppoſition which I have ſhewn to the American war, that the perſon whom I ſpeak of has been pointed out by the mercenary pen of a refugee, as a ſuitable object for his calumny. Whilſt ſuch infamous men dare callumniate men ſo commendable for their rank and ſervices, whilſt myſelf, who knows the purity of my intentions, have been equally a mark for their arrows, can I forbear looking on them with indignation? But as that matter is ſoon to be tried by a court of juſtice, this is not the time to treat of it. If the pretender when he left England, had been told by any perſon that the nine-tenths of the people of England were for him, with a ſtrong army on foot ready to operate in concert with him, and on that they had demanded ſuccours from the king of France, would Lewis the XIV. have granted any? He undoubtedly would have anſwered in this manner: If the nine tenths of the Engliſh are for the pretender, if they have a numerous army on foot, I certainly have no occaſion to ſend an army into England to put the pretender on the throne. It is in this manner that Lewis XIV. would have reaſoned, and it is thus the houſe of commons ſhould have reaſoned in conſequence of Mr. Galloway's report. Alas! the five-ſixths of the people of America are our friends, and yet there is not one ſtroke ſtruck in our favour, not an apparent ſymptom of loyalty in the continent! it is thus our government is played with, and is duped by a heap of men who live by its credulity. But lately a liſt was demanded of the American refugees who received penſions, and that was refuſed. The miniſtry find their account in hiding this liſt, and in not telling the public who theſe penſioners are.

After all, what have they done? Has the Britiſh army as yet effected one ſingle thing? If we aſk the miniſter what ſort of an army general Waſhington has got, he will anſwer, that they are in want of cloathing, that they have conſumed their proviſion, that they have no ammunition, and that they are reduced to almoſt nothing. But if you aſk them what army general Clinton has, they will all agree in telling you, Oh! it is compoſed of the fineſt men in the world, the ſoldiers are the flower of the Britiſh army, they are well fed, well cloathed, they abound in magazines of ammunition of every ſort; they are full of ardour, flush'd with the numberleſs ſucceſſes they have had, and breath nothing but the love of future glory; and with all this what prodigies have we effected? Altho' the Engliſh army has all the merit, all the courage that can be expected from it, although the American army has every thing neceſſary to excite pity in an enemy, yet that poor miſerable army has not yet been ſubjugated; quite the contrary, they have made reſiſtance, and they have braved that ſuperb, that formidable Engliſh army, who has had too with them the nine-tenths of the people of America, ſo that it becomes really a matter of curioſity to know how it could poſſibly happen that all the Engliſh army, with the nine tenths of the Americans at their command, have been kept in check, and domineered over by only one tenth of the Americans, who are ſupported only by a poor diſcouraged army, in want of every thing.

Things being in this ſituation, I cannot explain how it could happen that men ſhould be ſo obſtinately bent on continuing this war. There has been in all times men who held very dangerous doctrines, men ſurrounding the throne, who put every thing at work to inſinuate that the power and authority of the crown was diſtinct and oppoſite to that of the people they have allegded, and that in fact was the truth, that in time of war, the power of the crown was greater than in the time of peace; but if the power of the crown was not ſo great, it was more glorious when in time of peace and proſperity, it was founded on the conſtitution and the affections of the people; it was the virtues of the ſovereign, in conciliating the affections and attachment of the people, which formed the moſt ſolid baſis of his power. What reaſon have we to hope to day that our arms will be more proſperous in America, than they were formerly. Does the courage of the miniſters revive at the news from Holland, of a ſecond action between lord Cornwallis and general Greene, in which the arms of the former have been triumphant? We have won a number of victories the laſt year. We have been covered with laurels. The thanks of the houſe have been voted to ſeveral generals and admirals, for lord Cornwallis, for ſir Harry Clinton, for admiral Arbuthnot, for Rodney, and God knows who.

But what fruit have we drawn from our victories? After all, I ſee no reaſon to think that it would be advantageous to ſubmit the queſtion to the houſe. It would be better only and under the crown reſponſible, and give power where there is no will. In 1775 when lord North preſented to the houſe the conciliatory bill, he declared explicitly at ſeveral times, that he would never depart from it. Nevertheleſs, this ſame lord has come to the houſe himſelf in 1778, and there propoſed a bill which ſhould be ſent to lord Carliſle, and the other commiſſioners in America to make an offer to the Americans of their taxing themſelves. As to a peace with that country, I do not think that it can be obtain'd this year, nor the next, nor ſeven years hence,

nor even in fifty, if the preſent ſyſtem continues. The noble lord dare not make peace; he has aſſured this houſe, that he would bring the Americans to their knees, and he has not yet had candour enough to confeſs that he was miſtaken.

Mr. Fox drew a picture of the different and contradictory ſituations in which miniſtry are. When the war with America broke out, what was their argument? Shall we give up the trade with America? No, they could not think of that, the trade is too precious to looſe; but when it was loſt, the miniſters changed their tone, and then, it was only for taxation they fought. Very ſoon however both trade and commerce were abandoned, and then, the whole diſpute turned on the independence of America, which they told us we could not give up on any pretext known; after all this, we muſt yet grant them independence. Mr. Fox ſighed to think that the war muſt be continued, that the poor muſt be fruſtrated in the means of ſupporting themſelves by their induſtry, and the rich deprived of the eaſe and pleaſures of life. In ſhort, he look'd upon every tax impoſed in conſequence of the war, as a robbery made on the public. He finiſh'd his long and warm ſpeech by obſerving that the war with America would never finiſh whilſt the preſent ſyſtem was continued. But the moment in which that ſyſtem changed, good to both countries would reſult from that change. In a word, he declared that this war was ſo unjuſt in its principles and abſurd in the purſuit, that it muſt be ruinous in its conſequences, and conſequently he would vote that the queſtion might be taken again into conſideration. ——Mr. Hartley's motion was rejected; the 12th of this month, Mr. Fox, who had announced one pretty ſimilar, made another ſpeech, of which we ſhall give the ſubſtance; it may be look'd upon as a commentary on lord Cornwallis's letters, and a continuation of the firſt of this war. When Mr. Hartley's motion was rejected, ſays he, by a plurality of votes, the objection which decided its fate, reſted on the ſuppoſition, that on the moment in which that great queſtion was agitated; it was probably decided in America, by a compleat victory juſt gained over the rebels. lord George Germaine declared poſitively, that the victory was ſignal, deciſive, and that he expected the particulars; it was therefore determined that the war ſhould be continued, ſo which that victory muſt put a ſpeedy period. Theſe expected particulars are arrived, they are depoſited in an authentic paper: even in the Court Gazette: Let us take a view of them, if we have the courage, if we can ſupport the frightful accumulated diſappointment, the fruitleſs maſſacrees, impotent valour, perſeverance at the laſt gaſp, I dare not ſay that this brief was he ever to learn that this houſe reſounded with that word conſecrated to diſgrace: No, that brave officer did not flee; he conquered; he planted the royal ſtandard on the field of battle. But! but if he had been vanquiſhed, what worſe could poſſibly have happened him than what has? He did not run, but found himſelf under the dreadful and mortifying neceſſity of retiring with ſome precipitation; hiſtroy does not furniſh any example that I know of, where a conqueror, in the moment of victory, has been obliged to turn his back to the enemy; to give up all advantages which he owes to his bravery and good conduct. Lord Cornwallis was reſerved for the misfortune of furniſhing that example to poſterity; he did not fly, but in fine, if he had been vanquiſhed what would he have done? He would have quit the field of battle, and approached the ſea ſhore precipitately, where he might expect to find an aſylum and ſome ſuccours; that is preciſely what he has done: his victorious army abandoned the field of battle; he renounced every ulterior object of his expedition, and retired in haſte to the ſea ſide, to put himſelf under the protection of our fleet!

[For the remainder, ſee the laſt page.]

Philadelphia, Sept. 29.

Extract of a letter from count de Graſſe to the hon. the chevalier de la Luzerne, miniſter plenipotentiary of France.

Cape Henry, Sept. 13, 1781.

"Nothing gave me greater pleaſure than the approach of the armies under general Waſhington and count de Rochambeau. In order to haſten their arrival I had ſelected out ſeven veſſels that drew the leaſt water to tranſport them from the Mouth of Elk down Cheſapeake Bay. But the moment they were ready to ſail to execute this ſervice, I was myſelf obliged to make preparations for repelling the enemy' fleet, which appeared off the entrance of the Bay. I have fought them, and their van has been very roughly handled. I returned to the bay on the 10th. In the mean time count de Barras had arrived, and ſent up the tranſports he had with him to bring down the troops, which induced me not to ſend up the ſeven veſſels above-mentioned; and I had only to add to thoſe light by count de Barras as many frigates as I could. By putting to ſea facilitated the entrance of M. de Barras, and our junction has added much to our ſtrength —I fell in with two of the enemy's frigates, the Iris and the Richmond, of 32 guns each. They had been ſent by the Engliſh admiral to cut away the buoys of our anchors —They have paid dear for their boldneſs."

"Admiral Digby is moſt aſſuredly arrived off the Hook with one ſhip of 90 guns, and two of 74. The reports (from them) ſay he left England with ſix ſhips of the line, ſix frigates and 100 tranſports for America; but ſome advices, the admiral received at ſea, made it neceſſary for him to come on with three ſhips, leaving the tranſports under cover of three ſhips of the line and ſix frigates.

"Advices are received from New-York, which ſay, that the enemy have diſmantled three forts on the Eaſt river, and ſent the heavy cannon on board their ſhipping. That four thouſand troops (with a large number of wagons, flat-bottomed boats, &c. &c.) are encamped on Staten-Iſland: But it is difficult for us to aſcertain what their deſigns are.

The following account of the engagement between the French and Britiſh fleets, is extracted from Rivington's Gazette of September 22

On the 5th inſtant the Britiſh fleet came in ſight of the French, who were lying at anchor, extending from cape Henry to the centre of the middle ground. The fleet of France upon ſight of the Britiſh, immediately weighed and ſtood out to ſea, and ſhowed 24 ſhips in their line of battle, the Britiſh formed 19 in theirs. The action began one quarter after 4 P. M. and in a few minutes extended from the van to the ſecond ſhip aſtern of the centre, and continued ſo till the French ſhips put before the wind, to prevent being cut up. All firing ceaſed on both ſides ſoon after ſunſet. About ten at night it was found, that the Britiſh ſhips in the van were ſo terribly damaged, eſpecially in their maſts and rigging, that they could not keep extended with the enemy, others could hardly be kept from ſinking by theaid of all their pumps. The fleets remained near each other for five ſucceſſive days, at times very cloſe. The French ſeemed conſiderably damage but the Britiſh were much more ſo; this enabled the French to gain the wind of us, and the wind changing in their favour prevented our recovering it. On the 10th, the Terrible, of (64 guns) could no longer reſiſt her leaks, and was therefore ſet on fire; next day we ſaw nothing of the enemy. On the 14th we regained cape Henry, but found the French ſo advantageouſly ſituated to receive us, that we thought it beſt to return to New-York. The approaching equinox alſo rendered this manoeuvre very prudent.--We had 91 killed and 246 wounded.

The Engliſh are never ſincere, even when they are forced to diſagreeable confeſſions. Rivington, in his liſt of the fleet of admiral Graves, mentions the Terrible as a ſhip of 74; but the artillery of our allies having deſtroyed that ſhip, the ſame Terrible is, by the very ſame Mr. Rivington, reduced to 64.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Thurſday, September 27, 1781.

Ordered, That the bill to veſt the title of a meſſuage and lot of ground, in the town of Liſburn, in John Rankin, eſq; be printed for public conſideration.

SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk.

An act to veſt the title of a meſſuage and lot of ground, in the town of Liſburn, in John Rankin, eſq;

WHEREAS, John Rankin, eſq; of York county, hath preſented a petition to this houſe, ſetting forth, that a houſe and lot in the town of Liſburn, in the county of Cumberland, was heretofore taken in execution as the eſtate of a certain Richard Carſon, and in due form of law ſtruck off and ſold to James Rankin, and the conſideration money by him paid to the ſheriff: That the ſaid Richard Carſon held the poſſeſſion of the ſaid meſſuage and lot of ground with the conſent of the ſaid James Rankin, and afterwards paid and ſatisfied him for the money by him advanced to the ſheriff: That the petitioner, with the knowledge and at the requeſt of the ſaid James Rankin, contracted verbally with the ſaid Richard Carſon for the premiſes, and afterwards paid him the full price agreed upon, and obtained poſſeſſion of the ſaid premiſes. That ſoon after the petitioner, together with the ſaid James Rankin, went to Carliſle, and employed a conveyancer to procure a ſheriff's deed for the premiſes, to the ſaid John Rankin: That afterwards the ſaid James Rankin joined the enemy at Philadelphia, and was thereupon attainted of high treaſon: previous to which the conveyancer aforeſaid, had procured a ſheriff's deed for the premiſes in the name of James Rankin, duly acknowledged in court and recorded; and thereupon prayed the houſe would permit him to bring in a bill to veſt the title of the premiſes in the petitioner.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in general aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the lot of ground aforeſaid, with the buildings and appurtenances, ſituate, lying and being in the town of Liſburn, in the county of Cumberland, containing in front on a ſtreet in the general plan of the ſaid town, called Main-ſtreet, one hundred and thirteen feet; and in depth on the weſtward ſide, three hundred and ſeventy five feet, to Yellow Breeches Creek; and in depth on the eaſtward ſide, two hundred and forty feet, be, and the ſame is hereby veſted in the ſaid John Rankin, his heirs and aſſigns, to be held by him, the ſaid John Rankin, his heirs and aſſigns for ever, ſubject to the ſame rents and conditions, that the ſaid Richard Carſon formerly held the ſame; any law, cuſtom or uſage to the contrary thereof, in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Thurſday, September 27, 1781.

Ordered, that the bill for diſſolving the marriage of Jacob Billmeyer, with his wife Mary, late Mary Eichellberger, be printed for public conſideration.

SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk.

An act to diſſolve the marriage of Jacob Billmeyer, with his wife Mary Billmeyer, late Mary Eichellberger.

WHEREAS Jacob Billmeyer, of the town of York, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, conveyancer, hath preſented a petition to this houſe, ſetting forth, that his wife Mary, about eight years ſince, eloped from his bed and board, without any reaſonable cauſe, and ever ſince continued to abſent from his bed and board; and that in the month of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy eight, ſhe, the ſaid Mary, became acquainted with a certain William Cole, with whom ſhe intermarried and cohabited; and afterwards eloped out of this ſtate, and hath born a child or children to the ſaid William Cole: And praying leave to bring in a bill for the diſſolution of ſaid marriage, after due notice given.

And whereas it appears to this houſe, that the facts alledged in the ſaid petition are true: And whereas this houſe did, by their reſolve of the tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty one, give permiſſion to the ſaid Jacob Billmeyer to bring in a bill to divorce him from his ſaid wife Mary, agreeable to the prayer of his ſaid petition, he, the ſaid Jacob Billmeyer, giving previous notice of his deſign and this permiſſion, at leaſt two months in the public news paper printed in the city of Philadelphia, entitled "The Pennſylvania Gazette, and Weekly Advertiſer:" And whereas it hath been ſufficiently proved to this houſe, that the ſaid notice hath been given: Therefore,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in general aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, that the marriage of the ſaid Jacob Billmeyer with the ſaid Mary, be, and the ſame is hereby declared to be, diſſolved and annulled to all intents, conſtructions, and purpoſes whatſoever: And the ſaid Jacob Billmeyer and the ſaid Mary, ſhall be, and they are hereby henceforth reſpectively declared to be ſeparated, ſet free, and totally diſcharged from their matrimonial contract, and from all duties and obligations to each other as huſband and wife, as fully, effectually and abſolutely, to all intents and purpoſes, as if they never had been joined in matrimony, or by any other contract whatſoever; any law, uſage or cuſtom to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

*** A ſpecial Meeting of the Philoſophical Society, on buſineſs of importance, is to be held this evening, at Seven o'clock in the Carpenter's Hall. The members are requeſted to give an early attendance, as the buſineſs will not admit of delay.

*** A ſilver mounted HANGER, marked T. R. was lately miſlaid by its owner: Whoever will bring it to the printer of this paper, ſhall receive many thanks.

On MONDAY Next,
At TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon,
At the STORES on James and Drinker's Wharf,
Will be Sold, by Public Auction,
A Variety of Hard-Ware,
Viz. Padlocks, Files, Frying-Pans, Gridirons, Coffee Mills, Locks of all kinds, Twelve Mill ſaws, Nails, and a large Quantity Shot: Being Part of the CARGO of the Prize Ship Dimſdale.
September 28. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,
At the Coffee-Houſe, on THURSDAY next, the 4th Day of October, at Twelve o'Clock, preciſely,
A three Story Brick Houſe,
KITCHEN and LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Fifth-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, next to Mr. John Connor's, containing in front about 19 feet, and in depth 50 feet, ſubject to a ground-rent of 45 ſhillings, Pennſylvania currency, per ann. and to no other incumberance; the title warranted good. The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion immediately. The preſent tenant pays only 36l. per annum, but 50l. a year, rent, may be obtained.
JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

Notice is hereby given, to all the Owners or Poſſeſſors of the Schuylkill POINT MEADOW, that, agreeable to an Act of Aſſembly provided for the Support of the aforeſaid Meadow, an ELECTION will be held on the ſecond Tueſday in October next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Houſe of Mr. WILLIAM CARSON, at the Harp and Crown, in Third ſtreet, to Chooſe five Perſons for Managers, and one for Treaſurer for ſaid Company.
By Order of the Managers,
Sept. 28. WILLIAM RUSH, Treaſurer.

The Subſcriber, lately appointed
A NOTARY and TABELLION PUBLIC, for the State of Pennſylvania, has removed his Office to the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third door above Laetitia Court. The Duties of this Office will not interfere with his Practice of the Law. W. BARTON.

Wanted immediately, A young
WOMAN to attend a Child, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,
A Likely, Healthy, NEGRO GIRL, about ſeventeen years of age: ſhe is ſold for want of employ.
Enquire of the Printer.

To be Sold, A Quantity of
Excellent Red Herrings,
Enquire at the north-weſt corner houſe of Arch and Fifth-ſtreets: Likewiſe ſome fine Pickled Mackarrel.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore town, on the night of the 11th inſtant, September, A Negroe MAN, named WILLIAM, a ſtout well-made Fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a ſubtle, cunning Fellow: He carried off a good ſuit of cloaths, but as he will probably change them for others, it is needleſs to deſcribe them. He is remarkably fond of playing on the violin. He was raiſed by Colonel South, at New-York, and afterwards lived with the Reverend Mr. Woodruf, and it is expected he will puſh for the former place. Apply to JOHN PRINGLE, Philadelphia, or GEORGE HUNTER, Baltimore.

Best possible image.

[Concluded from the 3d page.]

——But Lord Cornwallis did not fly;——he conquered;——he planted the king's ſtandard on the field of battle: It is himſelf who informs us of all theſe circumſtances; he ſays he has juſt gained a ſignal victory, but by the word ſignal he does not mean profitable or deciſive; that officer, as judicious as brave, does not confine himſelf to a barren relation of the affair at Guilford; he gives us at large a compleat view of his ſituation paſt, preſent, and to come; in laying before our eyes a plan of the expedition with which he was charged; he invites us to examine it, and calculate the maſs of advantages or diſappointments which probably might or ſhould reſult from it. His great object was to penetrate into North-Carolina, there to protect the loyaliſts, and give them an opportunity of riſing in favour of government; he does not ſay who gave him reaſon to hope (it is eaſy to ſee that ſuch information muſt come from the miniſtry) that he ſhould find in that province legions of loyaliſts ready to draw themſelves up under his colours, but he gives us to underſtand that he had hopes of it. "I reckoned, ſays he, on numerous friends, but I found only timid friends, and rebels whoſe hatred is inveterate; 200 unfortunate men had either more courage or more ſincerity, ventured to unite with us, endeavoured to join with us, they were intercepted, cut in pieces, and maſſacred in cold blood!" It is evident that when the miniſter aſſured us, when the dangerous deſerters aſſured us at the bar of the houſe that we had, eſpecially in the ſouthern provinces, nine-tenths of the inhabitants for us, the miniſter was deceived, the deſerters deceived us. What do we ſee in the other parts of the picture which lord Cornwallis preſents to us? an enumeration of numberleſs obſtacles which we have been told an hundred times exiſts in every part of America, and which are invincible; they do not ariſe from the diſpoſition of the minds of the people only, they exiſt in things inanimated, as in minds the higheſt exalted by the love of liberty and independence; a river, a wood, a rock, a marſh, a hill, a ravine, at every ſtep bravery finds a new traſs, prudence finds new gulphs, victory itſelf finds a new precipice; from all theſe obſtacles united, ariſes the moſt dreadful of all: Famine flies after victory, ſtops her in her rapid courſe, ſtamps the palid ſeal on the front of the vanquiſher, and forcing him to a retrogade march to ſeek bread elſewhere, gives him the appearance of being defeated in the midſt of the moſt glorious purſuit! Where were theſe friends, whoſe ſolid aſſiſtance was promiſed to the conqueror of Guilford? If they were too timid to appear with arms in their hands, they might at leaſt have offered to their warriors, to their deliverers, a part of their ſubſiſtance: They could not have been in a ſtate of want, for general Greene, with an army more numerous than ours, found means to ſubſiſt amongſt them. Not a morſel of bread not a ſack of flour; our good friends the loyaliſts kept every thing for themſelves and for their inveterate enemy, the rebels. Lord Cornwallis ſays, that in the midſt of their excellent friends, his troops wanted bread during two days. And men dare, for ſo many years inſiſt, that ſuch a war ſhould be kept up! and they are not yet tired of repeating it! Let us examine quickly the curious arguments, which have been from the commencement of this deſtructive ſyſtem produced for the ſupport of it. Let us follow the chain of inconſiſtencies and abſurdities, which in the courſe of five or ſix ſeſſions, have ſerved as a baſis to the reſolutions of both houſes. In the firſt inſtance that America ſhewed her reſiſtance by marks of a reflected firmneſs, they ſaid ſhe would, but dare not reſiſt: it is ſufficient to oppoſe firmneſs to her obſtinacy; a few regular troops for theſe undiſciplined colonies without arms: It is ſufficient that this untractable continent perceives in the metropolis, a ſerious intention of adopting coercive meaſures towards them. They tried the experiment; a handful of men were ſent, who could not undertake any thing: The next ſtep was foreſeen becauſe it was natural, they embarked a more conſiderable force, and in taking theſe hoſtile meaſures, negociation was not neglected; fine words, bayonets, cannon, all was equally ineffectual; the noble lord then in the American department, promiſed us to bring the rebels to unconditional ſubmiſſion; that promiſe is yet to fulfil: They ſent off general Gage, telling him, you will be warrior or negociator as occaſion ſhall require; the forces which they gave him at the ſame time, were inſufficient for the purpoſe, and too much to regain confidence: Gage was as unfortunate in negociation as he was in pitched battles: The new miniſter undertook it—He would have a more active general, he choſe general Howe; he tried his forces, was repelled, ſhut up in Boſton, and in ſhort, obliged to evacuate that place: This trial diſguſted the northern provinces; they ſaid that it was a meer nurſery of rebels, the moſt intractable of the whole, and the laſt to be taken into hand. That thoſe of the middle were not ſo obſtinate, and nine-tenths of their inhabitants were loyal ſubjects, attached to the mother country, and we muſt begin there; our beſt friends had therefore the preference, when the affair was, to cut people's throats: they did not ſeem ſatisfied with that prediliction, they were found to be as rebellious as thoſe to the northward, and Howe might well beat them; they harraſs'd him with ſo much perſeverance that having forced him to ſhut himſelf up in New York, they never ſuffered him to take an inch of ground in that province, where his ſucceſſor is to this day confined to the ſame limits: they took Rhode-Iſland, but what did they do with this conqueſt?—that is a queſtion we muſt aſk M. de Rochambeau: diſguſted with the middle colonies as we were with the northern, there was nothing left but to try thoſe to the ſouthward: With fixed bayonets, and the point of the ſword, no converts are made, the major part of the inhabitants of Georgia and South-Carolina were not brought back to their allegiance, but part of them were ſubjugated, they took poſſeſſion of the two Carolinas, in the laſt of which they formed the project of ſubjugating North-Carolina alſo, by the aſſiſtance of the numerous friends which we have there; they made the attempt, they penetrate with difficulties, with infinite loſſes into that province; lord Cornwallis there plants the king's ſtandard, gains a ſignal victory, and is afterwards quite aſtoniſhed to find himſelf ſurrounded by timid friends, or by inveterate rebels; to ſee his troops in want of bread, of every thing neceſſary for their preſervation, and forced to give up every object of his expedition from the general plan of the campaign, he goes to find bread on the ſea ſide, where he hopes to draw from our fleet, the ſuccour and protection which he ſtands in need of. He abandons the theatre of his glory, leaves all his poſts behind him, as well as the brave men to whom he had entruſted their defence, to the mercy of the enemy. In a word he does not fly, but he diſappears in the very moment of victory! And they talk of ſtill continuing a war, of purſuing a conqueſt, the impoſſibility of which is manifeſted in proportion to the efforts which are made in that purſuit! Let us frankly acknowlege that America never will be conquered by the force of arms; let us confeſs, once for all, that it is loſt to us. Terrible truth. Alas! I have foretold it an hundred times; an hundred times I had the ſecret ſatisfaction to find that my predictions were not ineffectual; that my arguments carried conviction to the mind of every member that heard me; to day again I enjoy the ſame triumph, I ſee clearly that I perſuade; every member thinks as I do, I will not except the noble lord in the blue ribband, I will not even except the other noble lord, who preſides at the American department; but if they do not agree, all is loſt, the majority which ſupports them will never agree to it. But they will aſk me, when they agree to all this, to what does my motion tend? Will you pretend to ſay, that becauſe the Americans cannot be reduced as eaſily as we imagined, we muſt acknowledge their independence, and purchaſe peace at that price? To that I anſwer, that it would be purchaſing it cheap, as I look upon America as loſt: I will not, however, make the motion; I ſhall juſt confine myſelf to a propoſal, that the houſe, in a committee, make a ſerious enquiry reſpecting the war with America; and if, by the reſult of that enquiry, it ſhould appear evident to this houſe, that the war is impracticable, that it is abſolutely without any object, that it cruelly torments England, then I ſhall propoſe, That there be preſented to his majeſty, an humble addreſs, in order to ſupplicate his majeſty to inſtruct his miniſters, that henceforth they adopt no other meaſures towards America, than thoſe which tend to the eſtabliſhment of peace between that continent and Great-Britain.

"My propoſition differs eſſentially from that lately made by colonel Hartley, the object of which was confined to give to miniſtry a power which was not ſeconded by their will, that of making peace. Mine impoſes it on them as a duty, independent of their will or intentions."

After a long debate, the queſtion being put, there appeared 99 for it, and 172 againſt it.

[For Lord Cornwallis's Letters, giving an account of his Operations in the Carolinas, and of the Action at Guilford, ſee the Pennſylvania Packet of the 14th ult.]

Juſt Imported from Europe, And
To be Sold by the Subſcriber,
At the North-eaſt Corner of Market and Second-ſtreets,
a choice and neat ASSORTMENT of

MEDICINES,

Of the firſt Quality; and amongſt others the following
ARTICLES, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ALLUM,
Antimony,
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Flour of Sulpher,
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—— Myrrh,
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HENRY LAND, Druggiſt and Apothecary.

TO BE SOLD AS ABOVE,
Ryan's incomparable Worm deſtroying

SUGAR PLUMBS,

Neceſſary to be kept in all Families.

So exceedingly valued by all people who have had of them in Great-Britain and Ireland, for their tranſcendant excellency in the deſtroying worms of all kinds, both in the bodies of men, women and children, by not only breaking the knots of the Duodenum, or guts next the ſtomach, but they paſs through the ſmalleſt paſſages of the body, and purge away thoſe ropy and ſlimy humours which are the cauſe of thoſe pernicious vermin, and the ſource of many other diſorders: they are one of the beſt purges in the world for groſs bodied children that are apt to breed worms, and have large bellies; their operation is mild, ſafe and pleaſant; they wonderfully cleanſe the bowels of all ſtiff and clammy humours, which ſtop up the parts and prevent the juice of food being conveyed to the liver and made blood, which is often the caſe with children, and is attended with a hard belly, ſtinking breath, frequent fevers, rickets, and a decay of ſtrength in the lower parts: Likewiſe ſettled head-achs and pains in the head, ſwellings, old ſores, ſcabs, tetters or breakings out, will be perfectly cured, and the blood and ſkin reſtored to its original purity and ſmoothneſs; they purge by urine, and bring away the gravel, and effectually cure all obſtructions of the urine or ulcers in the kidneys. They at once ſtrike at the true cauſe of the ſcurvy and entirely deſtroy it, and all ſcorbutic humours and effects, root and branch, ſo as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to both taſte and ſight as loaf-ſugar.

I have by theſe plumbs cured a great many children of whooping or chin coughs and agues, which diſtempers are very common and troubleſome to families, and the want of theſe plumbs are the ruin of many children conſtitutions.

Theſe plumbs enrich and ſweeten the whole maſs of blood, carry off all groſs, corrupt and putrid humours, and create a freſh and healthy complexion in ſuch as are affected by any putrid matter.

The plumb is a great diuretick, cleanſing the reins of ſlime; it expels wind, and is a ſovereign medicine in the cholic and griping of the guts. It allays and carries off ſour vapours which occaſion many diſorders in the head. It opens all obſtructions in the ſtomach, lungs, liver, reins and bladder; cauſes a good appetite, and helps digeſtion. It hath been found wonderfully ſucceſsful to ſuch perſons as are going into chronic diſtempers, as aſthmas, phthiſics, or ſhortneſs of breath, dropſies and yellow jaundice. Now I hope all impartial perſons are ſatisfied, that the medicine which works upon ſuch humours, will almoſt reach any diſtemper, if not too far gone, ſince corruption and putrefaction are the forerunners of all deſeaſes; therefore no better phyſic can be taken for all ages, ſexes and conſtitutions, from infancy to old age. Theſe plumbs are highly ſerviceable to the female ſex, from the age of fourteen to twenty years, and from forty to fifty. Each box containing one dozen of theſe plumbs, with printed directions.

Diagnoſtic Signs of Worms.

Paleneſs in the face, itching of the noſe, hollowneſs of the eyes, grating of the teeth when aſleep, dullneſs, pains and heavineſs in the head, a dry cough, an itching in the fundament, white and thick urine, unquiet ſleep, often ſtarting, loſt appetite, ſwelled belly, knawing and biting about the ſtomach, frightful dreams, extreme thirſts, the body decayed and lean, fits, often vomiting, ſtinking breath, &c.

Directions for taking them.

A child from one to two years may eat one plumb, from two to four one and a half, from four to ſix two, from ſix to eight two and a half, from eight to twelve three, from twelve to fifteen, and all above that age, may eat four plumbs, one hour or two before up-riſing, not to drink during that time, but afterwards drink warm tea, whey or water gruel: in taking them, the patient muſt ſtay two or three days betwixt each doſe.

In agues the ſame quantity muſt be taken, two, three or four hours before the fit comes on, and be repeated three times. In whooping or chin coughs give the quantity above mentioned.

Whereas it is reported, that a certain John Sottenſtall was lately poiſoned, by taking too large a doſe of mucury. And it has been ſaid, that the ſaid John Sottenſtall obtained the ſaid mercury from me. The truth of the matter, ſo far as reſpects me, is, that he took half a ounce of ſalts from one of my ſhelfs, which I had put up in a piece of paper, and told him to go and get one ounce of cream of tarter, and mix them both in molaſſes, and take a teaſpoon full night and morning, while he was drinking the diet drink he was to fetch the next morning from me, and which I had prepared for him. As for ſaying he got it off my ſhelf, he could make no miſtake, as he ſee it put up and laid on the edge of the ſhelf, where I put it, wrapped up in a bit of paper. Now I do ſwear and proteſt, that if he or any body elſe, ſearched ever ſo long, they could have found none in my houſe.

PATRICK WILSON.

JAMES NEWPORT,
At his Diſtillery-Store,
In Front-ſtreet, the ſecond Door above the Bank Meeting, Has by
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Of excellent Quality,

JAMAICA Spirits
Weſt India Rum,
Philadelphia ditto,
Plain Brandy,
Raſberry ditto,
Geneva,
Anniſeed Water,
Clove ditto,
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Cinnamon ditto,
All Fours,
Mint Cordial,

And Spirits of Wine, proper for Medicinal Uſes, or for raiſing the Proof of Low Liquors.

N.B. He gives particular Encouragement to thoſe who Buy of him to Sell again.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1781.

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